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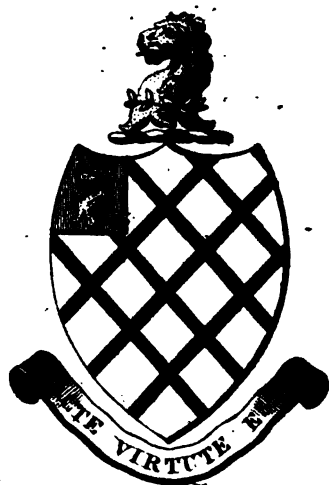
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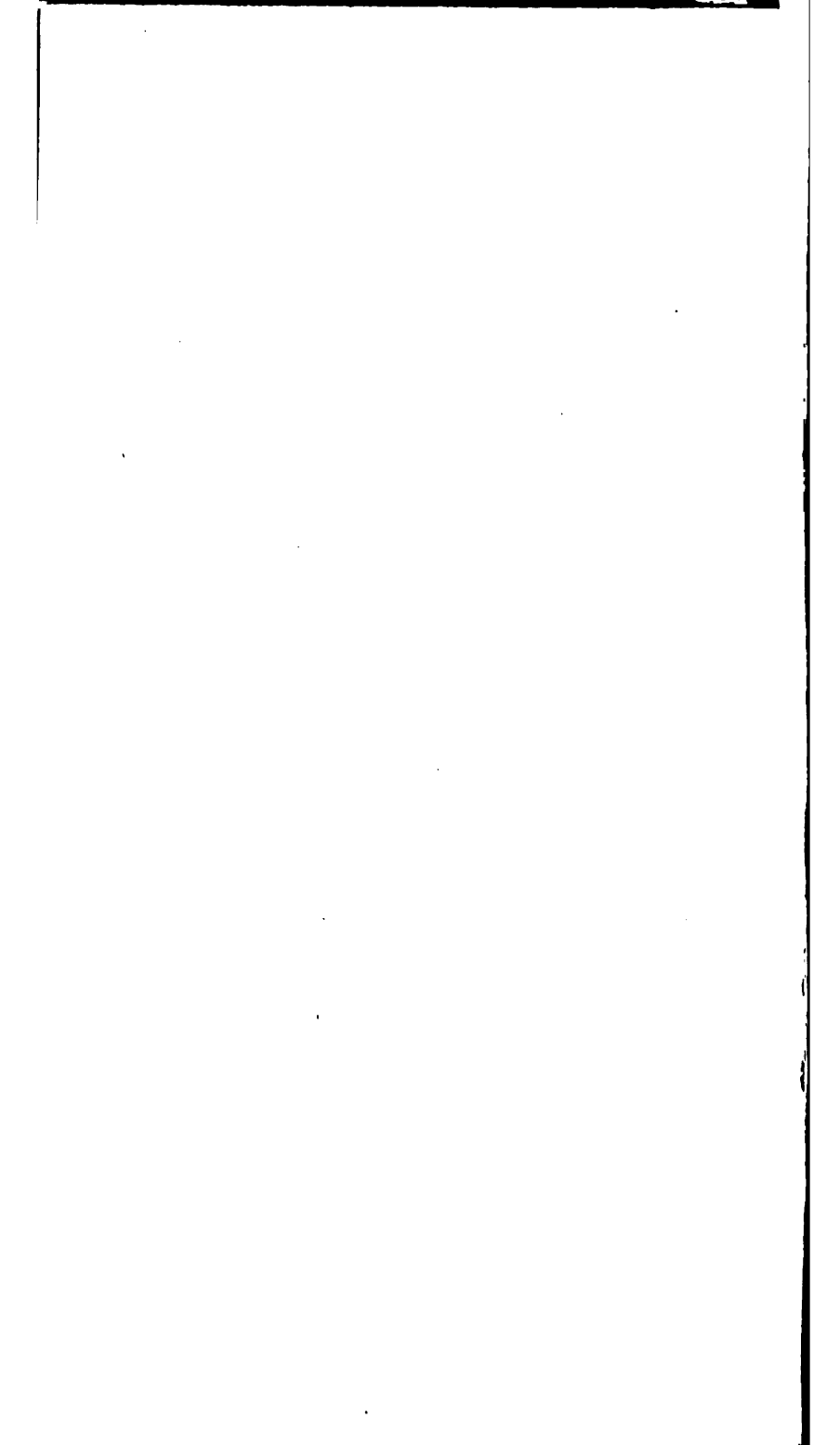
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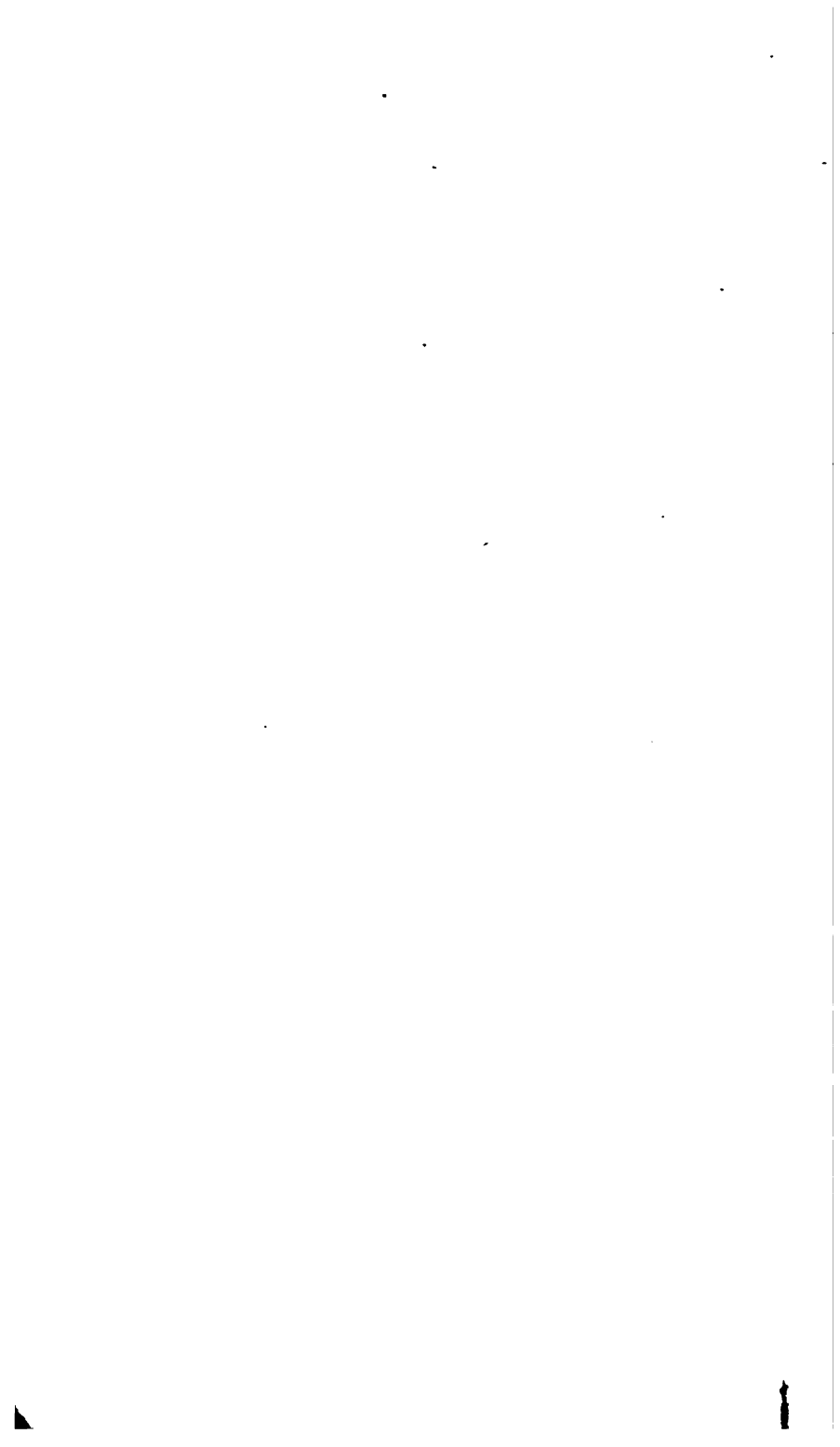
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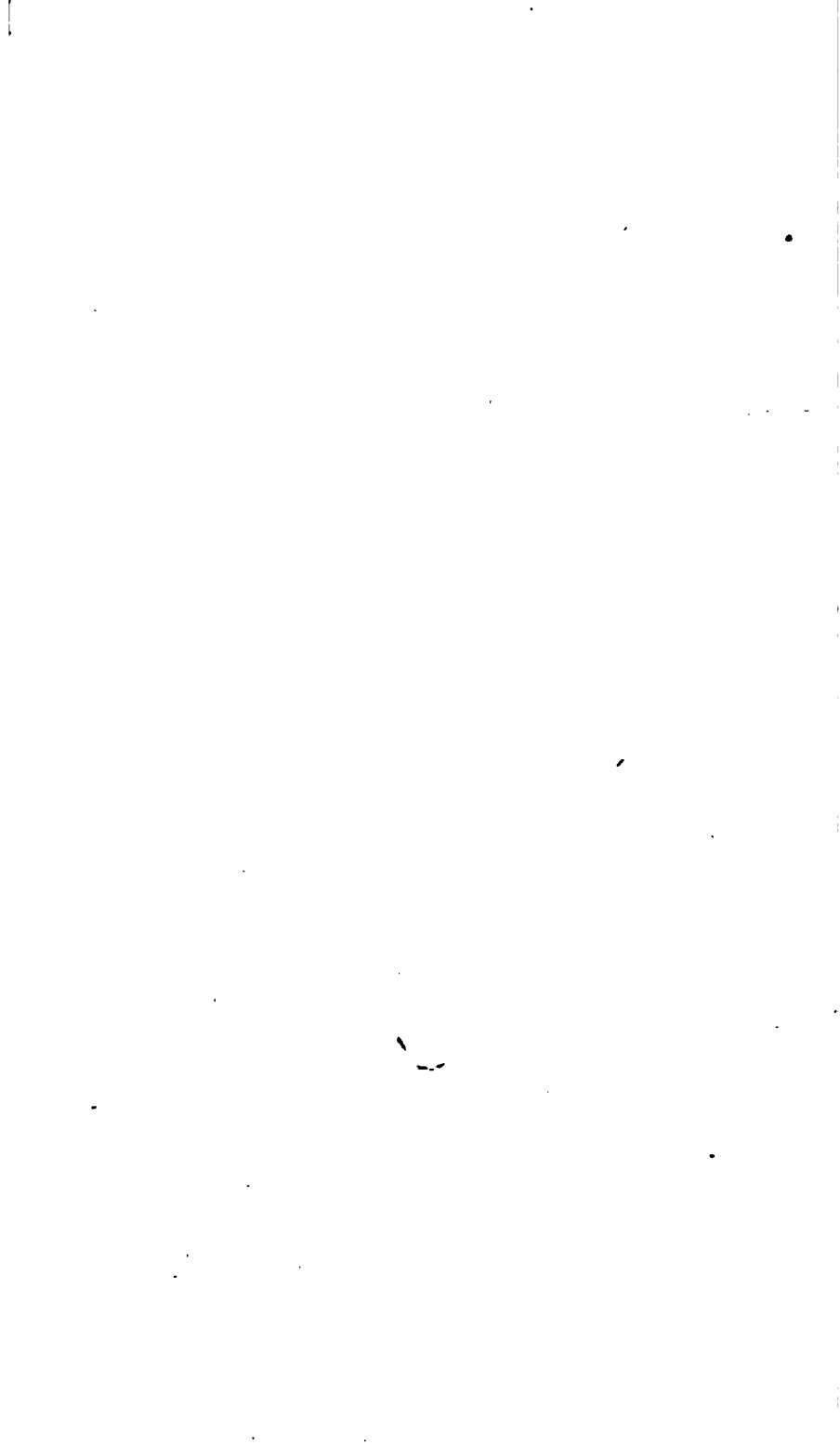




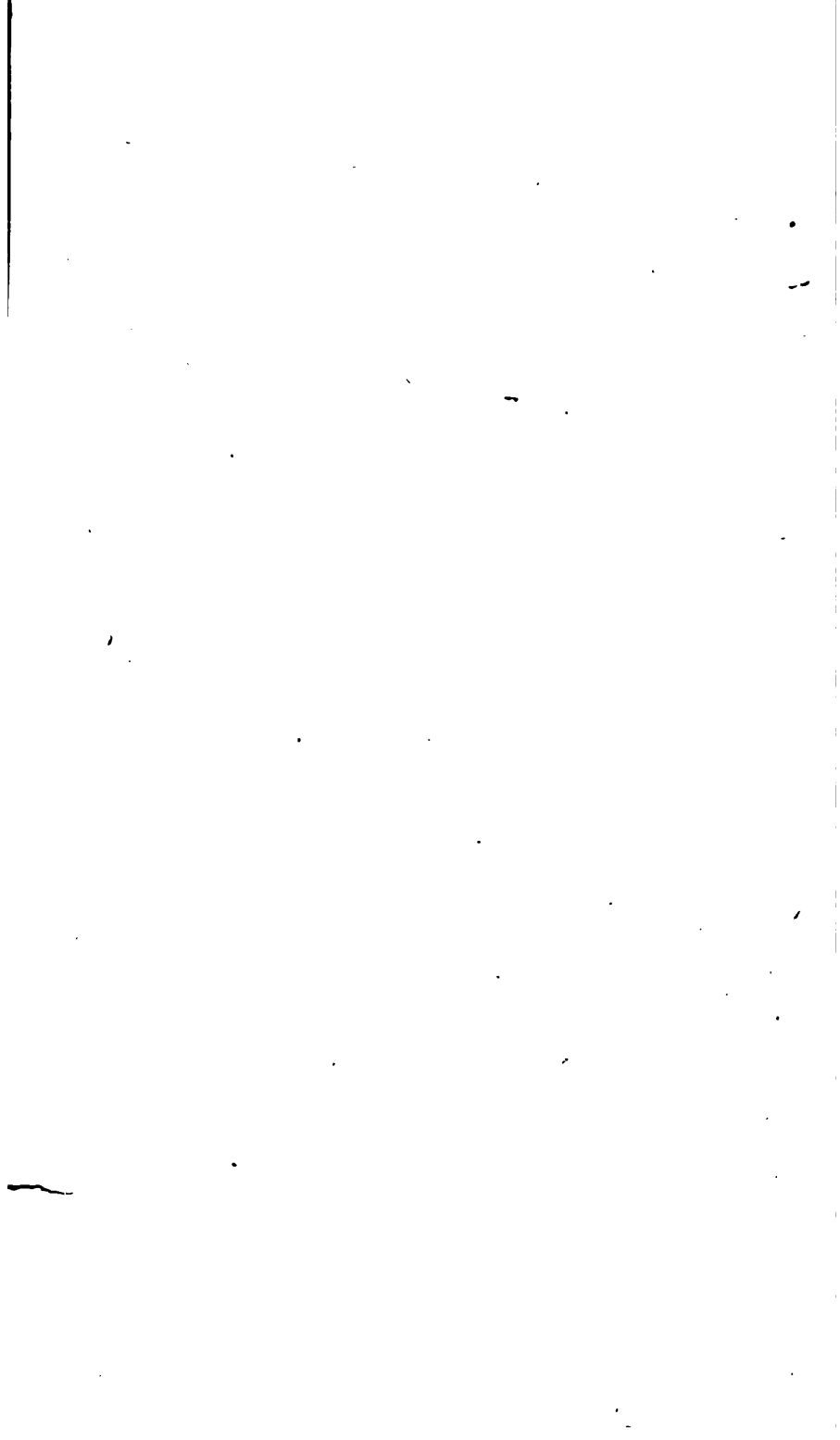
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204.







Walks through London,

INCLUDING

WESTMINSTER

AND THE

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK,

WITH THE

Surrounding Suburbs;

DESCRIBING EVERY THING WORTHY OF OBSERVATION IN THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

*Places of Entertainment, Exhibitions, Commercial
and Literary Institutions, &c.*

DOWN TO THE PRESENT PERIOD:

Forming a complete

GUIDE TO THE BRITISH METROPOLIS.

BY

DAVID HUGHSON, L. L. D.

Edward Pugh.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES, PATERNOSTER-ROW;

Murray, Albemarle-Street; Clarke, New Bond-Street; Lindsell, Wigmore-Street; Chapple, Pall-Mall; Colnaghi, Cockspur-Street; Walker, Strand; Taylor and Hoesey, Fleet-Street; J. M. Richardson, Cornhill; Cowie and Co. Poultry; Blackwood, Princes-Street, Edinburgh; Brash and Reid, Glasgow; and M. Keene, and J. Cumming, Dublin.

1817.

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113.



NOV 25
1897
VIA RAIL

121



A hand-drawn map of Essex Road and surrounding areas. The map shows Essex Road running horizontally across the top. To the left of Essex Road, there is a building labeled "General Hospital" and another labeled "Jew burying ground". Below these, there is a building labeled "Stepney". Further down, there is a building labeled "Workshop". To the right of Essex Road, there is a building labeled "Lynchhouse and Bramley Car". At the bottom, there is a large area labeled "IX" and "Exhibit Work Hou.". Other labels include "Marine Arms Hou.", "Staple Man's Hou.", "Farmers Hou.", "Tavern", "TE", "35", "Y", "R", "Q", "D", "E", "SSEX ROAD", "END ROAD", "Staple New", "Marine New", "Farmers New", "Lynchhouse and Bramley Car", "EXHIBIT WORK HOU.", "STAPLE MAN'S HOU.", "MARINE ARMS HOU.", "FARMERS HOU.", "TAVERN", "TE", "35", "Y", "R", "Q", "D", "E".

IX

PREFACE.



IN the following work it has been the endeavour, both of the artist and the compiler, to exhibit, as near as their limits would allow, London *as it is* : but that its antiquities have not been neglected, its numerous engravings will undeniably evince. These affording views of the principal public edifices, &c. of ancient and modern London, may be viewed as a kind of panoramic sketch of this great Metropolis in a more portable form than has ever yet been offered to the public.

With respect to the contents at large, notwithstanding that some errors or omissions may be unavoidable in the description of an extensive variety of objects, necessarily evanescent, it is presumed that

PREFACE.

the present little work embraces every recent change and improvement within its circuit, forming a diversity equally pleasant and useful, and at the same time embracing every species of information that can distinguish any other former or contemporary production of this kind ; designed not only for the local reader, but as an elegant and acceptable companion for a country visitant, relative, or friend.

THE EDITOR.

Directions to the Binder.

	<i>page</i>
The map to face the Table of References	
Walk 1st and New Custom House	3
Royal Exchange	4
St. Michael's, Cornhill	6
The East India House	7
Ironmongers'-Hall	11
The Mint	14
The Trinity House	17
The Tower of London	19
St. Dunstan's in the East	25
London-Bridge	28
The Monument	30
Walk 2d and Crosby Hall	36
Finabury-Square	45
The Excise Office	47
Walk 3d and the Mansion House	48
Fishmongers'-Hall	50
Walk 4th and the Bank	58
Auction Mart	61
The London Institution	64
Walk 5th and St. Mary le Bow	69
Skinner's-Hall	71
Walk 6th and Goldsmiths' Hall	78
St. Lawrence's Church	79
Guildhall front, &c.	80
Blackwell Hall	82
Sion College	84
Walk 7th and St. Paul's School	91
Walk 8th and Physicians' College	95
St. Paul's Cathedral	97
Ancient part of Christ's Hospital	107
Christ's Hospital, Grammar School, &c.	108
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	112
Part of the Charter-House	115
Charter-House Chapel, &c.	117
Walk 9th and Middle Temple Hall	129
Interior of the Temple Church	133
Entrance to the Temple Church	134
Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-Street	140
St. Bride's Church, Fleet-Street	141
Walk 10th and Furnival's Inn, interior	144
Furnival's Inn, Holborn	140
Walk 11th and Staple Inn, Holborn	151
Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-Lane	161
Temple Bar	162
Walk 12th and Covent Garden Theatre	163

Directions to the Binder.

St. Clement's, Strand	166
Surgeons'-Hall	170
Somerset-House	176
Drury-Lane Theatre	180
Church and Entrance, Savoy	182
Remains of the Savoy	185
Waterloo Bridge	186
London from the Strand Bridge	186
St. Paul's, Covent Garden	187
Northumberland-House	194
Charing Cross	196
Horse Guards	198
Whitehall	199
Westminster-Hall	202
Entrance to the Chapter-House, Westminster	218
Entrance to St. Erasmus's Chapel	221
Entrance to the Nave from the Cloisters	222
Poet's Corner, Westminster	223
Chinese Bridge	226
Buckingham-House	231
Entrance to St. James's Palace	232
Earl Spencer's House, Green Park	234
Walk 18th and the Treasury	235
St. George's, Hanover-Square	249
Statue of the Duke of Bedford	258
Statue of Charles Fox	259
Bloomsbury Church	259
Foundling Hospital	260
The Sessions-House, Clerkenwell	264
St. Luke's Hospital	269
Christ's Church, Spital Fields	273
London Docks	277
Walk 14th and Pulteney Hotel	279
Bishop Andrews's Tomb	287
Walk 15th and Cavendish-Square	291
Christ's Church, Black Friars	293
New Bethlem	296
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	299
Walk 16th and the British Museum	300
Entrance to Lambeth Palace	300
Lambeth Palace from the Thames	300
The Cloisters, Lambeth Palace	301
Vauxhall Bridge and Penitentiary	303
London from Greenwich Park	309
Walk 17th and St. Leonard, Shoreditch	313
Walk 18th and Black Friars Bridge	331
Stepney Church	333
West India Docks	334
Kensington Palace	338
Chelsea Hospital	341
Mary la Bonne, New Church	350

*A Table of References to the Churches,
Principal Buildings and Squares, shew-
ing their Situation in the annexed Map.*

CHURCHES.		<i>Walk</i>
1 St. Alban, Wood-street	VII	28 Christ Church, Surrey - XII
2 All-Hallows Barking,		29 ——— Spital-fields VIII
Tower-street - - -	VII	30 St. Clement, Eastcheap VII
3 All-Hallows, Bread-st. -	VII	31 ——— Danes - - VI
4 All-Hallows, Thames-st. VII		32 St. Dionis Backchurch - VII
5 All-Hallows, Lomb.-st. VII		33 St. Dunstan in the East VII
6 All-Hallows, Lond.-wall VII		34 ——— in the West VI
7 All-Hallows Staining,		35 ——— Stepney - XI
Mark-lane - - -	VII	36 St. Edmund the King,
8 St. Alphage, Aldermanb. VII		Lombard-street - - VII
9 St. Andrew, Holborn - VII		37 St. Ethelburga, Bishops-
10 St. Andrew Undershaft VII		gate-street - - - VII
11 St. Andrew Wardrobe,		38 St. George, Botolph-lane VII
Blackfriars - - -	VII	39 ——— Bloomsbury VI
12 St. Ann, Aldersgate - VII		40 ——— Queen-square II
13 ——— Limehouse - - IX		41 ——— Hanover-sq. V
14 ——— Soho - - - VI		42 ——— Southwark - XII
15 St. Antholin, Budge-row VII		43 ——— in the East - VIII
16 St. Austin, Watling-st. - VII		44 St. Giles, Cripplegate - VII
17 St. Bartholomew, Royal		45 ——— in the Fields VI
Exchange - - -	VII	46 St. Helen, Bishopsgate VII
18 St. Barthol. the Great,		47 St. John Baptist, Savoy VI
West Smithfield - - VII		48 ——— Horselydown - XIII
19 St. Barthol. the Less,		49 ——— the Evangelist,
West Smithfield - - VII		Westminster - - - XI
20 St. Bennet Fink, Thread-		50 ——— Clerkenwell - III
needle-street - - -	VII	51 ——— Wapping - - XIII
21 ——— Gracechurch-		52 ———'s Chapel, Bed-
street - - -	VII	ford-row - - - II
22 ——— Paul's Wharf VII		53 St. James, Duke's-place VIII
23 St. Botolph, Aldersgate VIII		54 ——— Garlick-hill - VII
24 ——— Aldgate - VIII		55 ——— Piccadilly - VI
25 ——— Bishopsgate VII		56 ——— Clerkenwell - III
26 St. Bride, Fleet-street - VII		57 St. Catherine Coleman - VIII
27 Christ Church, Newgate-		58 ——— Cree, Lead-
street - - -	VII	enhall-street - - -

A Table of References.

<i>Walk</i>		<i>Walk</i>	
59	St. Catherine, near the Tower - - - -	102	St. Paul's, Cov. Garden VI
	- - - - -XIII	103	----- Shadwell - - VIII
60	St. Lawrence Jewry, Cat- eaton-street - - -	104	St. Peter le Poor, Broad- street - - - - VII
	- - - - VII	105	----- Cornhill - - VII
61	St. Leonard, Shoreditch IV	106	----- in the Tower VIII
62	St. Luke, Chelsea - - XI	107	St. Saviour, Borough, High-street - - - XII
63	----- Old street - III	108	St. Stephen, Colem.-st. VII
64	St. Magnus, Lond.-brid. VII	109	----- Walbrook VII
65	St. Margaret, Lothbury VII	110	St. Swithin, Cannon-st. VII
66	----- Westminst. XI	111	St. Sepulchre's, Snowh. VII
67	----- Pattens, Tower-street - - - VII	112	Temple Church, Inner Temple - - - - VI
68	St. Martin, Ludgate - VII	113	St. Thomas, Southwark XII
69	----- Outwich - VII	114	Trinity, Minorics - - VIII
70	----- in the Fields VI	115	St. Vedast, Foster-lane VII
71	St. Mary, Abchurch-lane VII		
72	----- Magdalen, Bermondsey - - - - XII	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	
73	----- Aldermanb. VII	1	Admiralty, Charing Cross XI
74	----- Aldermary - VII	2	African House, Leaden- hall-street - - - VII
75	----- le Bow, Cheap- side - - - - VII	3	Apothec. Hall, Black- friars - - - - VII
76	----- at Hill - - VII	4	Asylum, St. George's Fields - - - - XI
77	----- Magdalen, Old Fish-street - - - VII	5	Bakers' Hall, Harp-lane VII
78	----- Somerset, Thames-street - - - VII	6	Bank, Threadneedle-st. VII
79	----- Lambeth - XI	7	Barbers' Hall, Monkwell- street - - - - VII
80	----- Woolnoth - VII	8	Barnard's Inn, Holborn VI
81	----- Islington - III	9	Site of Blacksmiths' Hall VII
82	----- Newington - XII	10	Blackwell Hall - - - VII
83	----- Kensington - X	11	Brewers' Hall - - - VII
84	----- la Bonne - I	12	Bricklayers' Hall - - VII
85	----- Whitechapel VIII	13	Bridewell Hosp. Bridge- street - - - - VII
86	----- le Strand - VI	14	Brit. Fire Office, Strand VI
87	----- Rotherhithe - XIII	15	Borough Court, St. Mar- garet's Hill - - - XII
88	St. Matthew, Friday-st. VII	16	Butchers' Hall - - - VII
89	----- Bethn.-gn. IV	17	Carpenters' Hall - - VII
90	St. Michael, Bassishaw - VII	18	Christ's Hosp. Newgate- street - - - - VII
91	----- Cornhill - VII	19	Clerks' Hall - - - - VII
92	----- Crooked-lane VII	20	Clement's Inn - - - VI
93	----- Queenhithe - VII	21	Clifford's Inn - - - VI
94	----- Royal, College hill - - - - VII	22	Cloth workers' Hall - VII
95	----- Wood-street VII	23	Coach Makers' Hall - VII
96	St. Mildred, Bread-street VII	24	Coopers' Hall - - - VII
97	----- Poultry - - VII	25	'Ordwainers' Hall - - VII
98	St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey VII	26	House of Correct. Cold Bath Fields - - - II
99	St. Olave, Hart-street - VII		
100	----- Jewry, Old Jewry - - - - VII		
101	----- Tooley-st. - XII		

A Table of References.

<i>Walk</i>		<i>Walk</i>	
27	City of London Lying-in Hospital - - - - III	71	Olymp. Theatre, Wych street - - - - VI
28	Cutlers' Hall - - - VII	72	Newgate Prison, Old Bailey - - - - VII
29	Carriers' Hall - - - VII	73	New Goal, Southwark - XII
30	Drapers' Hall - - - VII	74	New Prison, Clerkenwell III
31	Dyers' Hall, Elbow-lane - - - - VII	75	New Inn, Wych-street - VI
32	East India House - - VII	76	Opera House, Haymark. VI
33	Embroiderers' Hall - VII	77	Painter-stainers' Hall - VII
34	Excise Office, Broad-st. VII	78	Pantheon, Oxford-street VI
35	Exchequer, New Palace-Yard - - - - XI	79	Pay Office, Somerset-House - - - - VI
36	Fishmongers' Hall - - VII	80	Powterers' Hall - - - VII
37	Fleet Prison - - - VII	81	Physicians' College, Warwick-lane - - VII
38	Fletchers' Hall - - - VII	82	Phoenix Fire Of. Lombard-st. - - - - VII
39	Founders' Hall - - - VII	83	Plasterers' Hall - - - VII
40	Foundling Hospital - II	84	Plumbers' Hall - - - VII
41	Framework Knitters' H. III	85	Post Office, Lombard-st. VII
42	Furnival's Inn, Holborn VI	86	Site of Poultry Compter VII
43	Girdler's Hall - - - VII	87	Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-Bridge - XI
44	Globe Fire Office, Cornh. VII	88	Royal Academy, Somerset House - - - VI
45	Glovers' Hall - - - III	89	Royal Circus, Blackfriars Road - - - - XII
46	Goldsmith's Hall, Foster-lane - - - - VII	90	Royal Exchange, Cornh. VII
47	Gray's Inn, Holborn - VI	91	Royalty. Theatre, near Wellclose-square - VIII
48	Grocers' Hall, Poultry - VII	92	Sadlers' Hall - - - VII
49	Guildhall - - - - VII	93	St. Luke's Hosp. Old-st. III
50	Haberdashers' Hall - VII	94	St. Bartholomew's Hosp. Smithfield - - - VII
51	Hand in Hand Fire Office, Bridge-street - - - VII	95	St. George's Hosp. Hyde Park - - - - X
52	Herald's College, Bennet's Hill - - - VII	96	Sadler's Wells - - - III
53	Imperial and Sun Fire Office, Cornhill - - VII	97	Salters' Hall - - - VII
54	Innholders' Hall - - - VII	98	Scotch Hospital, Crane-court - - - - VI
55	Joiners' Hall - - - VII	99	Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane - - - - VI
56	Ironmongers' Hall - - VII	100	Sessions House, Old Bailey - - - - VII
57	Leathersellers' Hall - VII	101	Sessions House, Clerkenwell - - - - III
58	Lincoln's Inn - - - VI	102	Sion College, London Wall - - - - VII
59	Lyon's Inn - - - - VI	103	Skinner's Hall - - - VII
60	London Hosp. Mile End VIII	104	South Sea House, Threadneedle-street - VII
61	Lorimer's Hall - - - VII	105	Stamp Office, Somerset House - - - - VI
62	Magdalen, the, Black Friars Road - - - XII		
63	Mansion House - - - VII		
64	Marshalsea, Borough - XII		
65	Masons' Hall - - - VII		
66	Mercers' Hall - - - VII		
67	Merchant Taylors' Hall VII		
68	Monument, the, - - - VII		
69	Navy Office, Somerset-Place - - - - VI		
70	New Theatre, Haymark. VI		

A Table of References.

	<i>Walk</i>		<i>Walk</i>
106 Staple Inn, Holborn	- VI	c Berkeley, near Bond-st.	- V
107 Stationers' Hall	- VII	d Bloomsbury, Gt. Russell-	
108 Sun Fire Office	- VII	street	- VI
109 Symond's Inn, Chan-		e Bridgewater, near Barbi-	
cery-lane	- VI	can	- III
110 Tallow-chandlers' Hall	VII	f Brunswick, Foundl. Hos-	
111 Thavies Inn, Holborn-		pital	- II
Hill	- VII	g Cavendish, near Oxford-st.	V
112 The Temple, Fleet-st.	VII	h Charter House, West	
118 Theatre Royal, Drury-		Smithfield	- III
lane	- VI	i Cold Bath, Cold Bath	
114 ----- Covent-		Fields	- II
garden	- VI	j Finsbury, Moorfields	- III
115 Trinity House, Tower-		k Fitzroy, New Road	- I
hill	- VIII	l Golden, Brewer-street	- VI
116 Trinity Almshouses,		m Grosvenor, Oxford-street	V
Mile End	- IV	n Hanover	- V
117 Turners' Hall	- VII	o Leicester, or Leicester	
118 Vintner's Hall	- VII	Fields	- VI
119 Union Hall, Southwark	XII	p Manchester, Mary la	
120 Watermen's Hall	- VII	bonne	- V
121 Wax-chandlers' Hall	- VII	q New, Lincoln's Inn	- VI
122 Weavers' Hall	- VII	r Portman, near Oxford-st.	V
128 Welsh Charity School,		s Prince's, Ratcliff Highway	VIII
Gray's Inn Road	- II	t Queen's, Bloomsbury	- II
124 Westminster Fire Office	VI	v ----- Westminster	- XI
125 ----- Hall	- XI	u Red Lion, Holborn	- VI
126 ----- Lying-in		w Russel, Bloomsbury	- II
Hospital	- XI	x Salisbury, Fleet-st.	- VII
127 ----- Infirmary	XI	y Soho, near Oxford-street	VI
128 Giltspur-st. Compter	VII	z St. James's, near Pall Mall	VI
		* Tavistock, New Road	- II
		* * Wellesloe, Ratcliff High-	
		way	- VIII
SQUARES.			
a America, Minorities	- VIII		
b Bedford, near Great Rus-			
sell-street	- VII		

WALKS THROUGH LONDON.

LONDON, in its most extensive sense, including Westminster and the Borough of Southwark, is one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world: it is about seven miles in length, three miles in breadth, and more than twenty miles in circumference. It stretches itself along the river Thames, which, rising in Gloucestershire, is here not quite a quarter of a mile in breadth, falling into the German Ocean at the mouth of the Medway, about forty miles below the city.

There are five bridges—London, Blackfriars, Westminster, the Strand or Waterloo, and Vauxhall; and another, viz. Southwark Bridge, is in a state of great forwardness.

London contains eight thousand streets, lanes, &c. and five hundred places of divine worship: one cathedral, St. Paul's, rears its swelling dome with peculiar magnificence, and is seen from every part of the adjacent country: one abbey, that of Westminster, where the ashes of kings and heroes, of sages and legislators, philosophers and poets, rest together, and where the sculptured marble perpetuates their memory on a mass of ornamental grandeur, not to be equalled in any metropolis in the world.

Besides churches, chapels, and meeting-houses for all denominations, here are six Jewish Synagogues, and between four and five thousand public schools, including inns of court, colleges, &c. besides hospitals and dispensaries, and places of entertainment out of number, the population being generally reckoned at about

a million of souls ! London also contains two hundred inns, four hundred taverns, five hundred coffee-houses, twelve hundred hackney-coaches and chariots, and one hundred and thirty thousand dwelling-houses.

The access to every part of this vast metropolis is both safe and pleasant, owing to the regularity of the pavement, which is no where so carefully preserved as in London, and to the improved manner in which the whole is lighted. . If an ambassador from the Continent imagined on seeing the old lamps that the streets were illuminated by way of compliment to *his* appearance among them—what a contrast is now formed by the general introduction of gas lights ! increasing the conveniences, and diminishing the danger of darkness to the visitors and to the inhabitants.

It may justly be added, that, owing to the vigilance and *disinterested* exertions of Matthew Wood, Esq. the present Lord Mayor, the City is entirely cleared of common prostitutes ; and the different officers, with the watchmen, compelled to do their duty in such a manner, that, according to an official report, “ thieves now appear to be afraid of entering the city.”

With these facilities, and with this sketch of the grand outline of the Metropolis, we shall now endeavour to go into some details, by proceeding from the centre and diverging towards the circumference, in such a manner as pleasure and interest will be most likely to suggest.





Drawn & Engraved by T. Agnew for the Plate of the City of London
The New Custom House



Walk 17



Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Decr 1795.

*To Roger Commercial Road
 and the New Bond Street
 1795*

WALK I.

From the Royal Exchange, through Cornhill, Leadenhall-Street, Aldgate, Minories, Tower-Hill and its vicinity; thence through Thames-Street to London-Bridge; Fish-Street Hill, Little Eastcheap, Tower-Street, to Crutched Friars; Fenchurch-Street, Gracechurch-Street, back to Cornhill.

Of this part of the city, which, in more than one sense, may be called eminent, it has been observed, "the progression from rude to polished manners has been by no means rapid," as only a few centuries since the front of the Royal Exchange, at present the centre of intercourse among some of the most enlightened men in the world, was the site of a dungeon, a loathsome prison, called, **THE TUN**. The merchants, previous to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, met as well as they could in Lombard-Street.

An inscription on the pump, on the south side of the Royal Exchange, expresses, that on this spot a well was first made by Henry Wallis, Mayor of London, in the year 1382. The well underneath, on which the present pump is erected, was re-discovered in 1799.

The Royal Exchange, situated in Cornhill, was originally built in 1557, by Sir Thomas Gresham, one of the greatest merchants in this or any other country, after the model of that at Antwerp. Being destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666, it was rebuilt in its present form for the City and the Company of Mercers, as trustees for Sir Thomas Gresham, by Sir Christopher Wren, and was opened in 1669. There are many beauties in the architecture, and but few defects. The four orders of the quadrangle are magnificent, and all in correct proportion and arrangement. The statues

of Charles the First and Second in the front are beautifully executed ; and there are also statues of most of the sovereigns of England. Underneath, over the west walk, are statues to Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir John Barnard, as marks of civic respect.

The height of the building is 56 feet ; and from the centre of the south side rises a lantern, 178 feet high, of three gradations, the top displaying a vane, in the form of a grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thos. Gresham.

The rooms over the colonades are let out to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, the office of the Lord Mayor's Court, Lloyd's Coffee House, and for reading the Gresham lectures. But it should be observed that the merchants who frequent Lloyd's Coffee House are of the first consequence,—that the news is the most to be credited that is “ up at Lloyd's,”—and here subscriptions are generally set on foot for the greatest national purposes.

Suffice it to add, that the inside of the area, 144 feet long and 117 broad, is surrounded by piazzas, forming walks for the merchants ; and above the arches in this quadrangle is an entablature, extending round, and a compass pediment, containing the statues of several of the kings and queens of England, with their names beneath them. In the centre of the area is the statue of Charles the Second, in a Roman habit. This new statue, by Bacon, was placed here in 1792. The walls, inside of the area, containing the walks, are covered with notices from different tradesmen, and artists, handsomely written, framed or glazed, announcing their manufactures, inventions, residence, &c. for the consideration of a very moderate sum paid to the beadle.

Cornhill.—Where the Poultry and Leadenhall-Street ends, *Cornhill* commences. From the south side, among the turnings which branch off, are Gracechurch-Street at its junction with Leadenhall-Street, St. Peter's-Al-



Drawn and Engraved by W. Wilson for the Waste through London.

The Royal Exchange from Cornhill.

Published by W. Lister, New Street, April 1811.



ley, St. Michael's-Alley, Ball-Court, Birch-in-Lane, Cowper's-Court, King's Arms-Passage, and Pope's Head-Alley. Among the public buildings on this side are the two churches of St. Michael and St. Peter, the British Fire Office, and the Globe Insurance Office. On the north side we meet with the Imperial Fire Office, Union Fire Office, Eagle Fire Office, Sun Fire Office, the Royal Exchange, Bank-Buildings, Prince's-Street, &c. About seven extensive coffee-houses stand on both sides of the way.

At the junction of Cornhill and the Poultry, an open space before the Mansion-House is called, Mansion House-Street; but this is generally included in the street called the Poultry.

Sweeting's-Alley, once covered by the single dwelling of a Dutch merchant of the name of Swieten, is now the site of a number of shops, exhibiting brilliant specimens of the varieties of the arts, united with the conveniences of modern improvement.

Leadenhall-Street commences according to the rotation of numbers at the north end of Gracechurch-Street. Number 52, once Bricklayer's-Hall, is now a Jew's Synagogue; 46 was the house of the late Mr. Bentley, alias Dirty Dick; number 23 marks Mr. Newman's extensive premises, called, the Minerva Library. The East India Chambers extend from 12 to 21.

The Eagle Fire Office is at the corner of Freeman's-Court, and a little farther on, the Union Assurance; Coade's composition in stone, embellishes the front of the latter, in which the muscular strength of Hercules is expressed with much boldness.

Nearly opposite is Birch-in-Lane, in which is the London Assurance Corporation. Exchange-Alley contained the house of Alderman Backwell in the reign of James the Second: here are Garraway's and Baker's Coffee Houses; much of the business of the former has been transferred to the New Auction Mart.

At a short distance is *St. Michael's, Cornhill*. The tower, in the ancient style, is a fine specimen of Sir Christopher Wren's genius; and the best view of it is from the south-east part of *St. Michael's-Alley*. Here is a good organ, and an excellent peal of twelve bells.

A little farther on is *St. Peter's*, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, who has considerably ornamented the interior with a handsome screen and other embellishments. One of the most remarkable monuments here is that to the memory of Mr. Woodmason's seven children, all destroyed by fire, with his house in *Leadenhall-Street*, in January, 1782.

The *East India House*, the most prominent and imposing edifice in *Leadenhall-Street*, is distinguished by a stately entrance, beneath a portico of six fluted Ionic columns, supporting a frieze, and two wings surmounted by a balustrade. The tympanum, in the centre, contains several figures, the principal of them representing his Majesty, George the Third, leaning on his sword in his left hand, and extending the shield of protection over Britannia, who embraces liberty. On one side, Mercury, attended by Navigation, and followed by Tritons and sea-horses as emblems of commerce, introduces Asia to Britannia, before whom she spreads her productions. Order, accompanied by Religion and Justice, appears on the other side, and behind them the city barge, with other attributes of the metropolis; near which are Integrity and Industry. In the western angle is a representation of the Thames, and in the eastern, that of the Ganges. Above the pediment is a fine statue of Britannia, with a spear in her left hand, and the cap of liberty upon it: Asia sits upon a camel in the east corner, and Europe upon a horse in the west.

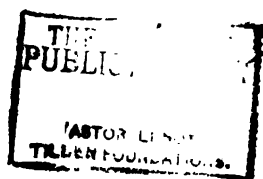
The interior of this vast edifice, which extends nearly the length of *Lime-Street*, contains *The grand Court Room*, the principal ornament of which is the fine de-

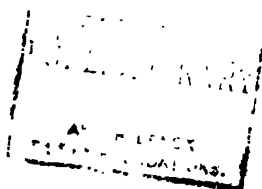


Engraved by J. Roberts for the Works, Stroud, London.

St. Nicholas Church, Cornhill.

Published by W. Larkins, New Bond Street, Nov. 1846.







Designed by Henry, for the White, Brown, & Co.

The East India House.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Sep. 1840.

[illegible]

sign, in bas relief, of Britannia seated on a globe, on a rock by the sea-shore, looking towards the east; her right hand leaning on an union shield, her left holding a trident, and her head decorated by a naval crown. Behind her, two boys; one leaning on a cornucopia, the other diverting himself among flowing riches. Female figures, emblematic of India, Asia, and Africa, presenting the different productions of their climes: Thames, with his head crowned with rushes, fills up the groupe. The pictures in this room are views of Fort St. George, Bombay, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Fort William, and Tellichery.—*Committee Room*. An excellent painting of General Lawrence.—*Old Sale Room*. Marble statues of Lord Clive, Sir George Pococke, and Major-General Lawrence, in Roman habits, dated 1764; Sir Eyre Coote in regimentals.—*Committee of Correspondence Room*. Portraits of Marquis Cornwallis, Warren Hastings, Esq. the famous Nabob of Arcot, and another Nabob; views, by Ward, of various specimens of Indian architecture, vine of Trichinopoly, Viri. Malli rock, Bramins' Bath at Chillimbrum, east view of Madura, Tippy Colum, Tanks and the Mausoleum of the Seer Shaw, Choultry of Seringham, south entrance to the pagoda at that place, and various views of Choultries.—*New Sale Room* contains several paintings illustrative of India, and other commercial attributes.—*Library*. A very considerable collection of interesting and curious Indian literature. In circular recesses, at the east end of this library, are busts of the late Warren Hastings, and Mr. Orme the historian. Every book known to have been published in any language whatever, relative to the history, laws, or jurisprudence of Asia is to be found here, besides an unparalleled collection of manuscripts in all the Oriental languages, and among them Tippoo Saib's copy of the Koran. Here are also several volumes of Indian plants, and other representations of the arts, manners, and costume of

the Orientals, besides the printed books of the Chinese.—*The Museum* contains the Babylonian inscriptions, written in what is called the *nail-headed* character upon bricks supposed to have been the facings of a wall strongly cemented together by bitumen. A fragment of jasper, upwards of two feet in length, is also to be seen here, entirely covered with inscribed characters. Here are likewise the trophies and the mantle of Tippoo Saib; and, in fact, such a diversity of rare and curious articles, as to render this Museum inferior to none in the display of Oriental rarities. The whole is to be seen for a small gratuity to some of the officers, court days, &c. excepted.

St. Andrew, Undershaft.—This Church in St. Mary Axe, is nearly opposite to Lime-Street, and was so called from a shaft or may-pole formerly erected here higher than the steeple. The interior is beautifully supported by slender pillars; the roof finely painted. The east window, of stained glass, represents whole-length portraits of Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First and Second; and in the other windows are the armorial bearings of the founders and benefactors of the church. The monuments most remarkable are those of Stow, the antiquary, who died in 1605, Lord Craven, &c.: the latter resided at the Old East India-House, which one of his descendants disposed of to the Company in 1726.

Passing the vast pile of buildings belonging to the East India Company, denominated *The Coast Warehouse*, no object of importance or information occurs except the house formerly occupied by the African Company, near Billiter-Lane, anciently part of the priory of the Holy Trinity, and bestowed by Henry the Eighth on Mrs. Cornwallis and her heirs, because she presented to that monarch *some fine puddings!* The house was afterwards the residence of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, one of Queen Elizabeth's favourite mi-

nisters, who is supposed to have been poisoned by Dudley, Earl of Leicester, on that account, after eating a sallad.

St. Catherine's Cree on the other side is a Gothic building about 90 feet in length, and in breadth 51, and was last repaired and beautified in 1805.—The superstitious consecration of this church by bishop, (afterwards archbishop) Laud, on January 16, 1630-31, so excited the rage of the discontented sectaries at that period, that it was one of the means which brought the imprudent, though well-meaning prelate to the block. The church is handsome in the inside, and has a fine organ. Among the monuments is that of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton; Hans Holbein was also buried here.

Billiter-Lane, Pennant tells us, was, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, inhabited by a set of such impudent beggars, that it was found necessary to stop up the thoroughfare. Here is now the *Private Trade Warehouse* of the East India Company, for housing goods brought from the Indies by individuals, till they are sold at the India-House.

St. Mary Axe was so called from its situation near the Axe Inn. Since Queen Elizabeth's time, it has been united to the parish of St. Andrew.

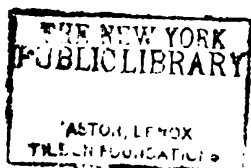
The street called St. Mary Axe is now much the resort of Jew-Crimps, &c. whose principal depredations are committed upon the sailors when attending the India-House.

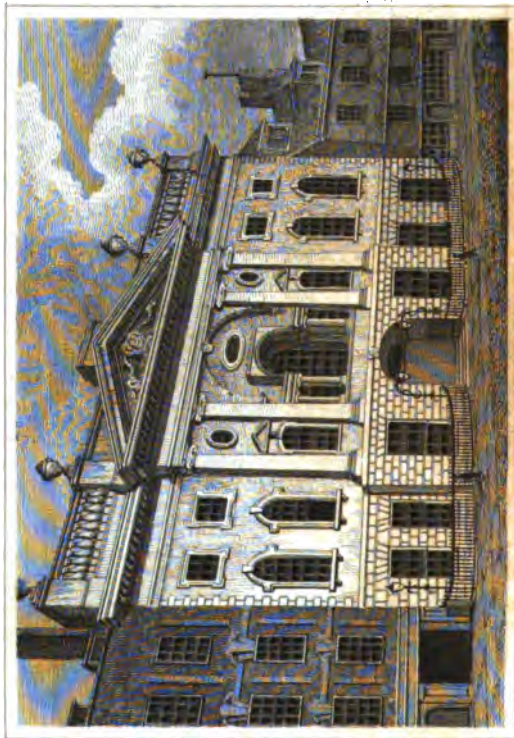
Leadenhall Market.—The ancient fabric of Leadenhall had one side of it standing in the street a few years since: it was a manor-house in the possession of many noble families, till completed as a granary by Sir Simon Eyre, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. In Stow's time, Leadenhall became a market; but it is now of more consideration than ever; as here are properly three or four markets for leather, poultry, beef, herbs, &c. That part now called the Green-Yard was a part

of the garden when the Nevilles resided here; and in Ram Alley were the remains of the ancient collegiate chapel, founded by Sir Simon Eyre in 1419, which had the following motto over the door—" *Dextra Domini exaltavit me.*"—A part of Leadenhall Market was rebuilt in 1730, and has an opening into Lime-Street. In 1814, considerable alterations were made in the leather-market, and the whole is now rebuilding.

Under the house of Messrs. Tipper and Fry, No. 71, the remains of the beautiful little chapel of St. Michael are still to be seen, as discovered in 1789, built by Prior Norman, in 1189: the arches are very elegant, supported by ribs which converge and meet on the capitals of the pillars, now nearly buried in the earth, which, since its foundation, has been raised twenty-six feet. This house is built on the site of that occupied by the celebrated antiquary, Stow, and where, to the disgrace of his age, he died comparatively poor at eighty!—The avenues branching from the south side of this street are Black Raven Court, Hartshorn Court, Hand and Pen Court, Sugar Loaf Court, Billiter-Lane, Lime-Street, and Gracechurch-Street: on the north side, are Smith's Buildings, Cree Church-Lane, Broker's Gardens, St. Mary Axe, Shaft's Court, and Bishopsgate-Street.

Turning from the right round the eastern angle of Leadenhall-Street into Fenchurch-Street, the eye is struck by an immense pile of building, the repository for drugs, belonging to the East India Company. On this spot formerly stood the residence of the prior of Havering Church, to which was nearly attached the town residence of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his son, who lost their lives in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. The ground was afterwards converted into bowling alleys, and was also occupied by a number of small houses and gardens before the Fire of London.





Drawn & Engraved by George Smith, Waller Street, London.

Greenmanger's Hall

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, London.

Fenchurch-Street is a good street, with one end near Mark-Lane, and the other terminating in Gracechurch-Street; formerly a dirty brook ran through the ground on which this street stands. The East India warehouses here are very extensive. Northumberland Alley just by marks the site on which the Percys once dwelt. Further on, in Magpie Alley, stands the Church of St. Catherine Coleman; formerly a haw or garden, called Coleman Haw. The Church, though it escaped the Fire of London, was obliged to be taken down and rebuilt in 1734: it is a plain neat building, but has no monuments of consequence. One side of this church is distinguished by an ale-house, and the other by a synagogue.

St. Bennet, Gracechurch, stands at the corner of Fenchurch-Street and Gracechurch-Street. The original ancient edifice was consumed in 1686, and rebuilt in 1685: four or five arched windows, and as many circular ones, enlighten the nave: balustrades adorn the body, and the square tower terminates with a cupola—at the summit of which there is another short tower formed of quadrangular projectments, and over them a conical spire, with a ball and vane. The altar-piece and the font are curiously ornamented.

Returning to the eastward, nearly opposite the India warehouses, we find in Lime-Street the parish church of *St. Dionis' Back Church*, so called on account of its situation: it is a strong stone and brick building. Ingram Court derives its name from Sir Thomas Ingram, a celebrated merchant, whose house was here.

Ironmongers' Hall.—Proceeding along Fenchurch-Street, on the north side, we find this stately modern edifice, raised, in 1748, upon the site of three or four halls, that had preceded it. The front is of Portland stone, and the architecture is elegant; the interior buildings are chiefly of brick. The basement story is in rustic, and has in the centre a large arched door-way,

with a window on each side; in each of the retiring wings are two other windows. Four pilasters of the Ionic order, in the front, support a corresponding entablature and pediment. In the largest and most central intercolumniation over the entrance is a spacious Venetian window, and above it a circular one within an arch; the spaces between the outer pilasters contain smaller windows with angular pediments. In the tympanum of the pediment are the company's arms, having, instead of supporters, a large cornucopia on each side, in bold relievo, pouring out fruits and flowers: the whole building is terminated by a neat balustrade, crowned with vases. The vestibule is spacious and divided into avenues by six columns of the Tuscan order. The rooms, particularly the court-room and state-room, are magnificent and richly decorated, containing several portraits of good and worthy benefactors, &c.

Here is also the hall belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, or Denmark-House, in which was lodged the first ambassador sent here, says Hollinshed, "from the Emperor of Cathaie, Muscovia, and Russeland." The Russian Company was formed three years before this ambassador's arrival; but afterwards, when Russia was acquainted with our wealth and power, the commerce was redoubled between the two nations.—In the hall of Hudson's Bay House used to be a vast pair of the Moose Deers' horns, weighing fifty-six pounds; also the picture of an Elk, the European Morse, killed in the presence of Charles the Eleventh of Sweden.

Aldgate and the Minorities.—Returning eastward towards Houndsditch and Whitechapel-Road, we come to the spot where Aldgate stood across the street, till 1768. Nearly opposite to Aldgate Church is the street called the Minorities, from certain Nuns of the Order of St. Clare or *Minorettes*, who had a convent founded for them here, in 1293, by Blanch, Queen of Navarre, the wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. This street,

though not many years since a very mean neighbourhood, now contains a number of good tradesmen's houses, particularly gun-smiths, clothiers, &c. The west side has been entirely rebuilt, and several new streets leading from it into Crutched Friars. Here are America-Square, the Crescent, and the Circus, composed of excellent houses, the site of which, since Stow's time, was occupied by dunghills, out-houses, gardens, and carpenters' yards, bordering upon the filthy and dangerous ditch, a continuation of that which washed the city walls about Houndsditch, and emptied itself into the Thames.

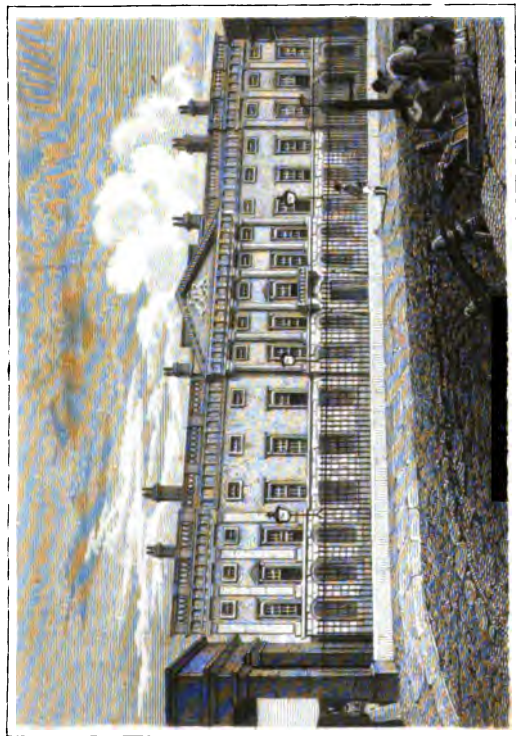
On the east side of this street we see the little church of St. James, rebuilt in 1706, of brick, being about sixty-three feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth; and, excepting a small turret, is void of ornament. It nevertheless contains some remarkable monuments.

Goodman's Fields, or a number of spacious streets bearing that name, are a little to the east of the Minories, passing through Haydon-Square. Stow remembered, in these fields, a farm belonging to the Minories, and mentioned his having fetched, when a boy, many a half-penny worth of milk, never having less than three ale-pints for his money in the summer, nor one ale-quart in the winter, always hot from the kine. Many opulent Jews occupy the large houses in the handsome streets hereabouts; and Little Alie-Street contains a German Lutheran Chapel, where Dr. Wachsels was the officiating minister many years. It was in a theatre in this neighbourhood, where Garrick, in October, 1741, first displayed his inimitable powers; and during the short time he performed here, all the streets in a line from Whitechapel to Temple Bar were filled with the carriages of the nobility and gentry.

Rosemary-Lane, or Rag Fair.—This place, at the south extremity of the Minories, turning to the left hand, and which once maintained a boasted celebrity

for the sale of old clothes, has wonderfully fallen off since a certain description of Israelites have dispersed and spread themselves about the most public avenues, even at the west-end of the town. On this account, Mr. Pennant's report of a man being clothed here for *fourteen-pence*, has no longer the least foundation. The houses in Rosemary-Lane, and a part of the Minories, are mostly occupied by wholesale dealers in second-hand clothes, who export them to our colonies and to South America. In the Exchanges, or covered buildings here, left off things, &c. are still sold at very considerable prices; and it is only in the middle of the street, at a certain time in the afternoon, that the most inferior articles of dress are vended by Jews and others to the poor and labouring classes; but at nothing like the prices mentioned by Mr. Pennant. At this time the trading exclamations of Breeches Folks, Shoe Folks, Breaking Taylors, &c. may be heard indiscriminately from a number of men and women, who attend regularly.

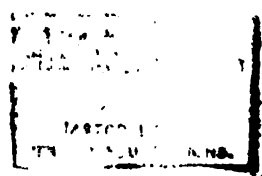
The New Mint.—Near the west end of Rosemary-Lane is King-Street, leading to the New Mint, erected on the site of the Victualling Office, before it was removed to Deptford. The present structure is from a design of Mr. Smirke, Junior, for the various purposes of coinage, and is upon an extensive plan, as it contains every department necessary for the different operations in coining, and residences for the principal officers. The building is composed of a long stone front, consisting of three stories, surmounted by a handsome balustrade. The wings are decorated with pilasters; the centre with demi-columns, and a pediment ornamented with the arms of the United Kingdoms. Over the porch is a gallery, balustrades, &c. of the Doric order. A fire which broke out here in the summer of 1815 did considerable damage in the interior, but happily did not injure the appearance of this beautiful edifice.



Designed by W. L. Marshall for the W. L. Marshall Co., London.

W. L. Marshall

Published by W. L. Marshall, New York and London, Sept. 1886.



By way of contrast, it may be observed that on this spot once stood *East Minster*, or the abbey of St. Mary of the Graces, founded by Edward the Third in 1349, in consequence of a fright at sea, on his return from France, when he vowed if he got safe on shore he would found a monastery to the honour of God and the Lady of Grace, if she would grant him the grace of coming on shore. This foundation was to rival Westminster, but it did not succeed, though it continued till the dissolution by Henry the Eighth. Previously to the building of the New Mint, the old Victualling Office here had been converted into warehouses for tobacco.

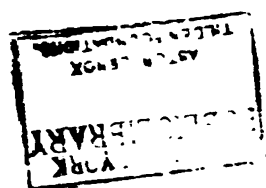
A little to the southward of East Smithfield is the collegiate church of St. Catherine, once belonging to the hospital, founded in 1148 by Matilda of Boulogne, wife of King Stephen, for the maintenance of a master, brothers and sisters, and other poor persons.

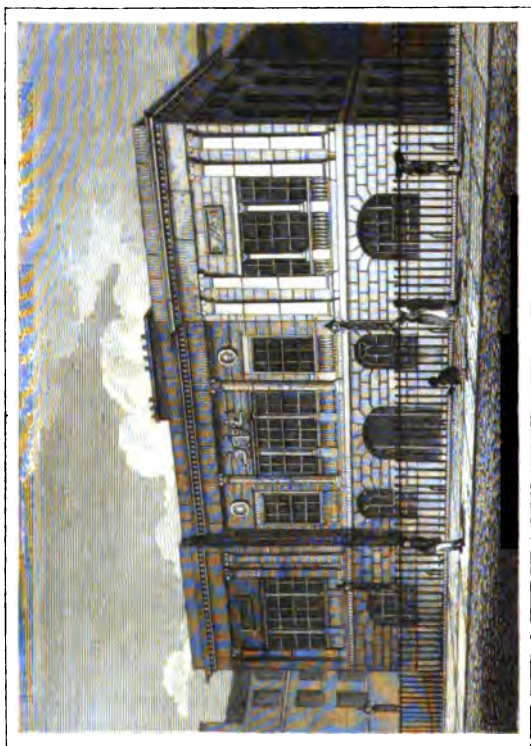
The church, from its confined situation, cannot be seen to great advantage, though it is a handsome structure; and the considerable repairs which it has undergone have, in a great degree, changed its antique appearance. The interior, however, is an object worthy the inspection of the curious inquirer. The body is divided into a nave, and two side aisles. On entering the church, the body of which, exclusively of the choir, is 69 feet long, 60 broad, and 90 high, and the large east window, free from the encumbrance of heavy stone work, arrests the attention; and the flood of light thrown on every part of the building from this window, forms a delightful exhibition seldom to be met with. A handsome screen, in the ancient style, separates the body from the choir of the church. The ancient seats in the choir are very handsomely carved, and the altar-piece is of exquisite workmanship; and it would not, perhaps, be too much to say that it is the only altar in what is denominated the pure Gothic style, in England, or indeed in Europe.

The pulpit is a curious specimen of grotesque carving. A most stately organ, by the late eminent maker, Mr. Green, was erected in 1778. It is enclosed in a beautiful mahogany case, with spiral and other Gothic carving. The construction of the organ is, in many respects, entirely new. The swell, however, attracts the attention of musical amateurs: its compass extends from E in alt, a whole octave more than has been usual, and is five notes lower than that of St. Paul's Cathedral; so that this is the largest swell in England. The principal monument is that in the choir to the memory of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, in the reigns of Henry the Fifth and Sixth. Within the district are two courts,—a *Spiritual Court*, from which appeals are made to the Lord Chancellor of England only; a *Temporal Court*, in which the High Steward of the jurisdiction presides, and takes cognizance of all disputes in the precinct, to which belongs a *disused* prison. St. Catherine's Liberty gave birth to Richard Verstegan, the famous antiquary, and author of many very curious works.

It is well to remark that what is commonly called St. Catherines, is St. Catherine's-Lane, beginning in an alley, on the south side of East Smithfield, and running towards the church: it is now verging fast to a state of ruin; and is distinguished, to the disgrace of some magistrates, like many other low parts of the town, by the number of public-houses, as well as by the loose and abandoned females, who associate with sailors, &c. The district of St. Catherines, however, extends to Iron Gate; containing St. Catherine's-Court, Queen's-Court, Three Sisters'-Close, Dolphin-Alley, Brown's-Alley, Cats Hole, Butcher-Row, The Island, Flemish Church, Hangman's Gains, &c.

Leaving St. Catherines, we return to Little Tower-Hill, the usual place of execution for state criminals till the year 1746, when the last of whom that suffered





Designed by W. W. W. for the Theatre through London.

Theatrical House

11. 11. 11. by W. W. W. for the Theatre through London.

the most beautiful and commodious in the city. The interior is a noble hall, with a high ceiling, and a large fireplace, and a large window, looking out upon the river. The room is furnished with the most elegant and comfortable furniture, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence.

The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The house is situated in a quiet and healthy neighbourhood, and is a most desirable place for a residence.

The Secretary's Office is situated in a beautiful room, in the Royal William. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The room is light and airy, and is a most desirable place for a residence.

Opposite this house, on the 11th of April, 1840, the military, escorting Sir Francis Blandford to the Tower, being provoked by the populace, resisted, and several persons were killed and wounded.

The church of All-Hallows, Barking, built in the 14th century, stands on the west side of the river. The church is a most beautiful and commodious building, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The church is a most beautiful and commodious building, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The church is a most beautiful and commodious building, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The church is a most beautiful and commodious building, and is a most desirable place for a residence. The church is a most beautiful and commodious building, and is a most desirable place for a residence.



here was Charles Ratcliffe, brother to the Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in 1715.

Savage Gardens, on the north of Tower-Hill, formerly belonged to the Crutched Friars. Henry the Eighth gave this ground to Sir Thomas Wyatt; afterwards, in the reign of James the First, it took its name from Sir Thomas Savage.

Opposite Postern Row, an excellent Spring is called the Postern, from being the place where the Tower Postern abutted on the city wall.

Facing *Great Tower-Hill*, is the *Trinity House*, a beautiful specimen of the abilities of the late Samuel Wyatt. It forms a grand front of two series, opposite the Tower. The interior also is equally beautiful in its architecture, and contains the following curiosities:—the flag taken from the Spaniards by Sir Francis Drake, in 1588, and various portraits of Sir Francis, Sir John Leake, and other eminent men; a large and exact model of a ship entirely rigged; two very large globes; and five fine pen and ink drawings of naval engagements in the reign of Charles the Second.

The Secretary's Office contains a beautiful model of the Royal William. The hall is light and elegant, as is also the court-room, the ceiling of which is finished in a peculiar style: this room contains portraits of the King and Queen, Lord Sandwich, Lord Howe, and Mr. Pitt, besides four and twenty portraits of the elder brethren. Strangers may be admitted to see the Trinity House, by giving the servant a shilling.

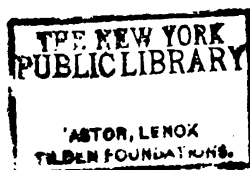
Opposite this house, on the 9th of April, 1810, the military, escorting Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, being provoked by the populace, resisted, and some persons were killed and wounded.

The church of All-Hallows, Barking, built in the style of the modern Gothic, stands at the western extremity of Tower-Hill, at the bottom of Mark-Lane in Tower-Street; and is so called from having anciently

belonged to the Abbess and Convent of Barking in Essex. Richard the First founded a chapel on the north side of it, and his heart is supposed to have been buried there. This church, in some measure, escaped the Fire of London, and formerly contained the ashes of Bishop Fisher, and the accomplished Earl of Surrey, who all fell by the axe on Tower-Hill. They were removed—the archbishop to St. John's College, Oxford; the bishop to the side of Sir Thomas Moore, in the Tower Chapel; and the Earl to Framlingham, in Suffolk. This church has recently undergone a complete repair.



The *Tower* stands on the celebrated eminence called Tower Hill, and though said to be of very ancient date, cannot be traced with any certainty beyond the time of William the Conqueror, who built what is now called the White Tower, and enlarged the whole, which at present covers twelve superficial acres; its ramparts are surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, proceeding north on each side of the fortress, nearly in a parallel line, and meeting in a semi-circular projection. The slope is faced with brick-work, and the walls have been so much mended, that the original stone is scarcely to





Designed & Engraved by J. C. Stowall for the White, through London.

The Tower of London.

Published by W. Clarke, the London and York, 1841.

be seen. Cannon are placed at intervals round the wall, though the interior is completely lined with old houses.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by the west gate, large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages. This gateway itself is entered by an outer gate, opening to a strong stone bridge built over the ditch.

The Traitor's-gate is a low arch through the wall, on the south side, on which there are several old decayed towers, intermixed with modern brick offices and ragged fragments of patched curtains; and this gate communicates, by a canal, with the river Thames.

Besides these, there is an entrance for foot-passengers over the draw-bridge to the wharf, opened every morning. The points of a huge portcullis may still be seen over the arch of the principal gate, and great ceremony is used at opening and shutting it night and morning. This mass of buildings is remarkable on several accounts.

The principal buildings within the Tower-walls are, the White Tower and the Chapel of St. John, where the records are lodged within the same; the Church of St. Peter Ad Vincula *infra Turrin*, the Ordnance Office, the Record Office, the Jewel Office, the Horse Armoury, the Grand Storehouse, in which is the small armoury, and the Menagerie. Here are likewise apartments for state-prisoners. The White Tower, or interior fortress, is a large, square, irregular building, almost in the centre of the Tower, consisting of three lofty stories, having under them commodious vaults for salt-petre, &c.: on the top, covered with lead, is a cistern, or reservoir, from which, in case of necessity, the whole garrison might be supplied with water.

The palace within the Tower was in the south-east angle of the walls, and was used by the Kings of England nearly five hundred years, only ceasing to be so on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, who, after being confined as a prisoner by Queen Mary, had, probably,

no longing to renew her residence in the Tower. The entrance to her apartment, called Cold-Harbour, is given in the annexed engraving on wood.



On a long platform before the Tower, on the Thames' side, 61 pieces of cannon used to be planted, and fired on rejoicing days; but these were removed in 1814, and those on the ramparts are used in their stead.

After passing the spur-guard, in a spacious enclosure, at the right hand, is the repository for wild beasts, &c. presents to the British sovereign from foreign potentates; which are shewn to the public by the keepers for a shilling each person; for this fee the beholders are informed of the names, genealogies, &c. of the different animals, which are well worth seeing, as they are kept remarkably clean and healthy in capacious dens. It is a necessary caution, however, not to go within the rails, or to attempt to play tricks, as the beasts whelped in the Tower are much more fierce than those brought over wild.

Having passed the bridge, the warders wait at the

principal gate, to afford information to strangers, and to conduct them to view the many and valuable curiosities with which the Tower abounds.' These are so various, that the minute description of them would furnish a volume; we can, therefore, only mention, that the *Horse Armoury* contains the representations of sixteen English monarchs on horseback, and in complete armour. The *Small Armoury* contains complete stands of arms, bright, clear, and flinted for 150,000 men; besides cannon, and pikes, swords, &c. innumerable, ranged in regular order. The *Jewel Office* contains the imperial crown, placed on the heads of the Kings of England at their coronation, the Prince of Wales's crown, golden spurs and bracelets, the crown jewels, and a great quantity of curious old plate. The *Ordnance Office*, burnt in 1789, has been rebuilt in a way so as to prevent the recurrence of such an accident. The *Record Office* is opposite the platform, but, like the *Ordnance Office*, is not a place of mere curiosity, access being confined to such persons as may have particular business to transact there.

The chapel dedicated to St. Peter Ad Vincula, may be seen by applying to the pew-opener, at any time, for a small fee.

Returning, by Tower Wharf, into Lower Thames-Street, we pass a spot, at the eastern extremity of it, on which was formerly a palace for the sovereign Princes of Wales when they came to do homage at the Court of England, then held in the Tower.

The New Custom-House.—In ancient times, the business of the customs was transacted in a very irregular manner, at Billingsgate; but, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a building was erected here for that purpose; and, in the year 1559, an act having been passed that goods should be no-where landed but in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue, this was the spot fixed upon for the entries in the port of London; and here a Custom-House was ordered to

be erected: it was, however, destroyed by fire, with the rest of the city, in 1666, and rebuilt, with additions, two years after, by Charles the Second, in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expense of 10,000*l.*; but that being also destroyed in the same manner, in 1718, the late structure was erected in its place. This edifice was built with brick and stone, and was calculated to stand for ages: it had underneath, and on each side, large warehouses, for the reception of goods on the public account; and that side of the Thames, for a great extent, was lined with wharfs, quays, and cranes for landing them. This Custom-House was one hundred and eighty-nine feet in length, the centre twenty-seven feet deep, and the wings considerably more: the centre stood back from the river; the wings approached much nearer to it; and the building was judiciously and handsomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings was a colonade of the Tuscan order, and the upper story was ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It consisted of two floors, in the uppermost of which was a magnificent room, fifteen feet high, and almost the whole length of the building; this was called the Long-Room, and here the commissioners of the customs, with their officers and clerks, transacted their principal business. The inner part was well disposed, and sufficiently enlightened; and the entrances so well contrived, as to answer all the purposes of convenience.

An accidental fire having destroyed the whole of this edifice on the 12th of February, 1814; the first stone of a new Custom-House had been previously laid on the 13th of October, 1813, by the Earls of Liverpool and Clancarty and the Board of Customs, because the former building, though so extensive, was still insufficient for the convenient purposes of conducting effectually the concerns of the vast-extended customs for merchandize in this great empire.

Indeed the old building had been, for a series of

years, found inadequate for the dispatch of business; insufficient for the public, and the officers of that revenue; and in such a decaying and dilapidated condition, as not to justify the expenditure of adding and repairing thereto.

It was proposed to enlarge the Long-Room, and to attach a new wing at the eastern extremity; but the interruption to business which this would occasion, and the only advantage which would have resulted, consisting of additional space without convenience, government abandoned the project, and directed that designs and estimates should be laid before the Board of Customs for an entire new building, on a site the freehold property of the Crown, a portion of which was vacant ground, occasioned by a fire, which happened in the year 1808.

The designs and estimate were finally approved by the treasury in 1811, and an act passed for the building, which was contracted for at the sum of 165,000*l.* by public tender. Mr. David Laing was appointed to be the architect on this occasion. This vast building, though in a great state of forwardness, will not be occupied by the customs before the close of the present year, 1816; the business in the interval is carried on in Mincing-Lane.

The new arrangement unites and concentrates many branches of this service which have been heretofore detached, and the whole building is fire proof, being insulated and secured from a recurrence of the fatal calamity which visited the Old Custom-House.

The whole of the interior and exterior, with the exception of the south front, is plain, and without any decoration. The river front has a grand and imposing effect, and is characteristic of a national official edifice; the stone appears to be excellent in quality, and of a good uniform colour.

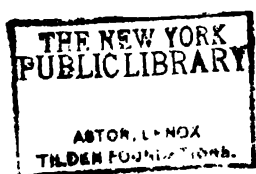
The number of clerks, officers, and the concourse of

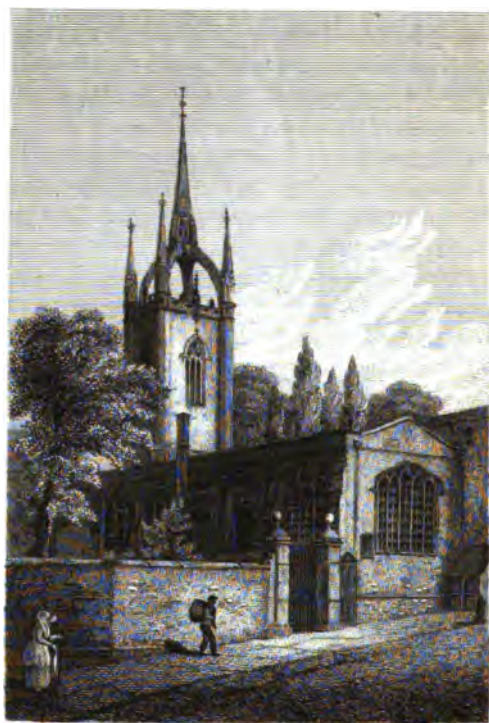
persons, as merchants and brokers, who resort to the customs, is not exceeded by any public establishment.

The whole extent of the new fabric will constitute a range of four hundred and eighty feet, by one hundred feet : in the centre is to be the Long-Room, one hundred and ninety feet, by sixty-seven. The whole is intended to accommodate six hundred and fifty clerks and other officers, employed under the establishment, beside one thousand and fifty tide-waiters and inferior servants. The lower floor will consist of bondage vaults, over which are to be numerous store-rooms, with apartments for offices, &c.

The south side of Thames-Street, between London-Bridge and the Tower, used to be occupied by several wharfs; at present the old and new Custom-Houses nearly fill the whole space from the Tower to Billingsgate; to the west of this place, however, there is *Fresh Wharf*, *Cox's Quay*, *Botolph Wharf*, *Custom-House Quay*, *Galley Quay*, *Chester Quay*, and *Brewer's Quay*. The prerogatives attached to these wharfs are such, that all descriptions of goods, whether for bounty or not, may be shipped from, as well as landed at them. To these are attached warehouses, in which were usually deposited large quantities of refined sugar for the bounty; they have, however, been deprived of much of this property by the establishment of the docks.

There is also situated between Botolph's Wharf and Billingsgate *The East India Company's Wharf*, formerly called *Somer's Quay*, where all the goods are shipped into hoys, for the Company's ships lying at Gravesend and Long Reach, for India. On both banks of the Thames are a vast many *Sufferance Wharfs*, where nearly the whole coasting trade of the kingdom is carried on; these have also the privilege of landing and warehousing foreign goods, such as hemp, flax, iron, tallow, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, &c. At what are called *legal quays*, Custom-House officers attend daily; at the





Drawn & Engraved by J. G. for the Walls through London.

St. Dunstan's, in the East.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street Square 516



other quays, it is necessary to give information for an officer, should he be wanted.

The Coal Exchange, situated in Thames-Street, nearly opposite Billingsgate, is a neat and very convenient structure, for the use of dealers in that article, and consists of a very handsome front and a quadrangle behind, where every branch of the coal business is transacted.

St. Dunstan's, in the East.—On the same side of Thames-Street, upon St. Dunstan's Hill, the eye is soon struck with the modern Gothic tower of this church, and which, when seen to more advantage at some distance, must excite both complacency and surprise, as one of the most airy structures that can be imagined. The lanthorn, which rises from this tower, is of a singular form, and the tower is divided into three stages, terminated at the corners by four handsome pinnacles, the spire rising in the centre on the narrow crowns of four Gothic arches, apparently insufficient in strength to support its weight. The walls of the church, which is eighty-seven feet in length and sixty-three in breadth, are supported by five Tuscan pillars and two semi-pillars in length, with plain arches and key-stones; over these, on each side, are clerestory windows, being a kind of Gothic; a large one, at the east end, has four mullions and cinq-foil arches. The altar-piece, and the whole of the east end of the church, is very handsome. There are some good monuments here. The tower of this church was certainly a bold attempt in architecture; and there are only two others upon a similar plan in Great Britain—viz. St. Giles's in Edinburgh, and St. Nicholas's at Newcastle.—The annexed view will certainly convey a more correct idea of this beautiful steeple than any words alone can express.

Billingsgate.—Following the line of the New Custom-House, this is now the first opening to the Thames from the Tower. Besides being the general fish-market,

this is also a harbour for small vessels loaded with salt, oranges, lemons, onions, and other commodities. In summer, also, the influx of cherries from Kent, &c. is very great. Here too the Gravesend boats ply constantly with each tide for passengers: their accommodations are considerably improved, and the fare is generally raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each person.

The scandalous abuses in this market have been repeatedly noticed by the present Lord Mayor, M. Wood, Esq. A petition on the subject of making an alteration here a few months ago, it seems, was not presented to the Committee of City Lands, because the customary fees had not been paid by the *petitioners*, which caused the Chief Magistrate to remark in the Common Council, "that had that not been mentioned, it was his intention to have brought the subject of the Fish-market under the consideration of the Court. A long time ago, a Bill had passed to prevent regrating or retailing fish in the market. A second Bill had been carried, by which persons were allowed, under the sanction of the Court, to retail fish. By that Act, the Court was to fix the hour at which retailing was to be permitted: but, from that time to the present, the Court, he believed, had never interfered, by which means much mischief was done to the public, particularly by a body of persons in the market, who were denominated *bomerees*. If the Court performed the duty which devolved on them under the Act, it would be highly beneficial to the inhabitants of the Metropolis. If nine or ten o'clock in the morning was fixed for retailing fish, it would be very useful to many persons. The delay of the Petition alluded to, was a proof of the ill effects of selling offices connected with the Corporation. No business could be done without the payment of those fees—a Petition could not go before a Committee, without a considerable delay in consequence. If an officer was to be thus remunerated, for

the purchase-money of his place, it would be much better to buy him out at once."

Darkhouse-Lane, the turning immediately joining Billingsgate to the west, contains a number of public houses, used by watermen, fishermen, females, and others: here, from the confined situation, candles are necessary all day, particularly in winter. As some of these houses are open all night, to accommodate persons waiting for the Gravesend boats, beds may be had for all, whether really going to Gravesend, or only pretending so to do. Strangers who act prudently will avoid the mixed company in a place like this, especially such as wish to escape the fangs of those called *hid-sappers* or East India crimps.

Not far from this place, on the other side of Thames-Street, is *Harp-Lane*, remarkable for nothing at present, excepting Bakers' Hall, the dining-room of which is decorated with a painting of *Justice*, with her attributes, the arms of the Company, and the representation of their patron, St. Clement. *Harp-Lane*, however, formerly contained the house of John Chicheley, Chamberlain of London, and nephew to the Archbishop of that name, who had twenty-four children, and gave this house to one of his daughters, as a part of her portion.

On St. Mary's Hill stands *Watermen's Hall*, a small but convenient building for transacting the concerns of that company, who are under the control of the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen. By an act of Parliament, in the reign of William the Third, it is provided "That should the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty, at any time give notice to the Watermen's Company, that there is occasion for a certain number of that fraternity to serve in the Royal Navy, then all such persons as shall be duly summoned and do not appear, shall not only suffer one month's imprisonment, but be rendered incapable of enjoying

any privilege belonging to the company for two years." Adjoining is *Fellowship Porters' Hall*. The Porters belonging to the metropolis are thus classed,—*Companies' Porters, Fellowship Porters, Ticket Porters, and Tackle Porters*, under different regulations. The parish churches of St. Mary-at-Hill and St. George, Botolph Lane, are both neat fabrics, especially the latter, which is in the most chaste Grecian style.

Proceeding up Thames-Street, the next object of attention is the parish church of *St. Magnus, London Bridge*, a very handsome edifice, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1676; though the elegant steeple, which contains ten bells, was not finished till 1705. Within the church is a very good organ. The whole structure is elegant without being gaudy. When Sir Christopher erected it, he was obliged to project it over the footway, in which state it stood till "an accidental fire on London Bridge, in 1759, having damaged the church, an improvement was suggested to form a footpath, at the same time that the parish were unwilling to take down the beautiful steeple. A surveyor was employed, who had the ingenuity to discover that Sir Christopher, conceiving that such a convenience must at some future period be rendered necessary, had contrived the arch, on which the steeple stood, of such strength, that it required only to clear away the intermediate part of the building to render the improvement effectual. This was done; and St. Magnus's steeple and porch exhibit another instance of the vast abilities of the great restorer of London."

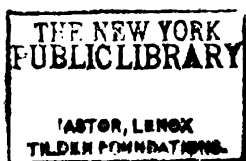
London Bridge.—Without a long detail of extensive historic documents relating to this bridge, suffice it to say, that the original passage over the River Thames was by a ferry; that William, of Malmesbury, mentions a bridge as early as the year 994; and that the wooden bridge stood opposite Botolph's Wharf, till Peter, of Colechurch, in 1176, first began a stone



it over.
dentist.



View of the Harbor of the City of London
 from the Tower of London
 by J. M. W. Turner



bridge, which was thirty-three years ere it was finished. Having sustained many accidents by fire during the time that it was incumbered with houses till 1756, at that period the inconvenience of those buildings became so glaring, that application was made to Parliament for empowering the corporation to remove what had become an unprofitable nuisance. A temporary bridge of wood was constructed, which was wholly destroyed by fire in 1759. The activity of the corporation on this circumstance was highly praise-worthy; and till the passage could be effected, the Lord Mayor licensed forty boats more than were allowed by the statute, to ply, for the convenience of carrying over passengers. Dismembered of its nuisances, London Bridge at present affords a conclusive proof of national improvement. It forms one grand street across the river, having on each side a broad foot-pavement and a massy stone balustrade, at once affording safety to the passenger, and extensive views of the river and the metropolis. The whole is supported by nineteen strong arches; but on account of the heavy fall of water, occasioned, in a great degree, by the broad stirlings, and the contracted space of free water way, many accidents have happened, and the obstruction to the navigation of the river has been considerable. Such cogent reasons have induced the interference of the city, as well as the legislature; and there have been several plans laid before the corporation, effectually to remedy the evil. The length of the bridge is nine hundred and fifteen, and its breadth forty-five feet; but the widest arches, except the centre arch, are only twenty feet wide. *The Water Works* occupy two arches on the London side, and one on the Southwark side of the river. It appears, that anciently, at the south end of the bridge, corn mills had been erected, that the city might be enabled to supply the poor with meal at a reasonable price, in time of scarcity; or when, probably, the price was unjustly raised by avaricious badgers and mealmen.

Afterwards, in 1582, Peter Maurice, a Dutch artist, contrived a water-engine to supply the citizens with Thames water: this was improved by Mr. Sarscold and Mr. Hadley. These works were brought to their present state by Mr. Spams, who founded the company.

One turn of the four wheels of this vast machine makes one hundred and fourteen strokes; and when the river is at its best power, the wheels revolve six times in a minute, but only four and a half at middle water; so that the number of strokes, in a minute, are six hundred and eighty-four: and as the stroke is two feet and a half in a seven-inch bore, which raises three ale gallons, two thousand and fifty-two gallons are raised in a minute; that is, one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and twenty gallons, or one thousand and fifty-four hogsheads in an hour, which is at the rate of forty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six hogsheads in the day, to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, including the waste, which may be about a fifth part of the whole.

Returning from London Bridge up *Fish-Street Hill* to *Little East-Cheap*, the first object of attention is *The Monument*.

This stately column, erected by act of Parliament in commemoration of the dreadful Fire of London in 1666, is of the Doric order, and was begun by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671, and completed by him in 1677. It exceeds in height those stately remains of ancient grandeur, the pillars of the Emperors Trajan and Antoninus at Rome, and that of the Emperor Theodosius at Constantinople. The largest of those at Rome, which was that of Antoninus, was only one hundred and seventy-two feet and a half in height, and twelve feet three inches in diameter.

The altitude or height of the Monument from the pavement is two hundred and two feet; the diameter of the column or shaft, fifteen feet; the ground, bounded by the lowest part of the plinth or pedestal, is twenty-





THE COLUMN OF JUSTICE, AND THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, LONDON.

The Column of Justice.

THE COLUMN OF JUSTICE, AND THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, LONDON.



eight feet square, and the height of the pedestal forty feet. The stair-case, of black marble, in the interior, contains three hundred and forty-five steps, ten inches and a half broad, and six-inch risers. The iron balcony over the capital encompasses a cippus, thirty-two feet high, supporting a blazing urn of gilt brass. Sixpence is still the charge to each person who chuses to ascend the stairs inside, for the purpose of taking a view from the iron railing at the summit. Notwithstanding the formality of the inscription, accusing the Catholics of burning the city, most thinking people now admit with Pope, that—

“ London’s column pointing at the skies,

“ Like a tall bully lifts its head and *lies*.”

The west side of the pedestal is adorned with a curious emblem in alto-relievo, denoting the destruction and restoration of the city: the first female figure represents the City of London, sitting in ruins in a languishing posture, with her head dejected, hair dishevelled, and her hand carelessly lying on her sword; behind is Time, gradually raising her up; at her side a woman gently touching her with one hand, whilst a winged acceptre in the other directs her to regard the goddesses in the clouds, one with a cornucopia denoting plenty, the other with a palm branch, the emblem of peace. At her feet a bee-hive, shewing that by industry and application the greatest misfortunes are to be overcome. Behind Time, are citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as supporter of the city arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same. Opposite the City, on an elevated pavement, stands the king, in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; and approaching her, commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief. The first represents the Sciences, with a winged head and circle of naked boys dancing thereon, and holding

Nature in her hand with her numerous breasts ready to give assistance to all; the second is Architecture, with a plan in one hand and a square and pair of compasses in the other; and the third is Liberty waving a hat in the air, shewing her joy at the pleasing prospect of the City's speedy recovery: behind the king stands his brother, the Duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence. And the two figures behind are Justice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion; and under the royal pavement, in a vault, lieth Envy gnawing a heart, and incessantly emitting pestiferous fumes from her envenomed mouth. And in the upper part of the plinth the reconstruction of the city is represented by builders and labourers at work upon houses.

On the north side of the pedestal is a Latin inscription, thus rendered: " In the year of Christ, 1666, September 2, eastward from hence, at the distance of two hundred and two feet, (the height of this column), a terrible fire broke out about midnight; which, driven on by a high wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but also very remote places, with incredible crackling and fury. It consumed eighty-nine churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, thirteen thousand dwelling houses, and four hundred streets. Of the twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt. The ruins of the city were four hundred and thirty-six acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple Church, and from the north east along the wall to Holborn Bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the city it was merciless, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world. The destruction was sudden; for in a small space of time the city was seen most flou-

ishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours, in the opinion of all it stopped, as it were, by a command from heaven, and was on every side extinguished."

The inscription on the south side is translated thus :
" Charles the Second, son of Charles the Martyr, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and ornament of his city, remitted their taxes, and referred the petition of the magistrates and inhabitants to Parliament ; who immediately passed an act, that public works should be restored to greater beauty with public money, to be raised by an impost on coals ; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul's, should be rebuilt from their foundations with all magnificence ; the bridges, gates, and prisons, should be new made ; the sewers cleansed, the streets made straight and regular ; such as were steep, levelled, and those too narrow, to be made wider. Markets and shambles removed to separate places. They also enacted, that every house should be built with party-walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone or brick ; and that no man should delay building beyond the space of seven years. Moreover care was taken by law, to prevent all suits about their bounds. Also anniversary prayers were enjoined ; and, to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected. The work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored ; but whether with greater speed or beauty, may be made a question. At three years time the world saw that finished, which was supposed to be the business of an age."

Turning into *Little Eastcheap*, on the left hand we

come to *Pudding-Lane*, where, at a baker's shop, the great fire, in 1666, broke out. *Butcher's Hall* is in this lane.

Further, on the same side of Little Eastcheap, is the *King's Weigh-House*, erected on the site of the church of St. Andrew Hubbard, and called the King's Weigh-House, because all goods from beyond sea were appointed to be weighed here by the king's beam, to prevent fraud. Mr. John Clayton's congregation now occupy a part of this building.

At the corner of Rood-Lane, is the parish church of St. Margaret Pattens, so named from patten-makers in this neighbourhood, built by Sir Christopher Wren.

Mincing-Lane, is so called from several tenements belonging to the *minchins* or nuns of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-Street. In this lane are very good specimens of the style of building, used by Sir Christopher Wren, for the principal citizens. Here the elegant structure, lately the Commercial Sale-Rooms, is used for transacting some of the concerns of the Custom-House, till the latter is rebuilt.

Mark or Mart-Lane.—Here is *The Corn Exchange*. Three steps from the street lead to a range of eight lofty Doric columns, those at the corners being coupled; between the pillars are iron rails, and three iron gates. These columns, with two others in the inside, support a plain building two stories high, containing two coffee-houses, to which there are ascents by a flight of handsome stone steps on each hand. Within the iron gates is a quadrangle paved with broad flat stones: this square is surrounded by a colonade, composed of six columns on each side, and four at the ends. Above the entablature is a handsome balustrade surrounding the whole square, with an elegant vase placed over each column. The space within the colonade is very broad, with sashed windows on the top, to give the

greater light to the corn-factors, who sit round the court below : each has a kind of desk before him, on which are several handfull of corn ; and from these small samples are every market day sold immense quantities. The markets are on Mondays and Fridays ; and, according to the prices of the Monday markets, the Lord Mayor used to assize the bread for the ensuing week, the disuse of which has given rise to the most scandalous imposition on the public. Nearly opposite is a neat structure, denominated, *The New Exchange for Corn and Seed*.

Seething-Lane was anciently *Sydon-Lane*, in which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were the residences of Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state ; the Earl of Essex ; and other eminent personages. The ground is now occupied by extensive warehouses, rented by the East India Company, for indigo, &c.

Crouched, vulgarly called *Crutched-Friars*, was so denominated from a religious foundation dedicated to the Holy Cross, and built about the year 1298. The indecent conduct of one of the last priors was destructive to the whole fraternity, and ultimately formed one of the pleas for the dissolution of monasteries in England.

At the corner of *Seething-Lane* and *Hart-Street*, is the parish church of *St. Olave, Hart-Street*, a very handsome Gothic structure ; and internally is worth seeing.

Proceeding along *Fenchurch-Street* westward, at the north end of *Mincing-Lane* is *Clothworker's Hall*, in which are carvings, as large as life, of James the First and Charles the First. The court-room is very handsome.

At the southern part of *Lime-Street* is *Painter's Hall* : it is a substantial brick edifice enclosing a small court. The Company's arms and a dial, with the motto, *Sic vita*, and a spider and a fly crawling on it,

painted on glass, are in one of the windows. In the court-room are some ancient portraits. Cullum-Street is built on the site of a house and garden of a knight of the same name.

Philpot-Lane was built on the mansion of Sir John Philpot, the patriotic citizen, who, in the reign of Richard the Second, manned a fleet at his own expence to scour the English seas of foreign pirates.

At the west end of Fenchurch-Street, as before observed, is the parish church of *St. Bennet, Gracechurch-Street*, situated in what was formerly a Grass-market. Hence returning to *Cornhill*, concludes the first walk.

WALK II.

From the Royal Exchange to Aldgate, Duke's Place, Whitechapel Bars. Return to Houndsditch, Bishopsgate-Street to Norton Falgate, Wormwood-Street to Broad-Street, and back to the Royal Exchange.

Having already noticed whatever is remarkable in Cornhill, Leadenhall-Street, and the south side of Aldgate, the first object of attention on the north side is Duke's Place.

Aldgate formerly stood between the street called Houndsditch on the north, and the Minories on the south. It was one of the principal gates of the city, and was pulled down with Aldersgate, Cripplegate, &c. about the year 1760. Near Aldgate Church is Sir John Cass's school, with his statue in the front. Aldgate Church, dedicated to St. Botolph, and rebuilt in 1741, is a plain but capacious edifice of brick, with a lofty and well-proportioned steeple.

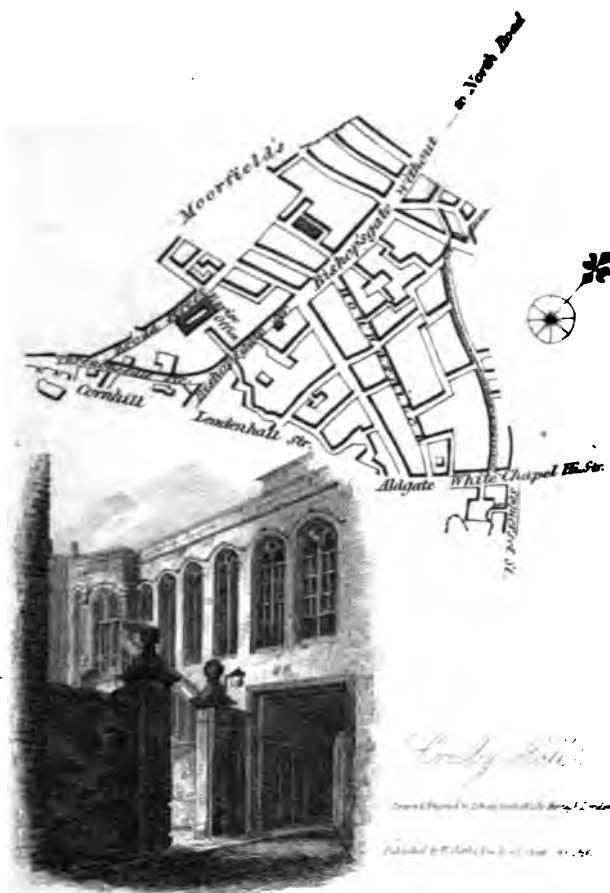
A little to the westward of this, we find the area, the alleys, &c. which bear the general name of Duke's



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Place, once the site of the priory of the Holy Trinity, founded in 1108, by Matilda, wife to Henry the First; and being the richest in England, was for that reason supposed to have been the first dissolved by Henry the Eighth, who granted it to Thomas Audley, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of England. Coming afterwards to the Duke of Norfolk, and remaining with the Howard family, it received the name of *Duke's Place*. It became the habitation of Jews in the time of Oliver Cromwell. One corner of the area or square, in *Duke's Place*, is distinguished by the Synagogue of the German Jews, built in the simplest style of German architecture, and the other by the little church of St. James—a brick edifice of the time of James the First, and named after that monarch.—Pennant observed, that in his time only two arches remained of this priory. But it may supply the future antiquary, with some reflection, to be informed, that, in the month of September, 1816, the site of the last gateway belonging to this ancient priory, and consequently its last visible vestige, was partly occupied by a new house not then finished, and the passage rendered more convenient by the removal of another dwelling that lately crossed the gate, consisting of a central and two side arches of the pointed order, leading towards Cree Church-Lane. This gate, once perhaps the principal western entrance, for no reason that can now be assigned, was distinguished by the inhabitants of *Duke's Place*, by the name of the *Thrum Gate*. Here too the singular mutation of the same spot in the course of a few centuries offers a striking contrast: the first inhabitants were obedient and zealous Christians, devoted to the worship of the Holy Trinity; the latter, incredulous and obstinate Jews, willing, at all times, to forego life and all its enjoyments, rather than pay the least deference to the opinions of the founders of this priory! Genius, however, has once at least enlightened

the gloom of this obscure corner; and it will perhaps never be forgotten, that here a *Hans Holbein* has painted; and that he lived under the patronage of a ferocious prince who observed, that though he could make as many *nobles* as he pleased, it was out of his power to make *one painter*.

Houndsditch is a long street, running into Bishops-gate-Street, and derived its name from running along the city wall, and having formerly been the receptacle for dead dogs and other filth. Hence proceeding eastward, the long street and suburbs of Whitechapel commence, leading to a number of alms-houses and other benevolent foundations, highly indicative of the opulence and benevolence of the country, after having passed a long range of butcher's shops on the south side of this wide street, which altogether form what is called Whitechapel-Market, mostly for carcase butchers.

Returning to Houndsditch, we find, on the south side of this street, and a little to the north of *Duke's Place*, a street called Bevis Marks, containing a handsome synagogue for the Portuguese Jews. Here too the meeting-house in Bury-Street is still memorable, on account of its having been that in which the celebrated Doctor Watts used to preach, erected in the year 1708.

On the opposite side of Houndsditch a small passage leads to Devonshire-Square, containing Devonshire house, at present one of the principal meeting-houses of the Friends. A very large house on this spot, originally built by one Fisher, who ruined himself, and hence called "*Fisher's Folly*," became the habitation of several noblemen before and after Queen Elizabeth's time. One of its last occupants was William, the second Earl of Devonshire, who died here in the year 1622.

Nearly opposite to Devonshire-Court, in Bishops-gate-Street, stands *St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate*.

This fabric, begun upon the site of the old church, in 1725, has a spacious body of brick, and is well enlightened, the roof being also concealed by a balustrade. The steeple exhibits a considerable appearance of grandeur. In the centre of the front is a large plain arched window decorated with pilasters of the Doric order; over this a festoon, and above an angular pediment; on each side is a door crowned with windows, and over these are others of the port-hole kind: above these a square tower rises crowned by a dome with a circular base, surrounded by a balustrade in the same form; on each side of this, at the corner of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part rises a series of coupled Corinthian pillars, supporting similar urns to the former, and over them the dome ascends, crowned with a very large vase with flames. The structure, upon the whole, is upon a simple, beautiful, and harmonious plan, and the steeple more in taste than many in the metropolis, notwithstanding a great entrance-door is wanting in the centre. The inside of the church is commensurate with the exterior, and the pulpit in a grand style. The monument of Sir Paul Pindar is one of the most conspicuous. In the lower church-yard there is another, with an inscription in Persian characters, relative to a secretary to the Persian ambassador, who died here in 1636.

In New-Street, nearly opposite this church, are the East India Company's warehouses, with fronts several hundred feet in length, and in general covering more ground than any of our royal palaces.

From these, during the late war, three regiments of armed men, composed of servants, &c. were in the habit of issuing out two or three times a week to be trained and exercised in a field belonging to the East India Company near the City-Road, and were generally known by the name of the Company's Volunteers.

Returning again to the southward, near Camomile-

Street, we observe a stone affixed to a house, with a mitre, as a memorial where Bishopsgate stood. Not far from this is the *Marine Society's House*, a plain building, only distinguished by the representation of a female figure taking a destitute boy under her care. This institution was first proposed by the late Jonas Hanway, Esq. As an appendage to this plan, the Society have a vessel on the Thames, near Woolwich, for the reception of a hundred boys, who are trained with all possible care for the sea service. Nearly adjoining to this structure is the church of St. Ethelburga: this church, one of the smallest in the city, was built in the reign of Henry the Fifth or Sixth. It has a flat Gothic window, and a plain stuccoed front, having a small turret and a clock. On the same side of the way is St. Helen's-Place. A handsome pile of modern buildings covers the ancient site of the nunnery of St. Helen; a very great portion of its remains was to be seen in Leather-sellers' Hall, which, a few years since, was used as a Dissenters' meeting-house, and other vestiges of this nunnery are still visible in the cellars of some of the houses on this spot.

At a short distance, north of Crosby-Square, is a handsome open place called *Great St. Helen's*. The church here, one of those that escaped the fire of London, is a Gothic structure of the lighter kind, and contains several curious monuments, particularly that of the singular usurer, *Bancroft*, who left his ill-gotten wealth to charitable uses, and flattered himself with the idea of opening his coffin, which may be seen furnished with a lock and key for that purpose.

Crosby House in Crosby-Square.—This ancient edifice was built by Sir John Crosbie, Sheriff, in 1470; and here Richard, Duke of Gloucester, lodged, after he had conveyed his devoted nephews to the Tower. It is singular, that when Crosby House was first erected it was supposed to have been the highest in London,

and occupied the whole of Crosby Square. Henry the Eighth granted this house to Anthony Bonvica, an Italian merchant, and in Queen Elizabeth's time it was appropriated for the reception of ambassadors; though in 1594, Sir John Spencer kept his mayoralty here.

The hall, the principal of the remains, has been mis-called Richard the Third's chapel; and, for the convenience of the late occupants, has been divided into floors. The building is still majestic; and the west side presents a range of beautiful Gothic windows: here is also a fine circular window. The timber roof, of most exquisite workmanship, is divided by three rows of pendants, ranging along, and connected by pointed arches: the whole has been highly ornamented. This hall has been let to several religious assemblies, and since to tradesmen. This noble room is of stone, fifty-four feet long, twenty-seven feet wide (exactly half its length), and forty feet high. It has eight windows on a side, at a considerable elevation from the ground, each measuring eleven feet six inches high, by five feet six inches wide; in which number may be included a spacious recess, or larger window, towards the north-east, reaching from the floor to the roof. Adjoining this recess, on the north side, is a handsome doorway bricked up, which formerly communicated with the ground floor in the north wing; and nearly opposite, a ponderous stone chimney-piece, calculated to give warmth to so large a space, being ten feet five inches broad, by seven feet high. The floor has been formerly paved with hard stones, seemingly a species of marble, laid diamond-ways, but is much damaged. A number of small square tiles, the former paving of some of the other rooms or passages, were long preserved here with mere lumber. They are extremely hard, glazed, and ornamented with different figures.

The principal remains of Crosby House consist of three large apartments, *viz.* the hall and two adjoining

chambers, forming the eastern and northern sides of a quadrangle. The former of these sides, which faces Bishopsgate-Street, extends from the entrance of Crosby-Square to Great St. Helen's church-yard, a distance of about eighty-four feet, and contains the hall, a room of one story, together with some smaller apartments at each end. The northern side is about half that length, and is divided into two stories, an upper and a lower one, each containing a large chamber.

The present approach to the hall is from Bishopsgate-Street, or rather from the passage to Crosby-Square, by a modern flight of stone steps: here the only part of its outside is visible, which is not surrounded by houses. It appears of no great length, plastered, and surmounted by a stone parapet, but remarkable for the elegance of its windows. A small fragment of the outside of Crosby House itself, is to be seen likewise in St. Helen's church-yard; but though since serving as an entrance to the hall, it formed no part of it originally. Of the north wing, part of the outside is completely modernized, and the rest hid. The back entrance is represented in the wood engraving.





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The *City of London Tavern*, on the same side of Bishopsgate-Street, is the shewy rival of the Old London Tavern, on the opposite side towards Cornhill, and is easily distinguished by its fine stone front, and its superb entrance.

The orchestra, the lustres, &c. in the principal room, equal every expectation which may be excited by the imposing view of the exterior of this building.

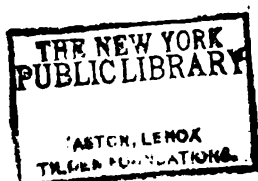
The *London Tavern*, before mentioned, stands on the ruins of an arched building, the origin of which cannot be traced. This tavern is spacious, and affords every desirable convenience, and has long been distinguished by the numerous companies entertained here.

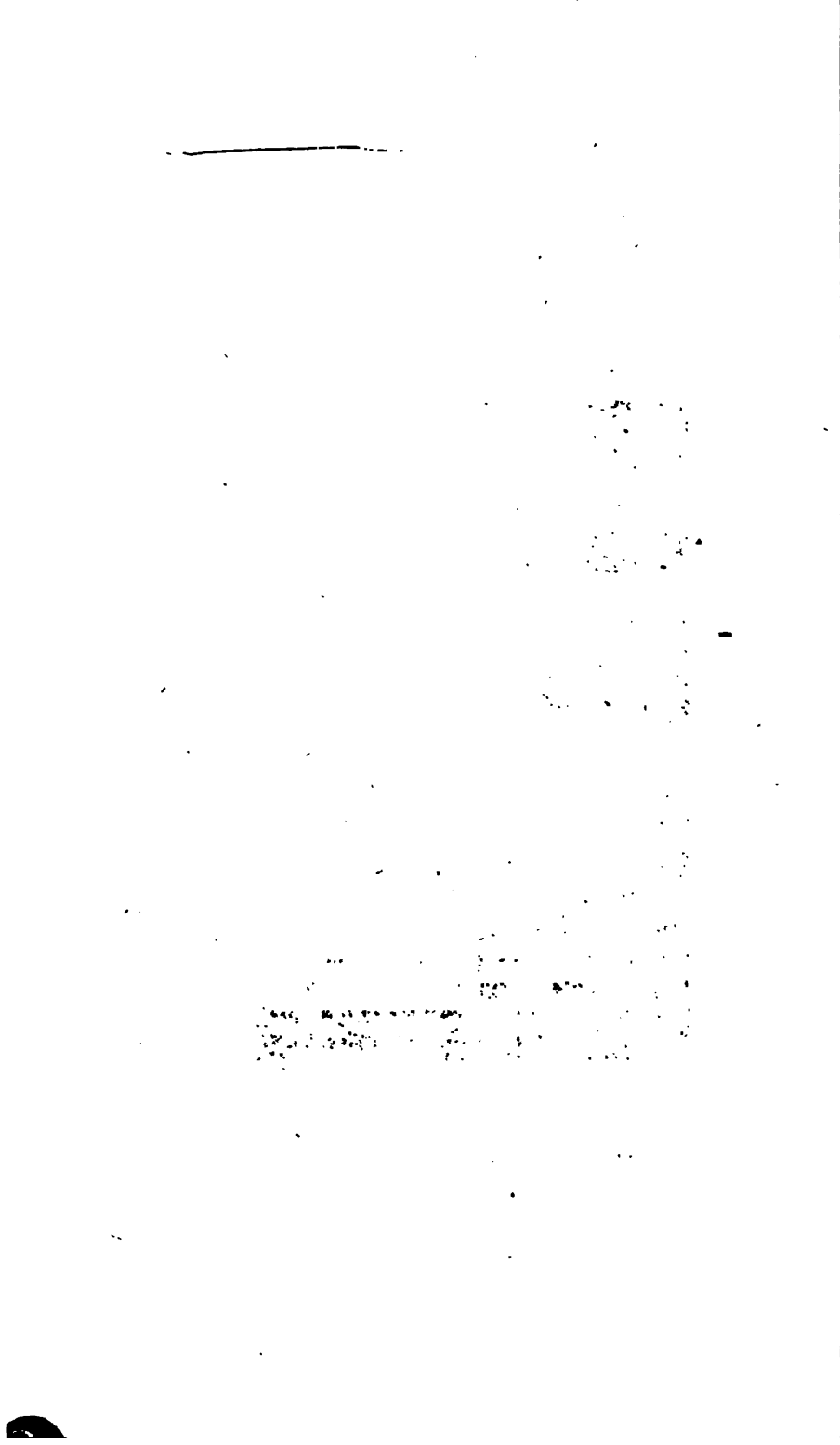
Proceeding up Bishopsgate-Street, near St. Botolph's Church, we observe a house, called the *White Hart*, an ancient tavern, bearing the date of 1480 upon its front. It is by no means likely that this is the original building, though its extreme length of window, and other appearances about it, are indications of its being very old. There is some probability of its having been the hostellary, or inn, belonging to the Old Priory of Bethlehem, for the entertainment of strangers, as was customary in those times. This old priory, which was on the east, or Bishopsgate-Street side, of Moorfields, Henry the Eighth, at the time of the Dissolution, gave to the citizens of London for the use of lunatics.

Nearly opposite to Widegate-Street are the remains of the residence of Sir Paul Pindar, for some years past occupied as a liquor-shop. Its ancient Gothic front has been strangely metamorphosed, being stuccoed, coloured, &c. It is represented in the following wood engraving.

cation of children who might be found begging or pilfering about the streets.

Union-Street was built, within thirty years, upon the site of numerous courts and alleys, and now forms a very convenient line of communication, through Finsbury-Square, between the east and west ends of the town. This new cut, as it is often called, intersects the street between Bishopsgate and Shoreditch, called





Norton Falgate, near to the east end of which stood the priory and hospital of St. Mary Spital.

The Old Artillery Ground, on the eastern side of Bishopsgate-Street, gave names to Artillery-Street, Gun-Street, Fort-Street, &c. after the Company had removed to the present Artillery Ground, by Bunhill-Row, during the reign of James the First.

Recrossing the line of Bishopsgate-Street, to the westward, we enter Holywell-Street, the site of the ancient monastery of that name; one end of this street runs towards Shoreditch, and the other into the Curtain-Road. An arched gateway belonging to this foundation stood within a few paces of the street within the last thirty years, and at that time led to a dust-yard.

What was Holywell-Mount, raised by the Fire of London, was levelled about the year 1787, and is now the site of a chapel and several decent streets. The Curtain-Road adjacent contained a theatre, mentioned as early as 1578: here Richard Tarleton, "one of Queen Elizabeth's twelve players, with wages and livery," exhibited to the public.

At the corner of Worship-Street, in the Curtain-Road, is one of the stations of the Gas Light and Coke Company, incorporated in April, 1812.

Proceeding a little to the westward of the Curtain-Road, we come to Moorfields, the upper part of which, since the year 1777, has been covered with the elegant buildings of Finsbury-Square and several good streets.

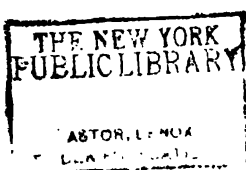
The house, at the south-east angle of this square, and on which its owner, the late Mr. J. Lackington, imposed the denomination of the *Temple of the Muses*, is distinguished by a light cupola at the top. It was originally built for Mr. Caslon, the letter-founder; but as something occurred to prevent his occupation of it, Mr. Lackington having experienced the capaciousness of the lower part by drawing a coach and six round it, he

thought this a circumstance which might be brought forward with advantage, to recommend the extent of his new shop to the notice of the public.

With the intention of introducing further embellishments in this quarter, Bethlem Hospital, for lunatics, on the south side of Lower-Moorfields, has been entirely taken down, the trees dug up in the quarters, and a new square traced out in the large space between Finsbury-Square and Bethlem Hospital. It may be regretted that the ground does not appear to let, and that no *private houses* are as yet begun.

Returning towards Broad-Street, at the corner of Threadneedle-Street, we perceive the church of St. Martin Outwich at the corner : this edifice was so much damaged by a fire in 1766, that it was found necessary to be rebuilt. The structure towards Threadneedle-Street consists of a lofty blank wall, with a small door at the corner : the front next Bishopsgate, presents a wall with blank windows. The interior embellishments in this church amply recompense the want of them without, particularly the picture of the Resurrection, by Rigaud.

Opposite is the *South Sea-House*, standing both in Threadneedle-Street and Old Broad-Street ; the latter was originally the South Sea Company's-Office, and is at present known by the name of the Old South Sea-House. The new building is a magnificent structure of brick and Portland stone, enclosing a quadrangle, supported by pillars of the Tuscan order, and forming a good piazza. The front, in Threadneedle-Street, of the Doric order, is very handsome. The great hall for sales, the dining-room, galleries, and chambers, are beautiful and convenient ; and underneath the building are arched vaults, to preserve valuables in case of fire. — This street also contains Merchant Taylors'-Hall, with the portraits of several eminent men, and the grant of the charter by Henry the Seventh.





Interior of the building by J. H. Brown, the old W. W. the church in London.
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1111 1/2 Street, W.

2. *Calculus* (1994) by J. J. O'Connor and E. F. Robertson. Oxford University Press.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The first group of people who are likely to be affected by the proposed changes are those who are currently employed in the public sector. This group includes a wide range of individuals, from those who are employed in the public sector to those who are employed in the private sector. The proposed changes are likely to have a significant impact on the public sector, as it is the largest employer in the economy. The public sector is likely to be affected in a number of ways, including a reduction in the number of employees, a reduction in the number of hours worked, and a reduction in the number of jobs available. The public sector is also likely to be affected by a reduction in the number of jobs available, as the public sector is likely to be the first to be affected by the proposed changes. The public sector is also likely to be affected by a reduction in the number of jobs available, as the public sector is likely to be the first to be affected by the proposed changes.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

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On the other hand, the fact that the β -phase is not observed in the β -phase region of the phase diagram (Fig. 1) is not in agreement with the results of the present study.

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1. The first group of people who were involved in the development of the computer were the scientists and engineers who were working on the development of the computer hardware and software. They were the ones who were responsible for the design and construction of the computer system.

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1. If there is a set A of k elements
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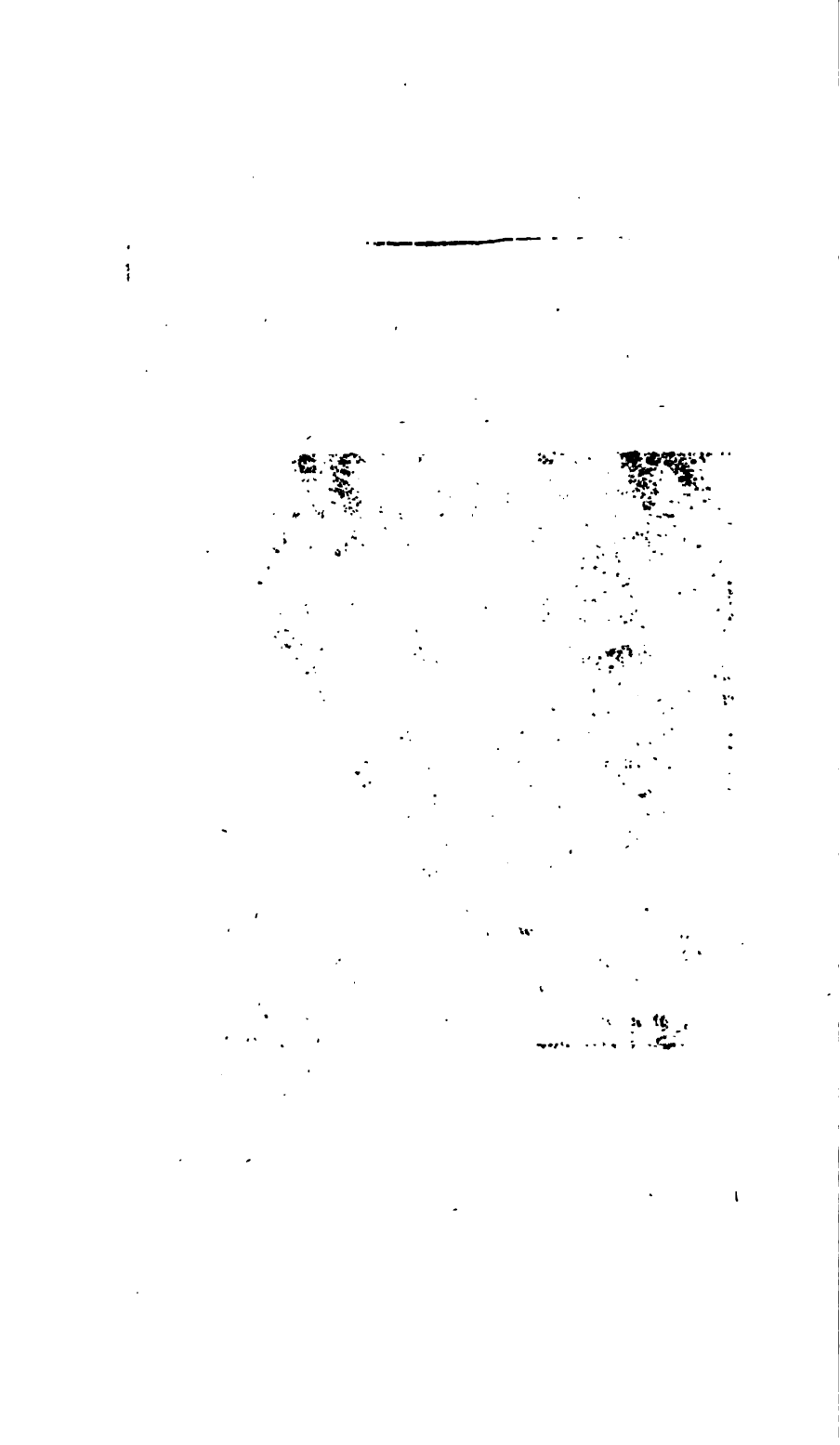
with the yard, as the ground on which

stood, till it was a good way in the

2: 1000. St. Peter's Church, New York, N.Y.

of H. C. S. Co. opposite the bar entrance at

SOUTH SEA ISLAND. The old church, 140 S. De. 17.



The continuation of Threadneedle-Street, so called on account of Merchant Taylor's-Hall, was formerly called Pig-Street, when those animals, belonging to the Hospital of St. Anthony, being used to run about the streets, and to be fed by passengers, gave rise to the adage of "Following like a Tantomy Pig."—On the site of that hospital, and now most probably in a much cleaner condition, the French or Walloon Church was erected subsequent to another, which had been destroyed by fire.

The church of St. Bennet Fink stands at the south-west end of Threadneedle-Street, upon the site of another, built as early as 1323. The interior of the present fabric is a complete elipsis; and the roof an elliptical cupola with a glazed turret in the centre, environed with a cornice, supported by six stone columns of the Composite order. Between each of these columns is a spacious arch and six large windows, with angular mullions. The altar-piece and the font are very beautiful. The steeple and the cupola rise above one hundred feet from the ground. The high finishing of this church is said to have been owing to Mr. Holman's contribution of 1000*l.* though this gentleman was a Roman Catholic.

Turning down Broad-Street, on the south side, we come to *The Excise-Office*, a plain but large and elegant stone building, erected in 1763, four stories in height, with an entrance through the middle of it into a large yard, in which there is another brick building, nearly equal in size with the principal edifice. The front stands on the site of ten almshouses, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1575; and the back building, with the yard, is the ground on which Gresham College stood, till it was taken down in 1768.

The church of *St. Peter Le Poor* is on the west side of Broad-Street, opposite the back entrance of the South Sea-House. The old church, like St. Dunstan's

in the West, and some others projecting considerably beyond the line of the houses, was, by an act passed in 1788, taken down, and rebuilt in 1791. The west end is elegantly simple; the door is in the centre, between double Ionic columns; the ends of the front are adorned with pilasters of the same order, with blank windows, &c. Above the door is a moulded pediment with a plain tympanum, and over this a square tower in two stories, the whole surmounted by an elegant shaped dome.

WALK III.

Through Cornhill and Gracechurch-Street, by Lombard-Street, Eastcheap, and Upper Thames-Street, Dowgate-Hill, Walbrook, &c.

LOMBARD-STREET is so called from having been the residence of the Lombards, the great money-lenders of ancient times, and who came originally from the Italian republics of Genoa, Lucca, Florence, and Venice. Owing to the abuses committed by this body of men, Queen Elizabeth compelled them to quit the country. Lombard-Street, after having been long a kind of Exchange, became the residence of bankers of eminence, as it still continues to be. The parish church of *St. Edmund the King* stands near the centre of this street, well built of stone. The most remarkable monument here is that of Dr. Jeremiah Mills, who died in 1784, having been President of the Society of Antiquaries many years. The ancient grass, or hay-market, in this street, was held on the ground now occupied by this church.

The church of *All Hallows, Lombard-Street*, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren. This is a very neat



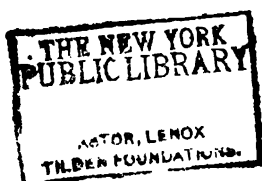


The Mansion House

Walk 3.^d



Published by W. Clarke New Bond Street. Nov. 1. 1794



building, and the carving of the inner door cases is really beautiful.

White Hart-Court, opposite All Hallow's Church, contains the most ancient meeting-house, belonging to *the Friends*, in London.

Proceeding down Gracechurch-Street, we come to Great Eastcheap, "immortalized," as Pennant observes, "as the place of rendezvous of Sir John Falstaff and his merry companions." The site of the famous Boar's-Head Tavern has long since been covered by more modern houses; but one of the door-posts has this head cut in it to commemorate the circumstance.

The continuation of Great Eastcheap is commonly called Cannon-Street, on the north side of which is Abchurch-Lane, and the parish church of *St. Mary Abchurch*. This is one of Sir Christopher Wren's erections, but has nothing particularly striking in its exterior.

In Clement's-Lane, on the same side of Cannon-Street, is the parish church of *St. Clement, Eastcheap*, a plain neat edifice of the Composite order. To this parish was added that of *St. Martin Orgar*, on the south side of Cannon-Street. This church is occupied by French Protestants, and is the only one in the city in which the Church of England service is performed, in the French language.

Further on is Miles's, or rather *St. Michael's-Lane*, long distinguished by a Dissenting Meeting-House. Crooked-Lane runs from Miles's-Lane to Fish-Street Hill, remarkable for the manufacture of fishing-tackle, bird-cages, hand-mills, &c. At the south side of this avenue stands the parish church of *St. Michael's, Crooked-Lane*, built by Sir Christopher Wren. Here William Walworth, who killed Wat Tyler, was buried, whose epitaph, in uncouth rhyme, is recorded by Weever in his *Funeral Monuments*.

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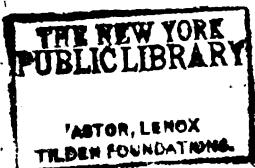
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Engraved by J. May from a Drawing by F. M. C. for the W. B. L. through London

Fishmongers Hall.

Published by W. Tuckey, 10, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.



ing is the chapel, and the library, well furnished. Three hundred boys receive a classical education, one third of them gratis, and the rest for a very small stipend. It is esteemed an excellent seminary, and sends several scholars annually to St. John's, Oxford, in which there are forty-six fellowships, belonging to it.

Opposite to this lane, on the Thames side, is *Cold Harbour*, so called at first from its bleak situation. Here a magnificent mansion was standing in the reign of Edward the Second, which, passing through several hands, was occupied by Tonstal, Bishop of Durham, as a compensation for Durham Place, in the Strand; being deprived of his see, the premises were bestowed on the Earl of Shrewsbury, by Edward the Sixth.

The church of *All Hallows, Thames-Street*, stands near the end of Cold Harbour Lane, was built in 1683, and contains a beautiful specimen of wrought work, in a fine screen made at Hamburgh, a present from the merchants trading to the Hans Towns, who were the original occupants of the still, or steel yard, on this spot, which is now the great repository of most of the iron imported for the use of the metropolis.

Dowgate, a little further on, was anciently one of the Roman gates, and a ferry for crossing the Thames; it also gave a name to the ward in which it stands.

Plumbers'-Hall, is on the east side of Dowgate-Hill, in Checquer-Yard, so called from the checquers usually attached to public-houses, and places of entertainment.

Skimmers' and Tallow Chandlers'-Halls, on the west side of Dowgate-Hill, are both handsome structures. The interior buildings of the latter, which include a small court, have an arcade of the Tuscan order, and a fountain in the centre.

In *Turnwheel-Lane*, winding from Cannon-Street, stood a vast house, or palace, called the *Erber*. Edward the Third granted it to the Scroops, and it after-

wards fell to the Nevills. Richard, the great earl of Warwick, possessed it, and lodged here his father, the Earl of Salisbury, with five hundred men, in the famous congress of barons, in the year 1458, in which Henry the Sixth may be said to have been virtually deposed. It often changed masters. Richard the Third repaired it, in whose time it was called the King's Palace. It was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Pullison, Mayor, in 1584; and afterwards dignified by being the residence of Sir Francis Drake.

The church of *St. Swithin, London-Stone*, is situated at the south-west corner of Swithin's-Lane in Cannon-Street. The present edifice was built by Sir Christopher Wren. Before this church, on the north side of Cannon-Street, is London-Stone, the origin and the use of which are equally lost in conjecture. This stone has been, and still continues to be, preserved with great care. It is now cased with another stone, cut hollow; so that the ancient one may be open to inspection, without being exposed to injury, and is supposed to have been a Roman milliary, and probably the standard whence all the roads in this country commenced.

Salter's-Hall, at the back of this church, stands on the former premises of the Earls of Oxford, and near the residence of the infamous Empson and Dudley, who were joint panders to the insatiate avarice of Henry the Seventh. The present hall is a plain brick building, and contains several pictures, and a curious bill of fare, framed and glazed, in the court room, for fifty people of the company of Salters, in the year 1506; some of the most singular items in this bill are, thirty-six chickens charged four and fivepence, and one swan and four geese, seven shillings. The whole expence of the bill of fare was 1*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d.*

Westward from St. Swithin's church, on the same side of the way, is *Walbrook*, a good street, so named from an ancient brook, or rivulet. This stream, now

completely concealed under the street, is reported to have been so rapid in Queen Elizabeth's time, that a lad, eighteen years of age, attempting to leap it, when swelled by the rain, was carried away by the force of the flood and drowned. At the north-end of this street, towards the Mansion House, we meet with the celebrated church of *St. Stephen's, Walbrook*.

Of this edifice, a judicious writer observes, "Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion; there is not a beauty the plan would admit of that is not found here in the greatest perfection; and foreigners very justly call our taste in question for understanding the graces no better, and allowing it no higher degree of fame." This reasoning principally applies to the interior, which, in addition to its own beauties, contains Mr. West's fine picture of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, over the altar.

The steeple rises square to a considerable height, and is then surrounded by a balustrade within, from which a very light and elegant tower ascends on two stages, the first adorned with Corinthian, and the second with columns of the Composite order, and covered with a dome. The roof within, over the middle aisle, is arched, and supported by columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order: there are three aisles and a cross aisle, covered with stone. The roof and cupola are adorned with an entablature, and arches ornamented with shields, palm branches, roses of fret work, and pannels of crocket work. The walls are wainscotted ten feet high, having the Grocers' arms within a handsome compartment of palm branches. At the north end of the cross aisle is a door case beautifully decorated with various kinds of fruits and leaves, and at the west end another, very magnificent. On the sides, under the lower roofs, are only circular windows; but those which enlighten the upper roofs are

small arched ones, and three noble ones at the end. The appearance of the whole edifice, upon the first entrance, has a very striking effect, the eye being attracted by every part at once; the bases of the columns excepted, which are injudiciously concealed by the carving on the tops of the pews. The altar-piece and the pulpit are equally fine. It is scarcely necessary to say that the whole has been esteemed the master-piece of Sir Christopher Wren.

The dimensions of this church are; length seventy-five feet, breadth fifty-six; altitude of the middle roof thirty-four feet; of the cupola and lantern fifty-eight feet; and of the tower, in which are three bells, to the top of the rail and banister, about seventy feet.

The *Mansion House*, the temporary residence of the Lord Mayors of London, naturally claims our attention as the next object of note. This edifice is constructed of Portland stone, and was finished in 1752. The portico is supported by six lofty fluted columns, of the Corinthian order; the same order being continued in the pilasters, both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is very massy and built in rustic. In the centre of this story is the door which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices; and on each side runs a flight of steps, of very considerable extent, leading up to the portico; and the columns (which are wrought in the proportions of Palladio) support a large regular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bass-relief, representing the dignity and opulence of the city of London. Beneath the portico are two series of windows, which extend along the whole front, and above this is an attic story, with square windows, crowned with a balustrade. The building is an oblong, and its depth is the long side: it has an area in the middle; and at the farthest end is the Egyptian hall, which is the length of the front, very high, and designed for public entertainments. Near the ends, at each side, is a win-

dow of extraordinary height, placed between coupled Corinthian pilasters, and extending to the top of the attic story. The inside apartments and offices are very elegantly furnished; and the bas-relief, over the grand pediment, is finely designed, and as beautifully executed, the principal figure of which represents the Genius of the city of London in the dress of the goddess *Cybele*, clothed with the imperial robe, alluding to London being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head, in her right hand holding the prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on the city arms. She is placed between two pillars or columns, to express the stability of her condition; and on her right hand stands a naked boy, with the fasces in one hand, and the sword with the cap of liberty upon it in the other, to shew that authority and justice are the true supporters of liberty, and that while the former are exerted with vigour the latter will continue in a state of youth. At her feet lies Faction, as it were in agony, with snakes twining round her head, intimating that the exact government of this city not only preserves herself, but retorts just punishment on such as envy her happy condition. In the group, farther to the right, the chief figure represents a River God, his head crowned with flags and rushes, his beard long, a rudder in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an urn, which pours forth a copious stream. The swan at his feet, shews this to be the Thames; the ship behind; and the anchor and cable below him, very emphatically express the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of this river to the city to which it belongs. On the left hand there appears a figure of a beautiful woman, in a humble posture, presenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, with the other. Behind her is a stork; and two naked boys playing with each other, and holding the neck of the

stork, to signify that pity, brotherly love, and mutual affection, produce and secure the vast stock of wealth of various kinds which appears near them in bales, bags, hogsheads, and many other sorts of merchandizes and emblems of commerce. The building is an oblong of vast extent, and the west side is adorned with two noble windows, between coupled Corinthian pilasters: still much of the interior is uncomfortably dark.

The situation of the Mansion House, upon low ground, has been generally condemned; it being self-evident that, with a more elevated situation and a good area around it, the grandeur of its appearance would have been considerably improved. The interior may be seen to the greatest advantage when the balls are given at Easter, or at any other time when the apartment, called the Egyptian Hall, is occupied.

Proceeding to the eastward, at a small distance from the Mansion House, we come to the church of *St. Mary, Woolnoth*, so called from the ancient wool-staple in this neighbourhood. The present structure, like many other churches in London, disfigured by the adjacent houses, was built in 1719: it is very substantial, but possesses nothing remarkable either in the interior or exterior.

The *General Post Office*, in Lombard-Street, is another of those public buildings in which utility has been preferred to every consideration of appearance; but as this is intended to be moved to a new edifice, soon to be built in *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, we shall pass by the present, considering any details of its internal economy and regulations out of place in a Pictorial Description of London.

With a much more pleasing exterior than that of the General Post Office, proceeding to the corner of Abchurch-Lane, we perceive the *Phoenix Fire Office*, and nearly opposite to Abchurch-Lane, the *Pelican Life Office*.

The very striking and beautiful ornament of emblematical figures which decorates the front of the building is much admired, and is placed on the cornice of the fine stone front; a specimen of the most correct architecture, and considered as a master-piece of the late Sir Robert Taylor. The ideas, upon which the group was founded, were taken from the elegant pencil of Lady Diana Beauclerk, and were executed at Coade's manufactory by M. De Vááre, a most ingenious artist. The recumbent figure at the east end has been particularly admired for its graceful attitude and anatomical correctness.

Lombard-Street contained the house and the shop of the truly patriotic Sir Thomas Gresham, whose original sign, as a grocer, was the *Grasshopper*. The site of his residence is now occupied by that of Messrs. Martin and Co. bankers. Here also stood an ancient tavern built by Sir Simon Eyre, called the *Cardinal's Hat*; but for what reason this appellation was given, is now unknown. Here also, as a goldsmith, lived Mr. Matthew Shore, whose wife (since called Jane Shore) became the unhappy concubine of the licentious Edward the Fourth.

Returning to Cornhill, through *Pope's Head Alley*, the abode of stock-brokers, notaries, and mercantile persons, we may observe that this was formerly occupied by a vast stone building, a temporary residence of some of the ancient kings, as it reached to the western angle of the street, and was distinguished by the arms of England, before they were quartered, supported by two angels. Another division of this structure, was the *Pope's Head Tavern*, fronting Lombard-Street. Stow, in accounting for the origin of this remote mass of building, seems to have imagined that it belonged to King John.

WALK IV.

From Cornhill to the Poultry. Return to the Bank, Bartholomew-Lane, Lothbury, Coleman-Street, the London Institution, Moorfields, London-Wall, Broad-Street Buildings, and Austin Friars, back to Cornhill.

THE Poultry, properly so called, is the street extending from the Mansion House to the end of Cheapside; formerly, when this was occupied by poulterers' stalls, there was a place called *Scalding-Alley*, where fowls were scalded, previous to their being offered for sale; this was on the site of St. Mildred's-Court.

Happily the dreary prison, called the *Poultry-Compter*, has been taken down, and the prisoners removed to a more healthful situation in Whitecross-Street.

The unprecedented multiplication and enlargement of prisons during the recent increase of commerce and opulence, offer a striking contrast with the paucity of those in former times.

A single gaol in Alfred's golden reign,
 Could half the nation's criminals contain;
 Fair Justice then without constraint ador'd,
 Held high the steady scale, but sheath'd the sword;
 No spies were paid, no special juries known:—
 Blest age! but, oh! how diff'rent from our own!

St. Mildred's Church is in the street called the Poultry, and was rebuilt after the great fire in 1676. The present edifice is of stone, with a flat quadrangular roof, supported by columns and pilasters of the Ionic order: the floor is paved with Purbeck stone, and the chancel with a mixture of the same stone and black



$$T_{\text{eff}} = T_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) \quad (1)$$
[illegible][illegible]

The importance of the size and enlargement of the sample size is also determined by the number of parameters of the model.

[illegible]

... ..

It is a very simple and effective way of making a floor. The first step is to lay down a layer of sand or gravel. This is followed by a layer of concrete. The concrete is then finished with a smooth surface. The floor is then ready for use.

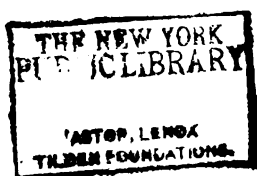
Walk 4th



Drawn & Engraved by J. Goussier for the Walks through London.

The Bank, from Lothbury!

Published by W. Clark, New Bond Street, Nov. 1816.



marble. The roof has a circle with a quadrangle formed by fret and crocket work; the south front, facing the Poultry, is adorned with a cornice, pediment and acroters; with enrichments of leaves, &c. cut in stone. The interior is very handsome, though the monuments are few and of little importance. The stone tower, about seventy-five feet in height, is crowned with a cupola; the vane of which is a ship half rigged.

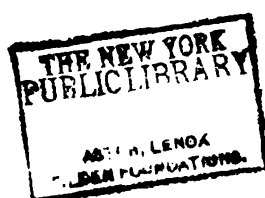
Returning towards Cornhill, the *Bank of England* will now be the first object of notice. This spacious pile of buildings occupy an area of an irregular form, bounded on the south side by Threadneedle-Street, on the west by Printer-Street, on the north by Lothbury, and on the east by St. Bartholomew's-Lane. The whole circuit contains nine open courts, a spacious rotunda, court and committee rooms, numerous public offices, a printing office, library, &c. besides various private apartments for the principal officers and servants. The centre, or the principal south front, extending about eighty feet, is in the Ionic order, and has a bold entablature. In the facade of the wings, the architect, Sir Robert Taylor, has introduced Corinthian columns fluted and gutherooned, arranged in pairs along the whole front, and supporting a pediment at each extremity, with a balustraded entablature. Arched recesses, in the place of windows, form the intercolumniations; and in the tympanum of each pediment is a bust, within a circular niche: the returns, at each end, are in the same style. It is, perhaps, impossible to form an adequate idea of the interior of the Bank, without the aid of a ground-plan. The principal entrance from Threadneedle-Street opens by a large arched gateway, with a smaller entrance on each side, into a quadrangular paved court, with which all the leading communications are connected. The east side of this court leads to the Rotunda, the Three per Cent. the Four per Cent. the Bank Stock office,

the Three per Cent. Consols, the Dividend, the Unclaimed Dividend offices, and through the latter communicates with the new entrance into Lothbury. By this disposition of the avenues the inconveniences occurring to persons, who are obliged to pass through the crowded Rotunda to the Three per Cent. Consol office, is completely done away.

The principal suite of apartments is on the ground floor, beneath which, and even below the surface of the ground, there is more building and a greater number of rooms than in the entire superstructure. At the west end of the Pay hall, is the statue of King William, by Cheere, with a Latin inscription, intended as a compliment to that monarch.

The clock, recently fitted up, and made by Messrs. Thwaites and Reid of Rosamond-Street, Clerkenwell, is a most ingenious piece of mechanism, intended to obviate the inconvenience from clocks differing with each other several minutes, which can never be the case with this; as the hands on the dials, in the different offices, are all moved by the same machine, whether that be right as to time, or faster or slower than the true time. The whole of the communication is carried on by means of brass rods, making in the whole about seven hundred feet, and weighing between six and seven hundred weight. The principal weight to this clock is between three and four hundred weight, and it is wound up twice a-week; and besides shewing the time on sixteen dial plates, this clock strikes the hours and quarters on very large bells, so as to denote the time to those offices that are without the dial-plates.

The entrance on the Lothbury side exhibits a singular, yet interesting display of architectural designs, after some of the best specimens of Greece and Rome. From the return on the west side, in Princes-Street, to the east, in Bartholomew-Lane, the architectural masses are of similar character; both the order and the forms having





Designed and Engraved by J. H. P. for the White, through London

The Auction Mart, Kent's Lane, London.

Published by W. H. P. Kent's Lane, London, April 1847

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. B. Jones, and Mr. W. C. Brown.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of chairman and vice-chairman. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the offices are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. B. Jones, and Mr. W. C. Brown.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of secretary and treasurer. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the offices are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. B. Jones, and Mr. W. C. Brown.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of clerk and recorder. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the offices are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. B. Jones, and Mr. W. C. Brown.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of auditor and comptroller. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the offices are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. J. B. Jones, and Mr. W. C. Brown.

been copied from the Temple of the Sybils, at Tivoli. Strength and security were the first objects to be obtained ; but at the same time, the monotonous insipidity of an immense line of wall has been judiciously relieved by projecting entrances, blank windows, &c. ; the former being under lofty archways, and ornamented by Corinthian columns fluted, with an entablature and turrets above. The grand portico, at the north-west angle, consists of a raised basement and eight fluted columns disposed semicircularly, and supporting a very highly-enriched frieze and attic, with a turret above ; the whole having the appearance of a temple. Mr. Soane has been the architect of all the principal improvements in and about the Bank, from the year 1788 to the present time.

Proceeding up Bartholomew-Lane, at the corner opposite the Royal-Exchange, we observe St. Bartholomew's church, rebuilt in 1679. The top of the square tower has rather an unusual appearance ; and being crowned with arches instead of turrets, though supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, it has a very uncouth appearance. The front is raised above the rest of the body by a short square elevation, with a large arched window over the great door ; but the interior, particularly the altar-piece and the pulpit, are richly adorned.

At the northern extremity of Bartholomew-Lane, partly in Throgmorton-Street, stands the *Auction Mart*. This edifice, which grew out of the late increased sales by auction, has been considered " as offering a specimen of architecture, simply elegant and highly creditable to a young artist, who, without profuse ornament, has given his design the characteristics of a national edifice." This institution was opened in March, 1810.

The Stock-Exchange is opposite the east entrance to the Bank, at the upper end of Capel-Court, which derived its name from the house of Sir William Capel,

a Lord Mayor, in 1503. This is a neat plain building, fronted with stone to the attic story, which is of brick, and erected in 1801, by Mr. James Peacock the architect. The expense was defrayed by a subscription among the principal stock-brokers of 50l. transferable shares. No person is allowed to transact business here unless ballotted for annually by a committee: persons so chosen subscribe ten guineas each. Under the clock, at the south end, is a tablet exhibiting the names of such defaulters as have not been able, or willing, to make their payments good, for the purchase or transfer of stock, and who are not allowed to become members any more. On the east side, a recess is appropriated for the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National debt, who make their purchases four times a week. The hours of business here are from ten to four, and there are three entrances besides that in Capel-Court.

Drapers'-Hall.—This is situated in Throgmorton-Street, near its junction with Broad-Street, and is built on the site of a large mansion, the residence of Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and after his disgrace, was purchased by the Drapers. The present edifice contains a spacious quadrangle inclosing an open court, which has a broad piazza, or ambulatory, round it, and exhibits a series of arches, enriched with lions' heads, and other sculptured ornaments, and pilasters. The buildings are chiefly of brick, but the front, and entrance into Throgmorton-Street, are highly enriched with stone ornaments, and have an air of much elegance. Over the gateway is a large sculpture of the Drapers' Arms, supported by lions instead of leopards. A cornice and frieze, the latter displaying lions' heads, rams' heads, &c. in small circles, with various other architectural decorations, are also exhibited on this front. The hall, properly so called, occupies the eastern side of the

quadrangle, the ascent being by an elegant stair-case, coved, highly embellished with stucco, gilding, &c. with a bust of his present majesty. The stately screen of this magnificent apartment is curiously decorated with carved pillars, pilasters, and arches; and the ceiling is divided into numerous compartments, mostly circular, displaying, in the centre, a representation of Phædon in his car, with the signs of the Zodiac and various other enrichments; and above this screen, at the opposite end of the hall, is a very masterly picture of the immortal Nelson, by Sir William Beechey, for which the company gave four hundred pounds.

Passing on either side of the Bank to the northward, we come to *Lothbury*, so called from the residence of some person named *Loth*, probably of Danish or Saxon origin. In Stow's time, it was the abode of brass-founders, who cast candlesticks, chaffing-dishes, mortars, &c.; of late it has been the scite of warehouses, and the offices of large dealers. The church of St. Margaret Lothbury, is of fine stone, neat and plain, and in length about sixty feet, the breadth sixty-four. The principal door is ornamented with Corinthian columns, supporting an angular pediment, and the tower is terminated by a small dome and a slender spire. The font in this church is beautifully designed, and exhibits some exquisite carved work from scripture history. . . .

In the northern extremity of Lothbury is *Token House Yard*, so named from an old house, which was an office for the delivery of tradesmens' farthings or tokens, a kind of unauthorized copper, which, however, kept its ground, with very little intermission, till the year 1672, a period when farthings, properly so called, were first issued by government.

Founders'-Hall, in Lothbury, is rented by a respectable congregation of Protestant Dissenters, and has been used as a meeting-house for upwards of a century.

Coleman-Street is an avenue of considerable length, running towards London-Wall and Fore-Street.

King's Arms Yard, in Coleman-Street, has been of some notoriety within the few years, since the London Institution was moved there from the Old Jewry : it contains several other good houses.

On the west side of this street, towards the south end, stands the church of *St. Stephen*, erected about four years after the fire, and has a very extensive roof, without a single pillar to support it. The steeple is a square tower, crowned with a lantern, which has four faces. On the north side is the church-yard, and on the south a large pavement that covers a burial vault, the whole length of the church, and to this there is an ascent by several steps, over which a striking representation of the general resurrection is cut in stone.

Armourers' and Braziers'-Hall stands near the north-east corner of Coleman-Street, towards Fore-Street : the principal ornament of the interior of this building is the fine painting, by Northcote, of the entry of Richard the Second and Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry the Fourth, into London, purchased by the Company, in May 1805.

Crossing Fore-Street, inclining a little to the right, and approaching the site of the new square in Moorfields, we perceive *The New London Institution*. This distinguished monument of our national improvement in science rises to the view, fronting the site of the ancient Bethlem Hospital. The elegant stone front, looking to the south, is of considerable extent, decorated with pilasters of the Corinthian order, wreaths, &c. surmounted with a balustrade. A large projection of brick building from the centre of the back front, seems designed for the offices and the laboratory. The wings, &c. are not yet completed ; but the whole, when finished, will cover a considerable piece of ground.

Published by W. W. Norton & Co. New York

Coleman-Street is an avenue of considerable length, running towards **London-Wall** and **Fore-Street**.

It is a very fine street, and is the principal thoroughfare of the City of London. It is the only street in the City which is not a part of the old London.

The street is the property of the Corporation of London, and is the only street in the City which is not a part of the old London.

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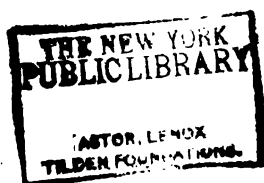
The street is the property of the Corporation of London, and is the only street in the City which is not a part of the old London.



Designed by W. H. B. from a drawing by W. H. B. for the Walls Street, London

The London Institution

Published by W. H. B. New York and New York 1857



Returning by the south-west corner of Moorfields, towards London Wall, we pass the chapel, newly erected, for a congregation of Dissenters from Miles'-Lane, Cannon-Street. It is a building superior to most of this class; and is in form, a kind of oblong, with blank walls on the sides, but lighted with a number of semi-circular windows near the top. The dome, covered with copper, is crowned with a small lantern. The principal entrance, towards Fore-Street, is embellished by a handsome portico of considerable height, supported by Ionic and Corinthian columns, with a pediment. The vestry is at the back of the building.

Proceeding along London Wall, to the eastward, we come to the church of *All-Hallows*, in a very contracted space, in the shape of a wedge, the east end being the broadest part. The present edifice was erected by Mr. Joseph Taylor, from plans by Mr. Dance, the late city architect. At the west end is the only entrance for the congregation, under a handsome stone tower, surmounted by an elegant cupola.

Considerably to the right, and on the south side of this street, is *Carpenters'-Hall*, now rented as a carpet and rug-warehouse. The entrance to the premises is under a large arch, with four Corinthian pillars at the sides, and over the centre is a bust of Inigo Jones, and the arms of the Company. Within a pleasant area, intersected by gravel-walks and grass-plates, is the part used as the hall, consisting of a Doric basement, and porticoes at each end, supporting a rustic story, ornamented with cornices and pediments. The original roof was of oak, which has long given place to a stuccoed ceiling, handsomely decorated.

Continuing our walk eastward, and proceeding through *Winchester-Street*, from London-Wall, a narrow passage leads to Austin Friars, once the superb residence of an order of the Augustines, and still distinguished by the lofty and spacious remains of their

church. The sides of this venerable pile, or rather those of the choir, are supported by two rows of stone pilasters or buttresses, and the building still retains its antique windows much in the same state as when re-edified in 1351 by Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford. The large western window is here represented in the wood engraving.



This edifice has long been used as a *Dutch*, and not a German church, and is served by two ministers, who preach twice every Sunday, and once in the week. They exchange churches every first Sunday in the month with the Walloon or French congregation in Threadneedle-Street, on account of their building being too small.

At the east end of the church in Austin Friars, a large platform contains a long table with seats, for the purpose of receiving the sacrament. The Dutch ministers have good salaries, and a decent maintenance is provided for their widows by the congregation, who

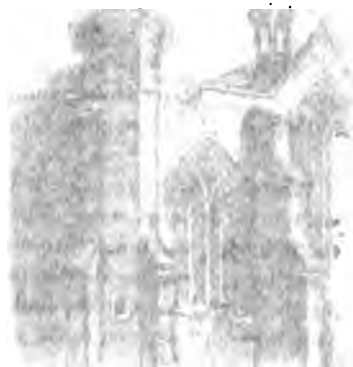
1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

Returning through Austin Frary's fields, in the south west corner of W. we observe the remains of Winches or Iron Old Marquis or Winchester, in the shape of a Small Sh.

The upper part of this fabric is made up of thin, the lower yet appears on a deeper color. The threads still retain their mellowed and well secured condition and strong bias of grain to prevent them from slipping apart prevent the several pieces of the hurling from separating. This manner of weaving the cloth is common to great packers.

Proceeding to the westward, along the street now called New Walk, we may observe that till the reign of Henry the sixth, namely, when down, the greatest part of the town of London, truly roman, visible to the eye, is now almost entirely what still remains is only a small part of the wall, and the church behind the site of Old St. Martin's hospital, and the church of St. Martin's, proceeded eastward, along Water Lane, Street, Chancery Lane, Shoe-maker-row, Peck Lane, Street, and Tower Hill, to the River. Now it is called the Strand, from Crispin Lane, by Monkwell Street, and the Strand, along the River, and on to the River, to Little Bridge-Street, and continued to the Thames, near Blackfriars Bridge. At present there



the purpose of receiving the sacraments. And the ministers have good salaries, and a decent maintenance is provided for their widows by the congregation, who

support several aged persons of Dutch extraction in their alms-houses between Union-Street and Long-Alley, Moorfields.

Many persons of rank were interred in this church, as well as numbers of the Barons who fell in the battle of Barnet. The gilded steeple, which was standing in 1609, was so much admired, that the Mayor, and several of the citizens of London, petitioned the Marquis of Winchester that it might not be pulled down; but the petition was rejected, and this fine ornament of the city demolished.

Returning through Austin Friars, towards Moorfields, in the south-west corner of Winchester-Street, we observe the remains of Winchester House, built by the old Marquis of Winchester, in the reign of Edward the Sixth.

The upper part of this fabric is more modern than the lower, yet appears in a decayed state. The old walls still retain their mullioned windows, surrounded with quoins; and strong bars of iron are inserted in the bricks, which prevent the several parts of the building from separating. This mansion has been in the occupation of several packers.

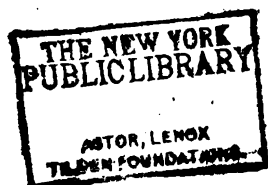
Proceeding to the westward, along the street of London-Wall, we may observe that till Bethlem Hospital was lately taken down, the greatest portion of the ancient wall, partly Roman, visible to the public, was to be seen here: what still remains is of considerable thickness, and runs behind the site of Old Bethlem Hospital east and west. It formerly proceeded eastward, along Wormwood-Street, Camomile-Street, Shoemaker-Row, Poor Jewry-Street, and Tower Hill, to the Postern. South-westward it passed from Cripplegate, by Monkwell-Street to Aldersgate-Street, along Town Ditch, and so on to the Old Bailey, to Little Bridge-Street, and continued to the Thames, near Blackfriars Bridge. At present there

are only three places besides the first mentioned where any considerable portion of this wall is visible. The first of these is in Little Bridge-Street, a passage running in a parallel line behind Ludgate-Hill from Great Bridge Street, past the Cock in the Corner into the Broadway; Blackfriars. The next is on the south side of the church-yard of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, where Old London Wall forms a barrier to the yards of the houses on the north side of Bull and Mouth-Street; and the third is on the south side of Cripplegate church-yard, where also, at present, are the apparent remains of the only one of the many round towers, which used to crown the wall at given distances.

Returning by the way of Coleman-Street, we observe, near the upper end of King's Arms Yard, an extensive structure for the LONDON INSTITUTION. The design of this institution is to promote the diffusion of science, literature, and the arts. Its views are at present confined to three objects: the acquisition of a valuable and extensive library—the diffusion of useful knowledge by the means of lectures and experiments—and, the establishment of a reading-room, where the foreign and domestic journals, and other periodical works, and the best pamphlets and new publications, are provided for the use of the proprietors and subscribers. All the affairs and concerns of the institution are directed by a committee of managers, with the president and vice-presidents.

Crossing from Coleman-Street to the *Old Jewry*, on the east side of this street are many stately houses, built by Sir Christopher Wren, as residences for Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Nathaniel Herne, Sir Joseph Herne, and latterly occupied by the benignant family of the Sharps; William Sharp, an eminent surgeon, and Granville Sharp, the truly pious man and the patriot.

A *Missionary Museum* has been for some time exhibited in the *Old Jewry*: the curiosities are mostly





Walk 5th

Drawn and Engraved by J. Gray for the Walks through London

St. Mary le Bon, Cheapside

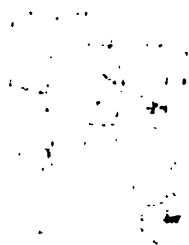
Published by W. Zorke, New Bond Street, London



(continued)

WALLS.

[illegible][illegible]



from Africa and the South Sea islands. Many persons viewing these are induced to become subscribers to the fund.

Grocers'-Hall, to which we proceed through a narrow passage, stands upon the site of the mansion of the Lords Fitzwalter. The present structure has been lately new-fronted, and beautifully ornamented. In the hall are portraits of Sir John Cutler, created a baronet in 1660; of Sir John Moor, Lord Mayor, 1681; and Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor, 1692. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and the Right Honourable William Pitt, his son, were both members of the Grocers' Company.

Grocers'-Alley leads us back to the Poultry.

WALK V.

From the Mansion-House, through Walbrook, to Dowgate-Hill, Thames-Street, Bread-Street, Cheapside, and to the Poultry.

PROCEEDING southward, we come to *Budge Row*, so called from having been the residences of persons dealing in *budge*, or lamb-skin furs: here is the parish church of *St. Antholia*. The ancient church being destroyed by the great fire, the present one, finished in 1682, is built of stone, and is of the Tuscan order, firm and massy. The length is sixty-six feet, and breadth fifty-four. The roof is a cupola, of an elliptic form, enlightened by four port-hole windows, and supported by composite columns. The steeple consists of a tower, and a very neat spire. At this church a sermon is preached every evening in the week by different clergy-

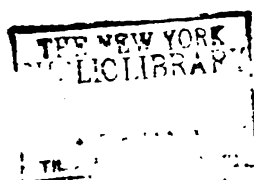
men, who are paid from pious legacies left for this purpose.

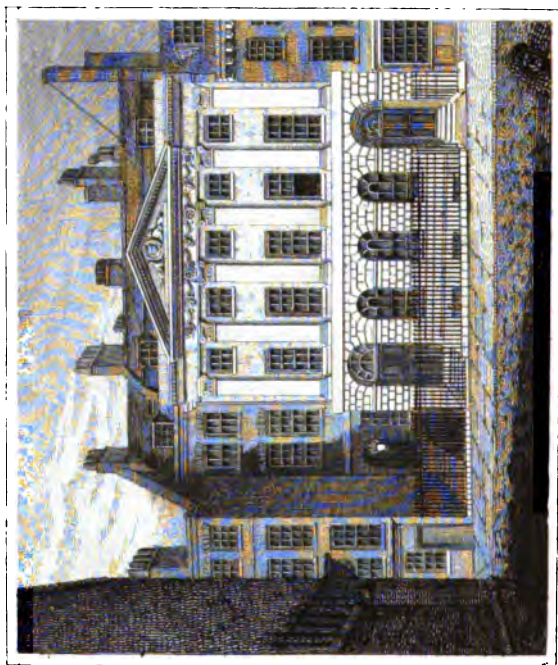
Tower Royal is a street opposite St. Antholin's church, and was the royal residence of King Stephen; and it was here that Richard the Second, after the destruction of Wat Tyler, visited his mother, the Princess Joan, widow of the Black Prince, who had retired here as a place of great strength, when the rebels had occupied the Tower of London. Under Henry the Eighth it reverted to the crown. After the reign of Elizabeth, it became stabling for the king's horses, and was ultimately divided into tenements till the great fire levelled the whole, in 1666; so that its former consequence is only preserved by the name.

College Hill is nearly opposite, and was so denominated from a college, founded by Sir Richard Whittington, knight, four times Mayor; between the years 1396 and 1419. It was called God's House, and was suppressed under Edward the Sixth. The alms-houses, however, still remain under the patronage of the Mercer's Company; and here is the school, which goes under their name, and which was formerly attached to their hall in the Old Jewry.

The handsome pile of building at the south-west corner of College Hill, and partly in Thames-Street, though finishing in the most elegant style, being embellished with stone pilasters, and the windows ornamented with pediments, supported by cartouches, &c. is intended as the paper warehouses of Alderman Magnay.

On the east side of College Hill, is the parish church of *St. Michael Royal*: it is a plain, decent, and substantial stone building, receiving light from large arched windows. The tower consists of three stages, and at the top is surrounded with carved open work, instead of a balustrade; from hence arises a light and elegant turret, adorned with Ionic columns, and ending in a fine diminution, which supports the vane. This church having





Drawn & Engraved by J. May for the W. & A. through L. London.

Theresa Hall

John W. Ward

hall-room being wainscotted with oak, and the parlour with cedar. Several Lord Mayors have formerly kept their court in this hall; and which used to be let to the

100-10000

been an appendage to the college, its history is involved in that of the other structure ; but it was made collegiate by Sir Richard Whittington, by the names of St. Spirit and St. Mary.

Outlers' Hall is in Cloak-Lane, near this church. The hall-room contains an old portrait of Mr. Crawthorne, who bestowed the Belle Sauvage Inn, on Ludgate-Hill, in trust for the annual distribution of several charities; but at present is partly occupied by a packer.

Nearly opposite the corner of Dowgate-Hill, is the church-yard of St. John the Baptist, one of those not rebuilt since the great fire.

Elbow-Lane contains *Dyers'-Hall*, a neat modern structure, having a double flight of steps to the principal entrance, with an arch for vaults underneath.

Nearly opposite is *Innholders'-Hall*, a substantial, but not an extensive structure.

Westward in Thames-Street, is *Joiners'-Buildings*, with *Joiners'-Hall*, a neat structure, and remarkable for two sylvan deities over the entrance. Part of this hall is now a private house. At the bottom of these buildings are the premises of the Mines Copper Company, with a front on the Thames.

Opposite Three Crane Lane is the burial ground of the old church of St. Martin Vintry.

Maiden-Lane, on the east side of Queen-Street, passing to College Hill, is only remarkable for having been called *Kerions-Lane*, and the supposed residence of some of Geoffrey Chaucer's family.

Returning to Dowgate-Hill, we find *Skinner's-Hall*: the front of this building is very elegant, being composed of modern windows between pilasters, and a massy pediment, with the armorial bearings of the company in the centre. The apartments are very grand; the hall-room being wainscotted with oak, and the parlour with cedar. Several Lord Mayors have formerly kept their court in this hall; and which used to be let to the

East India Company for the same purpose. Tallow-Chandlers' Hall, which is also upon Dowgate-Hill, near Cannon-Street, has been previously noticed.

Southwark-Bridge.—The lower part of Queen-Street, and the neighbourhood of Dowgate, is on the eve of undergoing considerable alteration and improvement, in consequence of this new communication with the opposite bank of the Thames, from the bottom of Queen-Street, Cheap-side, in a direct line from Guildhall to Bank-side, Southwark, and from thence to the Kent and Surry roads. Mr. Rennie is the architect; and the structure is to consist of three grand arches; the centre one of two hundred and forty feet span, and the collaterals of two hundred and ten feet. The arches are to be constructed of cast iron; but the piers and abutments of stone. The whole expense has been estimated at 287,000*l.*; and the works, especially on the Southwark side, are at present in a state of great forwardness.

Vintners'-Hall, in Thames-Street, near Anchor-Lane, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, is a very handsome structure, inclosing three sides of a square court, with iron railing, and a large gate fronting the street, hung upon columns, wreathed with grapes and vine-leaves, and a Bacchus upon three tuns on each pillar. The interior of the hall is elegant; and behind it is a garden, with a passage to the Thames. In the great hall is a good picture of St. Martin, on a white horse, dividing his cloak, as it is reported, to our Saviour, who appeared to him, in the fourth century, disguised as a beggar. There is, besides, a statue of that saint in the same room, and another picture of him above stairs.

Upon Garlick-Hill, stands the Church of St. James, *Garlick-Hill*, an edifice of stone, seventy-five feet long, forty-five feet broad, forty feet high to the roof, and the steeple ninety-eight feet. The tower is divided into three stages. In the lowest is a very elegant door, with coupled columns of the Corinthian

order. In the second is a large window, with the form of a circular one not opened over it. In the third story is a window larger than the former; and the cornice above this supports a range of open work in the place of battlements, on a balustrade. Hence rises the turret and spire, which is composed of four stages, and decorated with columns, scrolls, and other ornaments.

On the south side of the street of St. Thomas Apostles, an old Presbyterian place of worship, repaired in 1815, has come into the occupation of Germans of the Catholic persuasion.

Bow-Lane was formerly, from its inhabitants, called Cordwainer-Street: when they left it, hosiers took possession, whence it was denominated Hosier-Lane. Its present name is derived from its proximity to the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow.

On the east side of Bow-Lane is the parish church of *St. Mary Aldermary*, built by Henry Rogers, Esq. This fine church is an hundred feet in length, and sixty-three in breadth; the height of the roof forty-five feet, and that of the steeple an hundred and thirty-five. The body is enlightened by a single series of large Gothic windows. The wall has well contrived buttresses and battlements; these buttresses run up pilaster fashion, in two stages, not projecting in the old manner from the body of the building. The tower, highly ornamented, consists of five stages, each of which, except the lowest, has one Gothic window; and the pinnacles, which are properly so many turrets, are continued at each corner down to the ground, divided into stages as the body of the tower, and cabled with small pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work, and subdivisions between them.

Basing-Lane, nearly opposite this church, contains *Gerrard's Hall Inn*, properly *Gispr's Hall*; distinguished at present by a figure, rudely carved in wood, on one side of the gate. This was certainly a large man-

sion; of which the fire of London has left the impression of some ancient windows, &c. in a wall, and in the cellars of the house; but the tale of Gerard the Giant, attached to it, is involved in fiction.

The Lutheran, or Swedish Church, lower down, in Great Trinity-Lane, stands on the site of that of Trinity the Less.

Painter-Stainers' Hall is in Little Trinity-Lane, a neat building, with a garden on the north side. The hall-room is adorned with a handsome screen, arches, pillars, and pilasters of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The pannels are of wainscot, and the ceilings embellished with a great variety of historic and other paintings, exquisitely performed, amongst which are the portraits of King Charles the Second and his Queen Catherine, by Mr. Houseman. The various paintings represent Pallas triumphant, with the Arts, and Fame, attended by Mercury, suppressing Sloth, Envy, Pride, and the other enemies of the liberal sciences; Endymion and Diana, by Parmentier; Orpheus fleeing Pan, by Brull; Architecture of the Corinthian order, by Trevet; the Fire of London, by Waggener; Architecture of the Ionic order, by Thompson, city painter; Art and Envy, by Hondius; a portrait of Camden, the antiquary, in his herald's tabard; a bird-piece; a landscape, by Aggas; Heracitus and Democritus, by Penn; fish and fowl, by Robinson; birds, by Borelor; fruit and flowers, by Goerbroom; a nun, by Griffier; and a fine piece of shipping, by Momani. In the front of the court-room is a fine bust of Mr. Thomas Evans, who left five houses in Basinghall-Street to the company, and a head of the late John Stock, Esq. of Hampstead.

Mr. Camden, his father having been a member, gave the Painter-Stainer's Company a silver cup and cover, which they use every St. Luke's day at their election, the old master drinking to the one then elected, out of

it. On this cup is the following inscription: *Guil. Camdenus, Clarencieux, filius Sampsonis Pictoris Londinensis, dono dedit.* The late Sir Joshua Reynolds was also a member of this company.

At the bottom of this lane, in Thames-Street, is *Queenhithe*, in the time of the Saxons denominated Edred's Hithe.

Opposite this wharf, at the south-west angle of Little Trinity-Lane, is the Church of *St. Michael, Queenhithe*, with a plain tower, terminating in a spire, crowned with a vane in the form of a little ship. The roof is covered with tile; the walls stone: the body is divided into three aisles. The ornament of the roof is a quadrangle, bounded with fret-work; the walls are ornamented with arches, imposts, and drops; and handsome arched and circular windows. The steeple is about one hundred and thirty feet high: the length of the church seventy-one feet; its breadth forty, and its altitude thirty-nine.

Proceeding to *Bread Street Hill*, on its west side, is the site of the parish church of St. Nicholas Olave, destroyed by the great fire. *Bread-Street*, in which the father of Milton resided as a scrivener, contains the parish church of *St. Mildred*: the front of free-stone, the other parts brick. The roof is covered with lead, and the floor paved with Purbeck stone. The pulpit and the altar-piece are handsomely adorned; and the communion table stands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble.

The Church of *All-Hallows, Bread-Street*, was erected in 1684, and consists of a plain body with a square tower, eighty-six feet high, divided into four stages, with arches near the top. It is handsomely wainscotted and pewed, the pulpit finely carved, the sounding-board veneered, with a neat gallery at the west end, and a spacious altar-piece.

Having entered Cheapside, the parish church of St.

WALK VI.

From the Poultry, down the Old Jewry, to King-Street, Guildhall, Basinghall-Street, Fore-Street, Aldermanbury, North end of Wood-Street, Cripplegate, and Barbican; return through Aldersgate-Street, Falcon-Square, Noble-Street, St. Ann's-Lane, Aldersgate, St. Martin's le Grand, Cheapside, Foster-Lane, Maiden-Lane, Gutter-Lane, South end of Wood-Street, King-Street, Ironmonger-Lane, to the Poultry.

PASSING the site of *St. Mary Colechurch*, in the Old Jewry, lower down was *Mercers'-School*.

Frederick's-Place, containing some good houses, was so called from Sir John Frederick, who was Lord Mayor in 1662, and whose large house here was afterwards used as the Excise-Office.

Lower down is the church of *St. Olave*, Old Jewry. The walls are partly brick, with stone facings, and door-cases; the east end is stone; the steeple, consisting of a handsome tower, with pinnacles, is also of stone. The outside of the east end is adorned with pilasters, cornices, and a spacious pediment: the upper part of the walls, at the meeting of the roof, round the church, is enriched with cherubim, festoons, and cartouches. The south outer door-case is adorned with pilasters and entablement of the Doric order; and the interior is very handsome, and highly decorated.

On the east side of *Ironmonger-Lane* is the site of the ancient church of *St. Martin*, used now as a burial place. This church was originally known by the name of *St. Martin in the Pomery*, or Orchard; and to the east of this spot is a handsome house, once the residence of Sir Thomas Chitty, Lord Mayor of London.

At the bottom of *Ironmonger-Lane*, *Cateaton-Street*

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MUSEUM
OF
NATURAL
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AND
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OF
THE
CITY OF
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AND
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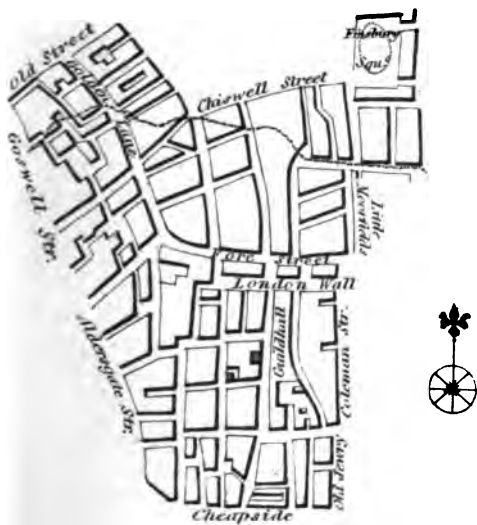
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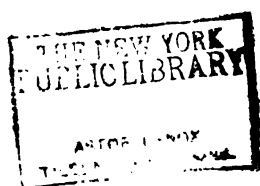
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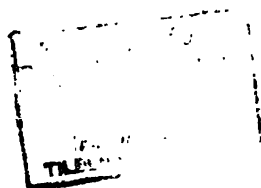
Goldsmiths' Hall.

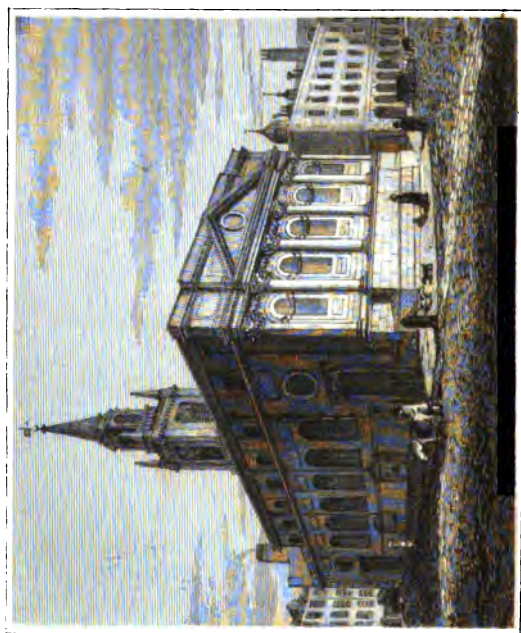
Walk 6th



Printed by W. H. Sturt, New Bond Street Dec. 1. 1836.





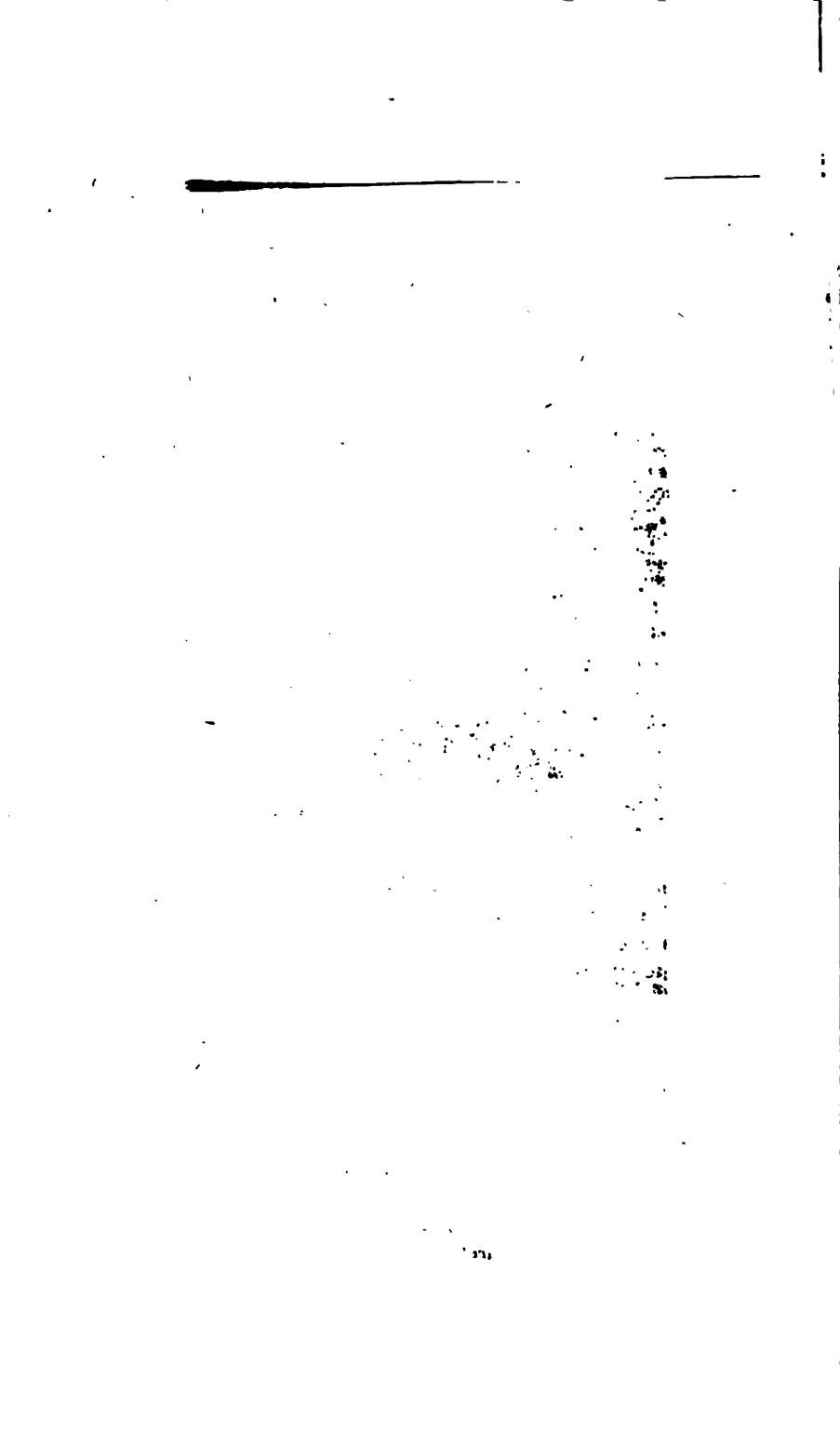


Designed and built by George Gilbert Scott for the White, through London

St. Lawrence Church, King Street, Chesham.

Published by W. D. Lockhart, New Bond Street, London, 1877

The piers of the porch have oblong and pointed pinnacles, with an inverted arch battlement above, continued along the parapet over the archway. The parapet of the roof is decorated in a similar style, and the central



crosses King-Street; and here we find the church of *St. Lawrence*, remarkable for the gridiron upon the spire. This church, which is now repairing and beautifying, is well built of stone; the roof flat, covered with lead; the windows below are arched, the upper ones are square. The roof is adorned with fret-work; the pilasters on the south side, and the columns on the east, are beautiful specimens of the Corinthian order, as is also an entablement on the same side. The tower of this church contains eight good bells. Over the altar is a beautiful painting of the Martyrdom of *St. Lawrence*. One of the most remarkable monuments in the interior is that of Archbishop Tillotson, who died in 1694. What is called Lady Campden's Lecture is preached here every Tuesday evening; as is also the annual sermon on the 29th of September, previous to the election for Lord Mayor.

Guildhall, at the north end of King-Street, is an extensive, but irregular pile of buildings of brick and stone. In the present front no part of the ancient work is retained, excepting the central archway and its supporting columns; and what has not been destroyed, has been stuccoed over, and a new architectural character given to the whole. The front now consists of three divisions, separated by fluted pilasters, or piers, terminating above the parapet in pinnacles of three gradations; or stages, crowned with fire bosses, and ornamented with a sort of an scalloped battlement. Similar pilasters appear on the sides of the front; and all the intermediate spaces are stuck full of small windows, three in a row, with acutely pointed heads, and turns within them of seven sweeps each. The piers of the porch have oblong and pointed pannels, with an inverted arch battlement above, continued along the parapet over the archway. The parapet of the roof is decorated in a similar style, and the central

division sustains the armorial bearings of the city, supported by large dragons, with the motto, *Domine Dirige Nos*, inscribed in a compartment below. Between each row of windows is a running ornament of open flowers, and above the flutings of the pilasters are sculptures of the city mace and sword. The interior of the porch is nearly in its ancient state, displaying a two-fold division, formed by small columns supporting a groined roof, and ornamented with pointed arches, tracery, shields, and rich bosses gilt; and on one of the shields are the arms of Edward the Confessor. The great hall, though divested of its original roof, retains much of its ancient grandeur. It will contain from six to seven thousand persons. Clusters of columns support the sides, and the former have handsome bases and gilt capitals. The friezes of the entablatures display a great number of small blockings, sculptured with fanciful human heads, flowers, &c. Upon the capitals of the clustered columns are large shields, blazoned with the arms of the city companies, and other ornaments. The attic story is decorated with circular headed windows, shields, and double piers; the whole covered in by a flat pannelled ceiling. An orchestra has been erected over the principal entrance. The east end of the hall is appropriated for holding the *Court of Hustings*. The higher compartments of the window at this end, consisting of painted glass, of modern execution, represent the Royal Arms and Supporters, and the Stars and Jewels of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick. The west end of the hall exhibits another magnificent window, the inside of which is represented on the cover of this work. At each angle of this window, since the reparations of 1815, the two figures, called Gog and Magog, have each been placed upon a pillar, and in the centre is a handsome dial. Their height is about fourteen feet; but as they are not mentioned either by Stow or Munday, it

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WALKS THROUGH LONDON.

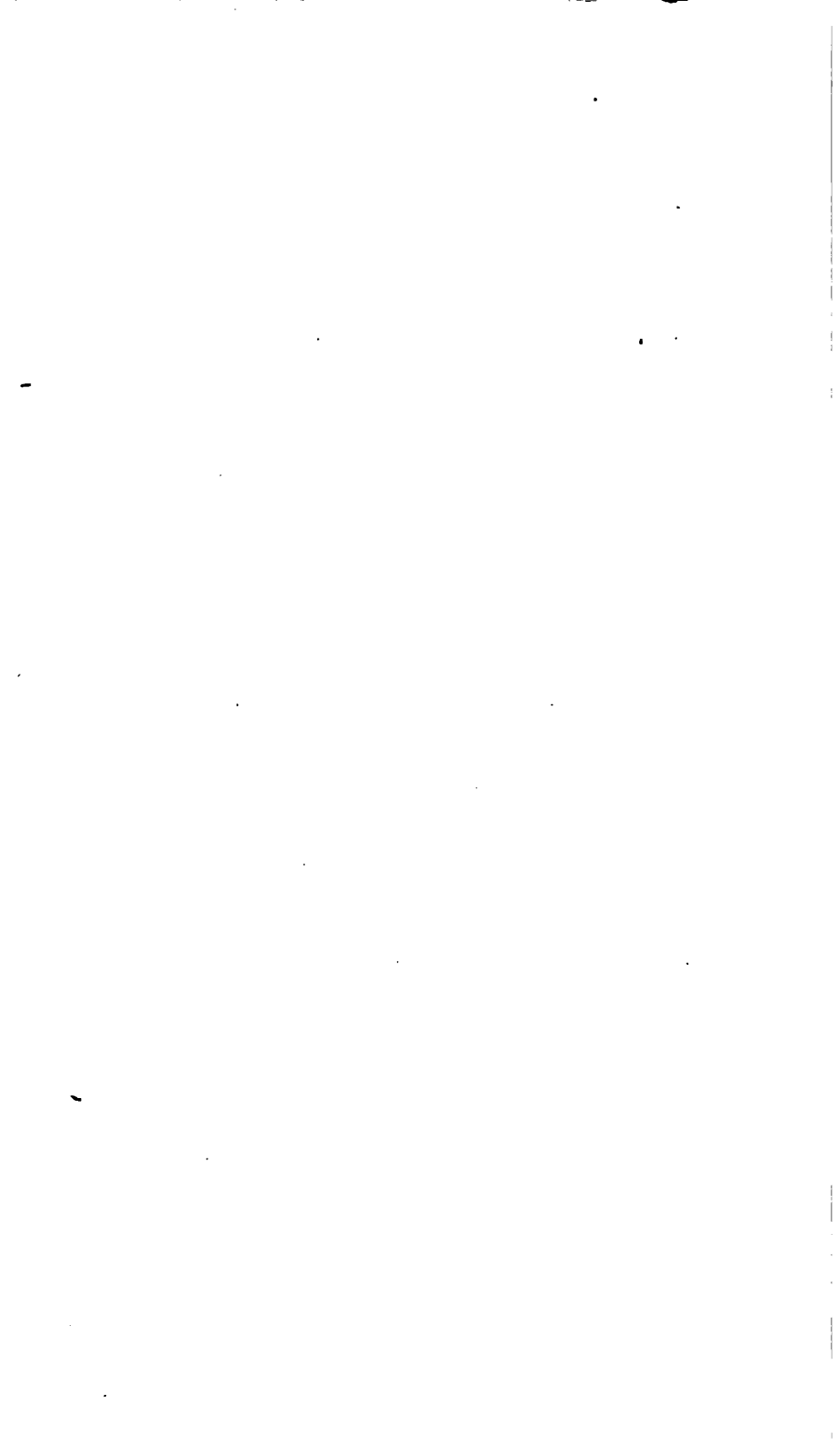
The first walk is to the Tower of London, the second to the Palace of Westminster, the third to the Houses of Parliament, the fourth to the Houses of Commons, the fifth to the Houses of Lords, the sixth to the Houses of Commons, the seventh to the Houses of Lords, the eighth to the Houses of Commons, the ninth to the Houses of Lords, the tenth to the Houses of Commons, the eleventh to the Houses of Lords, the twelfth to the Houses of Commons, the thirteenth to the Houses of Lords, the fourteenth to the Houses of Commons, the fifteenth to the Houses of Lords, the sixteenth to the Houses of Commons, the seventeenth to the Houses of Lords, the eighteenth to the Houses of Commons, the nineteenth to the Houses of Lords, the twentieth to the Houses of Commons, the twenty-first to the Houses of Lords, the twenty-second to the Houses of Commons, the twenty-third to the Houses of Lords, the twenty-fourth to the Houses of Commons, the twenty-fifth to the Houses of Lords, the twenty-sixth to the Houses of Commons, the twenty-seventh to the Houses of Lords, the twenty-eighth to the Houses of Commons, the twenty-ninth to the Houses of Lords, the thirtieth to the Houses of Commons, the thirty-first to the Houses of Lords, the thirty-second to the Houses of Commons, the thirty-third to the Houses of Lords, the thirty-fourth to the Houses of Commons, the thirty-fifth to the Houses of Lords, the thirty-sixth to the Houses of Commons, the thirty-seventh to the Houses of Lords, the thirty-eighth to the Houses of Commons, the thirty-ninth to the Houses of Lords, the fortieth to the Houses of Commons, the forty-first to the Houses of Lords, the forty-second to the Houses of Commons, the forty-third to the Houses of Lords, the forty-fourth to the Houses of Commons, the forty-fifth to the Houses of Lords, the forty-sixth to the Houses of Commons, the forty-seventh to the Houses of Lords, the forty-eighth to the Houses of Commons, the forty-ninth to the Houses of Lords, the fiftieth to the Houses of Commons, the fifty-first to the Houses of Lords, the fifty-second to the Houses of Commons, the fifty-third to the Houses of Lords, the fifty-fourth to the Houses of Commons, the fifty-fifth to the Houses of Lords, the fifty-sixth to the Houses of Commons, the fifty-seventh to the Houses of Lords, the fifty-eighth to the Houses of Commons, the fifty-ninth to the Houses of Lords, the sixtieth to the Houses of Commons, the sixty-first to the Houses of Lords, the sixty-second to the Houses of Commons, the sixty-third to the Houses of Lords, the sixty-fourth to the Houses of Commons, the sixty-fifth to the Houses of Lords, the sixty-sixth to the Houses of Commons, the sixty-seventh to the Houses of Lords, the sixty-eighth to the Houses of Commons, the sixty-ninth to the Houses of Lords, the seventieth to the Houses of Commons, the seventy-first to the Houses of Lords, the seventy-second to the Houses of Commons, the seventy-third to the Houses of Lords, the seventy-fourth to the Houses of Commons, the seventy-fifth to the Houses of Lords, the seventy-sixth to the Houses of Commons, the seventy-seventh to the Houses of Lords, the seventy-eighth to the Houses of Commons, the seventy-ninth to the Houses of Lords, the eightieth to the Houses of Commons, the eighty-first to the Houses of Lords, the eighty-second to the Houses of Commons, the eighty-third to the Houses of Lords, the eighty-fourth to the Houses of Commons, the eighty-fifth to the Houses of Lords, the eighty-sixth to the Houses of Commons, the eighty-seventh to the Houses of Lords, the eighty-eighth to the Houses of Commons, the eighty-ninth to the Houses of Lords, the ninetieth to the Houses of Commons, the ninety-first to the Houses of Lords, the ninety-second to the Houses of Commons, the ninety-third to the Houses of Lords, the ninety-fourth to the Houses of Commons, the ninety-fifth to the Houses of Lords, the ninety-sixth to the Houses of Commons, the ninety-seventh to the Houses of Lords, the ninety-eighth to the Houses of Commons, the ninety-ninth to the Houses of Lords, the hundredth to the Houses of Commons.



Drawn & Engraved by J. G. Smith for the W. D. & H. P. Co. Ltd.

Guildhall.

Published by W. D. & H. P. Co. Ltd. 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



is supposed they were not put up in Guildhall till after the Fire of London : they are said to represent a Roman and an ancient Briton.

During the latest repairs, in the course of last year, the ceiling and the walls of this hall were cleaned and newly covered. The old entrance, which led to the council-chamber, surmounted by a handsometime-piece, and several ancient emblematical figures of Saturn devouring his offspring, was closed up, and made to correspond with the other parts of the building. In lieu of this old passage, a new one was opened directly in a line with the principal entrance to the hall. On one side of this stands the monument of Nelson, and on the other side, that of Alderman Beckford, which formerly stood at the west end. The arms of the different companies were also gilded and painted, and Gog and Magog decked in brilliant gold and scarlet mantles ; their armour also, and their general costume, has been beautified.

The entrance to what is called the *New Room* is from the north-west angle of the hall, near the giants ; and this room is occasionally used by the commissioners for bankrupts.

The Council Chamber has also undergone several improvements ; the whole of the paintings hung upon the walls being removed, and the chamber completely new painted. At the upper end, immediately behind the chair of the Lord Mayor, an elevated recess is formed to contain the statue of his present majesty. This is lined with dark grey Italian marble, and a pedestal of white marble is protruded a little way from it, to sustain the statue. In the front of this statue is the Lord Mayor's chair ; and the fire-place at the lower end of the room has been removed, to give place to flues, by which this apartment has been since warmed.

Though the portraits of the judges have been taken out of the hall since the last repairs commenced, those,

with the excellent paintings which remain in the different apartments, are too numerous for a detail; but the monuments of William Beckford, Esq. the Earl of Chatham, the Right Honourable William Pitt, and that of Lord Nelson, which still decorate this noble hall, will ever be admired; and it may be only necessary to add, that a moderate consideration bestowed upon any of the officers here, for admission into the various apartments, will be more than repaid by the ample gratification of the admiring spectator.

Underneath the hall is a *crypt*, entered by a descent of several steps, and divided into aisles by clustered columns, having plinths, bases, and capitals. Some large pointed-headed windows are now walled up, and the whole only used for storing benches, tables, &c. The hall was begun in 1411, the twelfth year of Henry the Fourth, being previous to this "a little cottage."

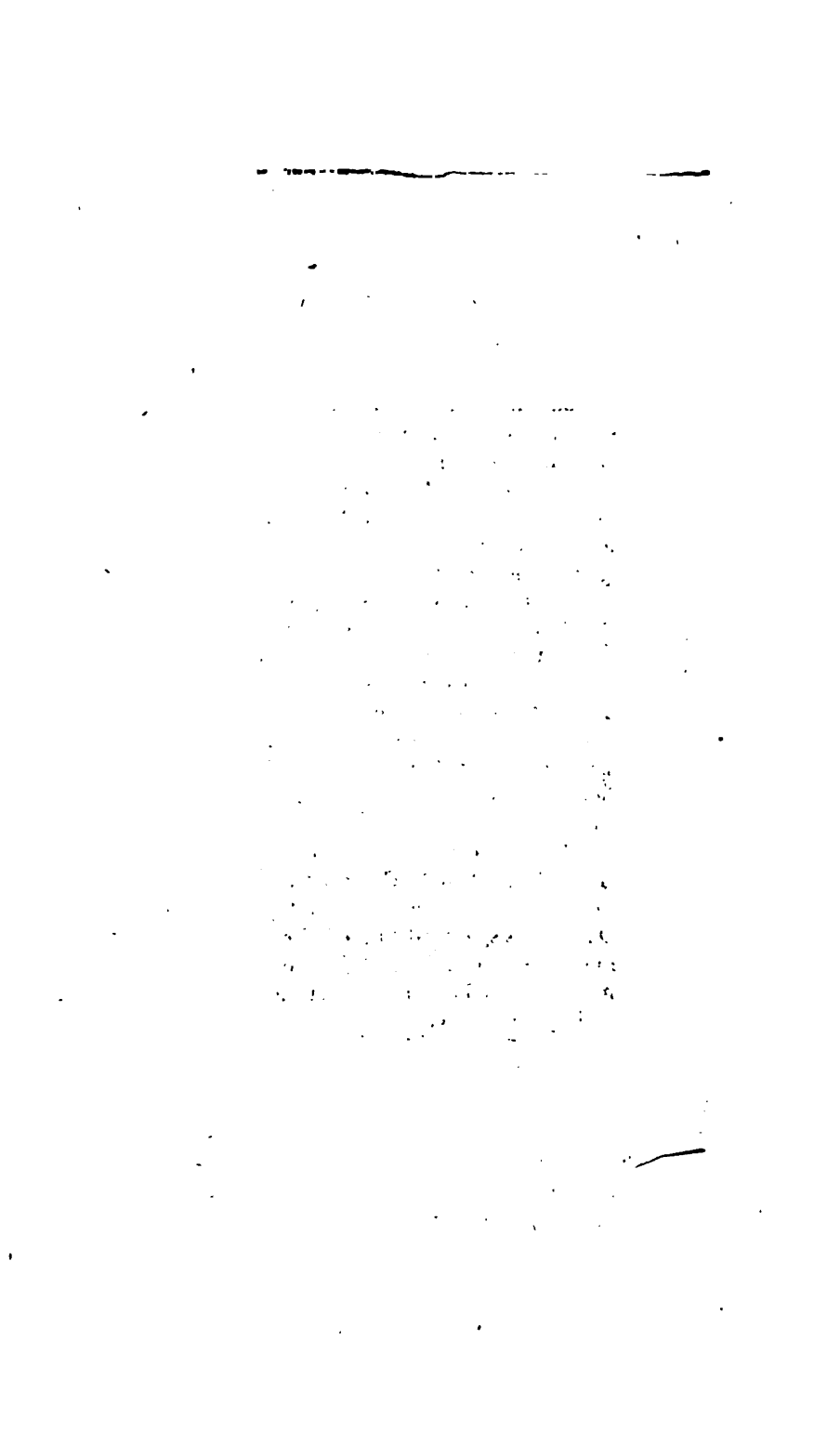
The only external remains of Guildhall Chapel appear in the west front, adjacent to Blackwell-Hall, in a large and handsome pointed arched window, with some statues in the centre and on the sides. This building has, for several years past, been used as the Court of Requests.

Blackwell Hall, on the south side of this chapel, was formerly the dwelling of Thomas Bakewell, but has long been used as a store-house and market-place for cloths.

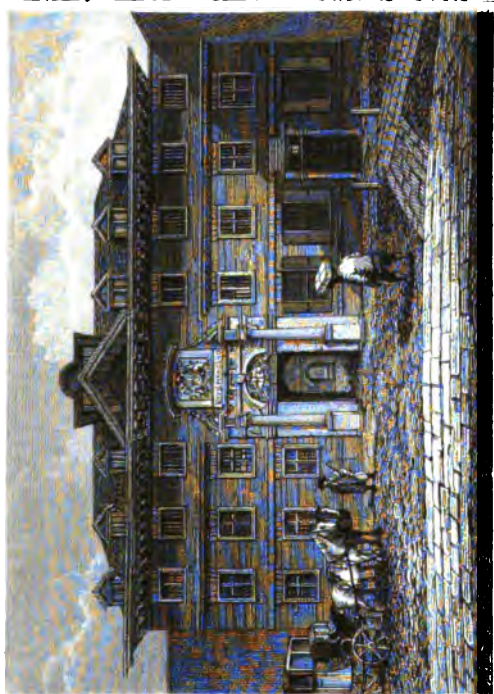
On the east side of Basinghall-Street, and a little to the northward of this hall, is Mason's-Alley, so called from Mason's Hall, in the south angle, at present occupied by a manufacturer.

Weaver's Hall, on the same side of the way, is handsomely built, though a brick edifice, and has a screen of the Ionic order inside.

Sambrook-Court is formed upon the site of a large house, belonging to Sir Jeremy Sambrook, formerly an eminent merchant; and this, till lately, was occupied by the truly philanthropic Dr. Lettsom.



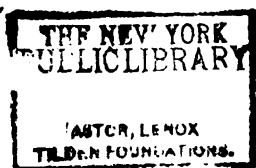
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Dreamt Diagramed by L. Froham for the Walter Stough London.

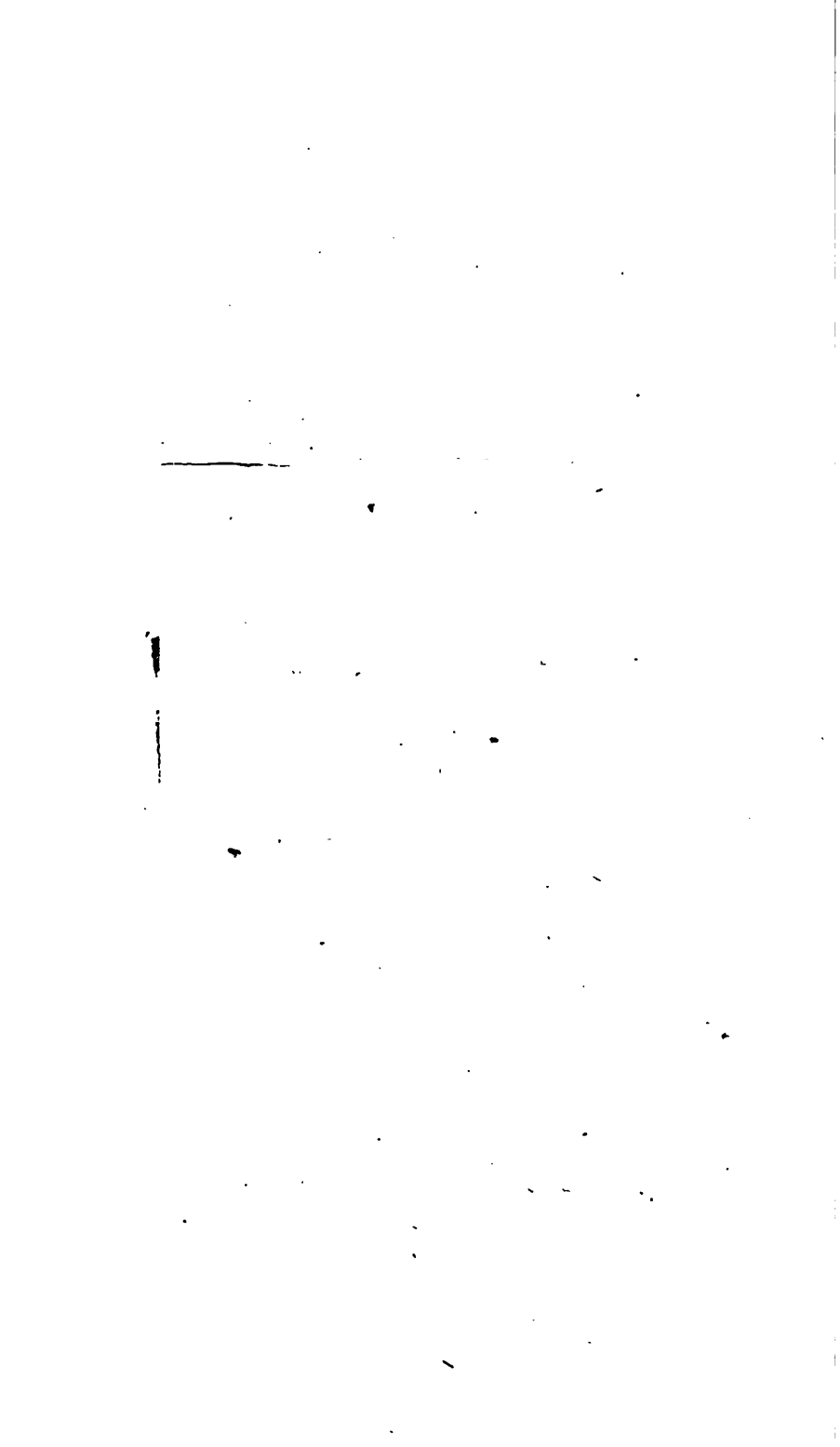
Drawn & Engraved by I. Hickman for the Walter Thompson Co. London.
Blackwell Hall, King Street.

Published by W. T. Parker, New Bond Street, Feb. 1, 1917.



Coopers' Hall is nearly opposite Sambrook-Court; a handsome brick building. In this hall the Lottery-tickets have lately been drawn. Further, on the same side of the street, is the church of *St. Michael Bassishaw*. The walls of this structure, finished in 1679, are of brick, strengthened with rustie work at the corners; and the body is well enlightened by a single series of large windows. The steeple is a tower, crowned with a turret, from which rises a kind of spire.





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Lower down, on the opposite side of the street, is *Girdlers' Hall*; a building both handsome and convenient. Turning out of *Basinghall-Street* at *London-Wall*, we proceed westward, to *Aldermanbury*: at its northern extremity is the site of *Elsing Spital*, founded by *William Elsing*, citizen and mercer of London, in 1329, afterwards converted into a priory of canons regular. The window of the old church of this Spital, represented in the wood-cut, now forms a part of the north-west corner of the present church of *St. Alphage*.



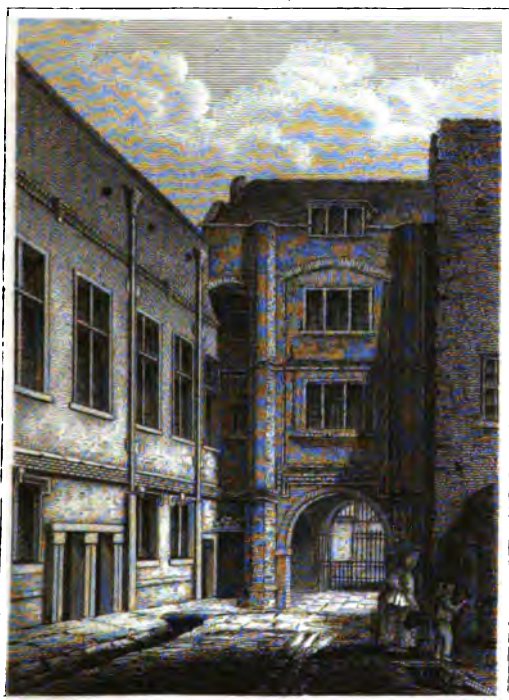
Sion College was founded on the site of *Eling Hospital*, or *Priory*, by *Thomas White*, Rector of *St. Dunstan's in the West*, in the year 1623, with a library for the use of the studious of the London clergy, and almshouses for twenty persons, ten men and ten women; and out of the revenue for this foundation, it was ordered that the clergy should have four annual dinners, and that on those days sermons should be preached in Latin. The library and hall here are decorated with several curious portraits, paintings, &c. Opposite this college is a small burial-ground, once attached to the east end of the mother church of *St. Alphage*, and abuts on the ancient city wall. The present church, at the north-west corner of *Aldermanbury*, consists of two fronts; one in *Aldermanbury*, the other facing *London-Wall*. The former consists of a pediment supported by pillars, a Venetian, and other windows; the latter of a lofty pediment, supported by oval pillars, a plain window, and a door-case: the interior is very neat.

Returning to the southward, at the eastern entrance to *Addle-Street*, is *Brewers' Hall*, with a large paved court. The front of this building is on the north side, composed of a rich basement, approaching to the Tuscan order.

Returning to *Aldermanbury*, we arrive at the church of *St. Mary, Aldermanbury*; a stone building, with a tower and turret. The roof within is cased, covered with lead, and supported by twelve pillars, of the composite order. The floor of the chancel is higher than that of the body of the church. At the east end, fronting *Aldermanbury*, is a large cornice and triangular pediment; also two large cartouches and pine apples, of carved stone. Among the monuments in the interior is a neat variegated marble tablet, with a pyramid and funeral vase, to the memory of *Samuel Smith, Esq.* which represents a beautiful female figure, seated on a gun; her hands crossed on a fractured tostral



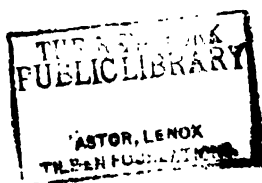
Sion College was founded on the site of *Elsing Hospital* or *Priory* by *Thomas White*, Rector of *St. Dun-*



Drawn and Engraved by J. E. B. for the Publisher, London.

St. John's College, London, W. C.

Published by W. B. B. New Bond Street, London.



column, most admirably executed by *Dominico Cardelli*, of Rome. Here, with several other persons of eminence, the infamous Judge Jefferies was interred.

Passing up Love-Lane, we come to the church of *St. Alban, Wood-Street*: the ancient structure on this spot is generally supposed to have been as early as the time of Adelstan, the Saxon, whose residence standing near it, shewed "one great tower of stone" in Stow's time. The building, both inside and outside of the present church, is of the Gothic order; and it is wainscotted round with Norway oak. The tower is of stone, built square; the eight acroters are of the Gothic kind. The height of the tower is eighty-five feet and a half; and to the top of the pinnacles, ninety-two feet.

In addition to the Latin inscription upon the monument of Sir John Cheke, Weever mentions another, on which was the following:

Hic jacet Töm Short-hose
Sine Tombe, sine, sheete, sine Riches;
Qui vixit sine Gowne,
Sine Cloake, sine shirt, sine Breeches.

Passing down Addle-Street, we come to *Plasterers' Hall*, a spacious building, but of late years rented to manufacturers.

In Wood-Street, near Silver-Street, is *Parish Clerk's Hall*; and in this street, Silver-Street Chapel, occupied by dissenters. A little beyond, on the same side of the way, is the site of St. Olave, Silver-Street.

In Monkwell-Street, opposite, the Meeting-House, in Windsor-Court, was opened by Mr. Doolittle, in the reign of Charles the Second, as the first dissenting place of worship in London. This place was afterwards distinguished by the preaching of Dr. James Fordyce. On the west side of this street, we come to *Barbers' Hall*; a magnificent building for its time, consisting

of a spacious hall-room, court-room, and various other commodious offices. The grand entrance from Monkwell-Street is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations; and the whole is esteemed one of the best works of Inigo Jones. The theatre for the operations is elliptical. A fine picture, by Holbein, is preserved here—"Henry the Eighth, with all his bluntness of majesty, in the act of giving the charter to the company; and Dr. Butts, mentioned by Shakespeare, are among the figures."

Opposite to this hall are alms-houses, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, salter, and Lord Mayor in 1575, for twelve poor and aged persons, rent free. *Lamb's Chapel Court* takes its name from an ancient chapel, situate near the north-west corner of London-Wall, founded in the reign of Edward the First. There was also a well for the use of the religious, whence the street was called Monkwell-Street. In pursuance of the will of William Lamb, Esq. a rich cloth-worker in the reign of Henry the Eighth, four sermons are still preached here to the Cloth-workers' Company, upon the four principal festivals of the year. Alms and clothing are also distributed at this place.

Hart-Street, crossing the north end of Monkwell-Street, contains the alms-houses of Mr. Robert Rogers.

Going on to London-Wall, and passing a dissenting meeting-house, we come to *Carriers'-Hall*, a plain brick building on the south side of a small court, having an arched entrance with the company's arms above it.

At the north-west extremity of London-Wall-Street, Cripplegate formerly stood. Crossing Fore-Street, a part of which now resembles a market for fish, meat, &c. we proceed up White Cross-Street, passing the City Green-Yard and Sir Thomas Gresham's alms-houses, up the first turning on the right hand. The site of the Peacock Brewhouse, and several houses taken down in

Red Cross-Street and Cock-Court, is now occupied by a large brick building, the handsome entrance and keeper's-office excepted, exhibiting little more than blank walls, with pilasters, and known by the name of the *New Prison* in Whitecross-Street. This is now devoted to the exclusive accommodation of debtors; those who are freemen of the City of London, have a separate wing assigned them, and some peculiar advantages. Thus Newgate is appropriated to felons, Giltspur-Street Counter converted into a House of correction, and Ludgate principally devoted to the reception of nocturnal disturbers and the disorderly, prior to their full and permanent commitment by the magistracy of the police. The city is much indebted to the exertions of those who have effected these salutary regulations.

Grub-Street, a little to the east of Whitecross-Street, so long proverbial as being the residence of sorry authors, being spared by the great fire, still preserves several specimens of a gloomy and uncomfortable mode of building. In *Hanover-Yard*, a large house, with a porch, lately occupied by a cabinet-maker, is said to have been the residence of General Monk, probably only whilst he had his head-quarters in the city, upon the eve of the restoration. Proceeding from this court to Moor-Lane, at the north end of it, we come to Rope-maker's-Street, and a Catholic chapel, one of the first objects of the rioters' vengeance in the year 1780. Finsbury-Square having been already noticed, we return through Chiswell-Street and Beech-Lane, without meeting with any thing remarkable till we come to Red Cross-Street, containing Dr. Williams's Library, for the use of Protestant dissenting ministers. Here are a number of portraits and other curiosities; and here dissenters of all denominations may legally register the births of their children.

At the south end of this street stands the church

of St. Giles', Cripplegate, built of stone, boulder, and brick, a spacious structure; the pillars, arches, windows, &c. are of the Gothic order. Besides a number of monuments to the memory of several eminent persons, in the front of the north gallery is a fine head, and accompaniments, by Mr. Bacon, to the memory of

JOHN MILTON,

Author of *Paradise Lost*,

Born Dec. 1608, Died Nov. 1674.

His father, John Milton, died March, 1646.

They were both interred in this church.

Samuel Whitbread, possid.

Jewin-Street has been very much improved, in the commencement of the crescent and the erection of an elegant place of worship for the congregation under Dr. Abraham Rees.

In Paul's-Alley, on the west side of Red Cross-Street, is a meeting-house for the Sandemanian persuasion; and nearly opposite, the alms-houses built by the late Sir William Staines, with another meeting-house at the corner of Barbican, built by him for the late Mr. John Towers.

Aldersgate-Street is more remarkable for its former grandeur than its modern embellishments; and here the Half Moon Tavern, an old structure, was the resort of the wits in the reign of Charles the Second, on account of its vicinity to Lauderdale House, nearly opposite.

Of London House, in this street, no remains are left; that of Mr. Seddon, in the cabinet line, stands upon its site. Westmoreland-Buildings, a little lower down, stands upon that of a city mansion, belonging to the Nevils, Earls of Westmoreland, and which stood till within the last sixty years. Nearly opposite is Shaftsbury House, with a front adorned with Ionic pilasters,

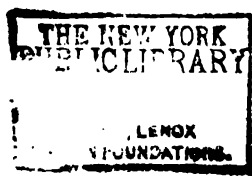
once the habitation of Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury ; it is now occupied by tradesmen, and a *General Dispensary* for the relief of the sick poor.

Trinity Court, on the other side of the way, was the site of an hospital or cell to the Prior of Clugny, in France : the dining-hall fronting the street still remains, having lately been occupied as a dancing-room, &c. *Little Britain* was so called, on account of its being the residence of the Dukes of Bretagne. The governors of Christ's Hospital have made an excellent improvement near the end of this street, by pulling down the Rose and Crown public-house, and several others within the gates ; thus opening a fine entrance to the east of the hospital, enclosing the same with a spacious iron gate, and a dwarf wall, with handsome railing. The entrance too by the Town Ditch, towards Ball and Mouth-Street, is considerably widened.

Returning to the eastern termination of Little Britain, we come to the Church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, with a very plain exterior, as all the windows to the street, the east end excepted, are blocked up. This church is of brick ; but several thousand pounds are said to have been expended in beautifying its interior. Nearly opposite to this end of Little Britain, in Aldersgate-Street, stood *Cook's Hall* ; and further on to the south of the church, the city-gate, called *Aldersgate*.—Passing through Falcon-Square, we come into *Noble-Street*, and to *Coachmakers' Hall*, long used as a debating room. At the corner of Noble-Street is the site of the Church of St. John Zachary ; and a little eastward, at the end of Staining-Lane, that of St. Mary Staining. Returning towards Noble-Street and Foster-Lane, we come to *Goldsmiths' Hall*, an irregular structure of brick, with its corners wrought in rustic, of stone. The entrance is large, arched and decorated with Doric columns, supporting an arched pediment and the arms of the company. Nearly opposite to this hall is St.

Anne's Lane, with the church of *St. Anne* and *St. Agnes*, a plain brick building, erected since the fire of London; this lane leads to *St. Martin le Grand* and *Bull and Mouth-Street*; the first of these is upon the site of a very ancient religious foundation, and the latter only remarkable for a large inn, called the *Bull and Mouth*, a corruption of *Bulloign Mouth*, in memory of the famous siege of that harbour by Henry the Eighth.

Sadler's Hall stands between *Foster-Lane* and *Gutter-Lane*, in a small court, with an elegant gate to the street. Nearly at the bottom of *Foster-Lane*, by *Cheapside*, is the parish church of *St. Vedast*, alias *Foster*. This steeple has been deemed one of the happiest efforts of Sir Christopher Wren; and nearly opposite to this church is the site of *St. Leonard*, *Foster-Lane*. Proceeding through *Carey-Lane* into *Gutter-Lane*, we meet with *Embroiderer's Hall*, a small neat structure: at the bottom of this, in *Maiden-Lane*, is *Warchandler's Hall*, a very handsome modern building; and opposite to this, at the corner of *Staining-Lane*, is *Haberdasher's Hall*, a spacious pile of brick. Above *Maiden-Lane*, at the corner of *Huggin-Lane*, is the church of *St. Michael*, *Wood-Street*, a stone structure, but with nothing to recommend it to particular notice. *Lad-Lane* is only remarkable on account of the *Swan with Two Necks*; an inn famous for mails and stage-coaches. *Milk-Street* is memorable for being the birth-place of the celebrated Sir Thomas More. Returning through *King-Street*, formed since the fire of London, we come to *Cheapside*, where *Mercer's Hall* and *Chapel* are the most striking objects. The front of the former, towards *Cheapside*, is highly ornamented; the door-case is enriched with the figures of two cupids, mantling the arms, festoons, &c. The upper part of the balcony is adorned with two pilasters, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order; the intercolumns are the figures of *Faith* and *Hope*, and that of *Charity*, in a nich under the



[illegible]

1990

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Church of St. Matthew, N. York, N. Y. is
the only one in the world the walls and the tower being
the same, and the tower is strong for the purpose of
holding the tower.

Proceeding towards Watling-Street, we find the old church of St. Augustin, or Augustine, which was built in 1095. This church, in old records, is called *St. Martin*, because it stood by the *St. Martin's Church-yard*, from Watling-Street.

The *Two Charle* derived its name from a building in receipt of alms to be sold. There is no church or school for Cordwainers' Ward; and at the south-east angle of the street, the Church of *St. Mary the Virgin*, 401 Fish-Street, a small but well-kept parish church. Old Fish-Street took its name from a large market there, and having two halls on the spot. The *Three*

1. The first part of the report is a general
description of the project and its objectives.
2. The second part is a detailed description of the
methodology used in the study.
3. The third part is a description of the results
of the study.
4. The fourth part is a discussion of the results
and their implications.
5. The fifth part is a conclusion and a list of
references.

cornice of the pediment, with other enrichments. The hall, with the chapel and ambulatory, are magnificent; the piazzas of the latter being formed of large columns, and their entablature of the Doric order. The whole pile was destroyed by the great fire, and rebuilt by the company in its present form. Passing a few houses beyond Mercers' Hall, this walk terminates at the Old Jewry.

WALK VII.

From Cheapside, down Friday-Street, to Distaff-Lane, Old Change, Old Fish-Street, Labour in Vain Hill, Thames-Street, Bennet's-Hill, Knight Rider-Street, Blackfriars, Ludgate-Street, St. Paul's Church-Yard, Cheapside, to Friday-Street.

THE Church of *St. Matthew*, in Friday-Street, is a plain building, the walls and the tower being of brick, the window and door-cases stone; but the interior has nothing remarkable.

Proceeding towards Watling-Street, we come to the parish church of *St. Augustin*, or *Austin*, finished in the year 1695. This church, in old records, was said to be *Ad Portam*, because it stood by the gate to *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, from Watling-Street.

The *Old Change* derived its name from a building for the receipt of bullion to be coined. Here is the charity-school for *Cordwainers' Ward*; and at the south-west angle of the street, the Church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, *Old Fish-Street*, a small but well-proportioned structure. *Old Fish-Street* took its name from fishmongers residing there, and having two halls on the spot. *Labour*

in Vain Hill, now Old Fish Street Hill, probably received its name from its steep ascent. It had once a noble mansion on its summit, occupied by several persons of eminence, and among them a Bishop of Hereford, in the year 1517. The Church of *St. Mary Monks* stands on the site of the ancient chapel belonging to this house.

Returning up *Labour in Vain Hill*, we observe in Old Fish-Street the Church of *St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey*. The present edifice is of stone, with a steeple of rather a whimsical taste: the interior contains nothing worthy of particular notice. Opposite this church is *Distaff-Lane*, and near the top of it *Cordwainers'-Hall*, a handsome structure, faced with stone, and containing several excellent apartments for the convenience of the company, and the residence of the officers. Pursuing the walk down Friday-Street to Bread Street Hill, we come to Thames-Street, nearly opposite to Timber-Street, near Broken Wharf, once the residence of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, which, being deserted, became the city brewhouse. The hall was standing in Stow's time. Opposite to this wharf is the parish church of *St. Mary Somer's Hythe, or Somerset*, with a high, well-proportioned tower, crowned, at each angle, with vases on pedestals. Near Trig-Lane is Boss-Alley, so called from a boss, or water-course.—*Blacksmith's Hall* stands upon Lambert-Hill; a very good building, with stately apartments, though deserted by the company.

Returning to Thames-Street, and proceeding westward, we approach St. Peter's Hill, and the site of the ancient church of *St. Peter the Little*. Opposite the north end of St. Peter's Hill is the handsome house built for the town-residence of Sir Robert Ladbrooke, father of the city from 1758 to 1773.

Bennet's Hill.—Here is the College of Arms, com-

menly called the Herald's Office: The front of this building is ornamented with rustic, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters, supporting an angular pediment: the sides, conformable to this, have arched pediments, which are also supported by Ionic pilasters. Within is a large room for keeping the Court of Honour; and all the offices are spacious and convenient. The north-west corner of this building, erected at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale, is a uniform quadrangle; and the hollow arch of the gateway has been esteemed a great curiosity.

Crossing Knight Rider's Street, the next object of curiosity is *Doctor's Commons*, built upon the ruins of the house given by Dr. Harvey; previous to which, the civilians and canonists were badly accommodated near Paternoster-Row.

At the bottom of St. Bennet's Hill is the Church of *St. Benedict*, commonly called *St. Bennet Paul's Wharf*, built of brick and stone, of the Corinthian order, the outside being ornamented with several festoons, carved in stone. Westward of Paul's Wharf was *Scroop's Inn*, a town-residence of that noble family; but the principal object on this spot was *Baynard's Castle*, being one of the two castles built on the west side of the city, with walls and ramparts, as mentioned by Fitz-Stephen. A part of the site of this castle, which gave name to the ward, now containing *Castle-Street*, &c. is also occupied by the Carron Works, and the Castle Baynard Copper Company's House and Wharf.

Ascending St. Andrew's-Hill, we come to the Church of *St. Andrew Wardrobe*, a plain but neat building of brick and stone, the body well-enlightened by two rows of windows: excepting an open balustrade at the top, the tower is plain. This church contains a tablet to the memory of the Rev. William Romaine, M. A. one of its most eminent rectors.

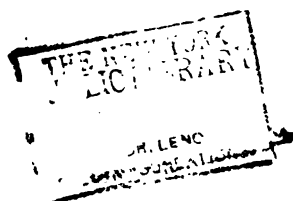
Proceeding to the northward, up Water-Lane, we

come to *Apothecaries' Hall*, a handsome edifice, with a plain front, and gate leading to an open court. Here are two large laboratories, where medicines are prepared, and drugs of all kinds sold to the faculty, or others.

Proceeding to St. Paul's Church-Yard, at the east end, we come to *St. Paul's School*, a very handsome edifice. The central building, containing the school, is of stone, is much lower than the ends, and has only one series of large windows, raised a considerable height from the ground. The centre is adorned with rustic, and on the top is a handsome pediment, with the founder's arms placed in a shield. A figure upon the apex represents Learning. There are two square windows under this pediment, and on each side two circular ones, crowned with busts; the spaces between them are handsomely ornamented by work in relievo. A handsome balustrade runs upon a level with the foot of the pediment, on each side of which there is a large bust, with a radiant crown, between two flaming vases.

The sur-master's house has a very handsome front, answerable to the high master's house at the north end of the school, on which is inscribed, *Ædes Præceptoris Grammatices*.

From St. Paul's Church-Yard we proceed to Cheapside, through the Old Change, and return to the commencement of this walk, at Friday-Street.



Walk 8th



1. *Conduct* – The defendant's conduct must be a crime under the law of the state where the crime occurred.

over the sky; the clouds were
of this golden color, and the
sun was shining brightly, and the
the children were all happy,
and they were all singing and
dancing, and they were all
very happy.

... which ...
... the principal ...
... This ...
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1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes tables and graphs showing the data and the statistical analysis results.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results and their implications. It discusses the findings of the study and their relevance to the field of study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a list of the sources used in the research.

WALK VIII.

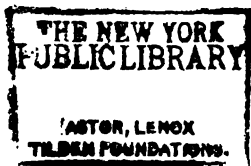
From St. Paul's Cathedral and Church-Yard to Ludgate-Street, Stationers' Hall, Amen-Corner, Paternoster-Row, Newgate-Market, Ivy-Lane, Lovel's-Court, Pannier-Alley, Newgate-Street, Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Priory, Charter House, Smithfield, Ludgate, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars'-Bridge, Fleet-Market, Fleet Prison, and Skinner-Street.

IN our notice of St. Paul's Cathedral, being circumscribed in our limits, we must confine ourselves as nearly as possible to an accurate outline, and, as in other instances, to a minute detail of recent improvements and alterations.

This structure is built of Portland-stone, in the form of a cross. Over the space where the lines of that figure intersect each other, is a stately dome; and on the summit of this a beautiful lanthorn, adorned with Corinthian columns, and surrounded at its base by a balcony. On the lanthorn rests a gilded ball and a cross. This church is adorned with three porticoes; one facing the west, and the other two facing the north and south. The western portico consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns; over these are eight more of the composite order, which support a grand pediment, and this contains the principal events in the life of St. Paul in *bass relievo*. This grand portico rests on an elevated base; the ascent to a flight of twenty-two square steps of black marble. The portico at the northern entrance consists of a dome, supported by six Corinthian columns, with an ascent of twelve circular steps of black marble. Over the dome is a pediment, the front being adorned with the royal arms, regalia, and other ornaments. The portico at the southern entrance is similar, except-

ing the ascent, which consists of twenty-five steps, the ground on that side of the cathedral being proportionably lower than the other; and the entablature, which represents a phoenix rising from the flames, by Cibber. Underneath is the word *RESURGAM*. At the eastern extremity of the church there is a circular projection, forming a recess within, for the communion-table.

The walls of this cathedral are wrought in rustic, strengthened and adorned by two rows of coupled pilasters, the lower row being of the Corinthian, and the upper of the composite order. The northern and southern sides of this magnificent structure have an air of uncommon elegance, and the corners of the western front are crowned with turrets of an airy and light form. This front is extremely noble, and has therefore been accurately delineated in one of the plates of this work. The inside of St. Paul's is so much inferior in beauty to its exterior, that, till the monuments increased, it was almost destitute of decoration. The entire pavement is of marble, consisting of square slabs, alternately black and white; the floor of the altar is of the same kind of marble, mingled with porphyry, and is adorned with four fluted pilasters, painted and veined with gold. Eight beautiful Corinthian columns of black and white marble support the organ gallery; and the reading-desk is composed of an eagle with expanded wings, standing on a pillar surrounded with rails, the whole being of gilded brass. The length within of this cathedral is five hundred feet, the breadth two hundred and fifty; from the marble pavement to the top of the cross is three hundred and forty; and the circumference two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet. A dwarf stone wall, supporting an elegant balustrade of cast-iron, surrounds the church, and separates the church-yard, or area, from a spacious carriage-way on the south side. Near the entrance of this area from





Drawn & Engraved by T. C. Parrall for the Weeks through London

St. Paul's Cathedral

Published by W. Torkie, New Bond Street, October 1856

the west, stands the marble statue of Queen Anne, holding a sceptre in one hand, and a globe in the other, surrounded by four emblematical figures, representing Great-Britain, France, Ireland, and America.

In the open part of this cathedral the stranger is struck with the appearance of a number of tattered flags, the trophies of British valour. Those over the aisle, leading from the western door, were taken in part during the war for American independence, and the rest by the Duke of York at Valenciennes. Those on both sides near the north door are French, taken by Lord Howe, in June, 1794: opposite to these, on the right, are the Spanish flags, taken by Lord Nelson, in 1797; and on the left are those taken from the Dutch by Lord Duncan at Camperdown, and by Lord Keith at the Cape of Good Hope.

The interior of the east end of the church exhibits a variety of fine sculpture, particularly the cypher, W. R. in a compartment of palm branches surmounted by an imperial crown, in honour of the then reigning sovereign, King William the Third.

St. Paul's Church is open for divine service three times every day in the year; at six o'clock in the morning in summer, and seven in winter; a quarter before ten in the forenoon, and a quarter after three in the afternoon: at all other times the doors are shut, no persons being admitted but those who are willing to pay for seeing the church, or its curiosities. Entrance is always to be had at the north door, where a person attends to pass the visitors to the staircase by which they ascend to the whispering gallery, the top, &c. for which this attendant demands four-pence. For each of the curiosities, the library, the model, &c. there is a separate charge.

On viewing the interior of St. Paul's from the great west entrance, the eye dwells with much admiration on the grandeur of the perspective; though, on more at-

tentive examination, the ponderous masses of its vast piers are found to give a heaviness to the prospect, and the side aisles are deemed disproportionably narrow. The vaulting of this church, however, merits great praise for its light and elegant construction: in this each division forms a low dome, the base being encircled by a rich wreath of artificial foliage. The whole vault consists of twenty-four cupolas cut off semi-circularly, with segments to join to the great arches one way, and which are cut across the other way with elliptical cylinders to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the aisles, the small cupolas are both ways cut into semi-circular sections, altogether exhibiting a graceful geometrical form. The arches and wreaths are of stone carved; the spandrils between are of sound brick invested with stucco of cockle-shell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland stone: these have large planes between the stone ribs. The circular pannels and the spandrils of the vaulting of the aisles are separated by shields, bordered with acanthus leaves, fruits, and flowers. The alcoves for the windows are finely disposed, and their arches are filled with sexagon, octagon, and other pannels. The whole church, above the vaulting, is substantially roofed with oak, covered with lead. The Morning-Prayer Chapel, on the north side, and the Consistory on the south, occupy the respective extremities of the western transept, which is an elegant part of the building; these are divided from the aisles by insulated columns and screens of ornamental carved work. The dome, it should be observed, is an octagon formed by eight massive piers with their correlative apertures; four of these, forty feet wide, terminate the middle aisles, and the others are only twenty-eight feet: the spandrils between the arches above form the area into a circle, which is crowned by a large cantilever cornice, partly supporting, by its projection, the Whispering Gallery. Above, from a double plinth over

the cornice of the pilasters, springs the internal dome, the contour being composed of two segments of a circle.

The best stations for viewing the paintings in the cupola is the Whispering Gallery, the ascent to which is the same as to the top, by a spacious circular staircase in the south-west projection of the principal transept. This gallery encircles the lower part of the dome, and extends to the extreme edge of the great cantilever cornice, but is made perfectly safe by a handsomely-wrought gilt railing. Here forcibly shutting the door causes a strong reverberating sound not unlike the rolling of thunder, and also a sensible vibration in the building; whilst a low whisper breathed against the wall may be accurately distinguished by an attentive ear on the opposite side.

The decease of Howard, the *Philanthropist*, who expired at Cherson, in Russian Turkey, in 1790, was the immediate event that led to the erection of monuments in this church. It was suggested that the dean and chapter should be solicited to grant their permission for the erection of a statue of Howard, when it was intimated, that as this would become a precedent for future application, no monument should be erected unless the design was first approved of by a committee of the Royal Academicians.

Though the permission for Howard's statue was first granted, that of the celebrated Dr. Johnson was prior in its erection.

Against the south-west pier is placed the statue of Sir William Jones, by Mr. Bacon, jun. in the act of study, leaning on *THE INSTITUTES OF MENEU*, with an inscription. The base of the north-west pier is occupied by the statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first President of the Royal Academy, by Mr. Flaxman, with a Latin inscription. In the south transept are the monuments of Captain Burgess and Captain Faulkner; the pannel over his tomb is to the memory of Captain

R. W. Miller. The opposite pannel is appropriated to Captain Hardinge; the work executed by the late Mr. Charles Manning. The monument of Major General Dundas, by Mr. Bacon, jun. is in the north transept; and that opposite, to the memory of the late Captain Westcott, is by Mr. Banks. Near to this is the monument of Generals Crauford and Mackinnon, by Mr. Bacon, jun. A tabular monument, to the Major-Generals Mackenzie and Langworth, occupies the opposite pannel. The recess under the west window of the north transept exhibits a group in honour of Lord Rodney, by Mr. Charles Rossi; and the opposite recess is filled with a monument to the memory of Captains Mosse and Riou, by the same artist. Under the east window of the south transept is a monument to Earl Howe, by Mr. Flaxman, the inscription expressing that it was erected at the public expense to his memory. The monumental group erected in honour of Sir Ralph Abercrombie is under the opposite window of the transept, and is the work of Mr. Westmacott. Sir John Moore's monument, by Mr. Bacon, jun. represents his interment by the hands of Valour and Victory. The corresponding window is reserved for a monument to Lord Collingwood, executing by Mr. Westmacott. That of Marquis Cornwallis is placed against one of the great piers between the dome and the choir; and the corresponding situation, at present unoccupied, is intended for another, by Mr. Flaxman, to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, who was buried under the dome of this cathedral, in 1806. The pannel above contains Captain Duff's monument, who fell at Trafalgar, by Mr. Bacon; and the alto relievo, in the opposite pannel, is to the memory of Captain John Cook, of the *Bellerophon*, killed in the battle of Trafalgar. Last, but not least, we would direct the stranger's attention to a plain marble slab under the organ leading to the choir, that commemorates the

architect under whose superintendance the cathedral was rebuilt, with a Latin inscription thus translated :

“ Underneath lies CHRISTOPHER WREN, the builder of this church and this city ; who lived upwards of ninety years ; not for himself, but for the public good.

Reader ! would you search out his monument ?

LOOK AROUND.”

The canons residentiary preach alternately every Sunday afternoon ; and there is also a sermon every church holiday at St. Paul's, and on the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent. The choral service is performed daily in great perfection, when the solemn harmonies of Tallis, Gibbons, and Purcell, the lighter compositions of Boyce and Kent, and the sublime chorusses of Handel, may be heard with great effect. But the greatest treat for the admirers of sacred harmony is the Music Meeting, in the month of May, for the benefit of widows and orphans of necessitous clergymen : one of the royal dukes, the Lord Mayor, most of the bishops, and many other distinguished characters, attend as stewards. Every visitor is expected to contribute to the charity on entering the church, but no ticket is required.

Another meeting equally honourable, and still more gratifying to the benevolence of the age, is held in the month of June, when from eight to ten thousand children, clothed and educated in the Parochial Schools, are here assembled from all parts of this vast metropolis. The conspicuous manner in which these children are seated, in a temporary erection beneath the dome, in a kind of amphitheatre, has an astonishing effect upon the mind of sensibility reflecting upon the numbers thus rescued from vice and misery, and introduced into the paths of virtue and happiness. Taking this object into consideration, this cathedral was never more dis-

tinguished than in June, 1814, when it was visited by the Prince Regent of England, and the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, with several other noble personages, for the purpose of witnessing the annual assemblage of the charity children : the temporary alterations were then considerable, and corresponded with the magnificence of the visitors. A boarded avenue was made from the door under the western portico to the bottom of the stone steps, twenty feet wide. From the great western door was another avenue, railed off on each side to the iron gate in front of the choir, covered with crimson cloth and matted. A company of soldiers were stationed in the area, and the avenue lined with a double file as far as the circle under the dome : round this circle was a row of sailors supporting different flags, and in the centre some officers with colours. From this space into the centre of the church, which was occupied by the royal pew, the yeomen of the guard were placed in full dress. The pew for the Prince Regent was built at the entrance of the chancel under the organ-loft, elevated about eighteen inches above the floor. A beautiful canopy of crimson velvet, with tassels and rich gilt ornaments, was suspended from the chain which supports the great brass chandelier, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume, with the regal coronet underneath, and decorated with appropriate embellishments. From this pew up to the great window were rows of benches for the accommodation of the deans and other members of the church. Among the numerous seats appropriated to different descriptions of persons, the top one for the City Corporation, was nearly as high as the cornice under the Whispering Gallery. On each side of the circle to the door of the chancel were two fine temporary galleries for the attendants of the Lord Chamberlain. On each side of the royal pew were seats for the heralds. The Archbishop of Canterbury's-

box was on the right, and the Lord Privy Seal on the left. Between the royal pew and the reading desk was the Woolsack, with twenty-four seats, for the Master of the Rolls, Vice Chancellor, and Judges. Instead of the iron gate, on this occasion, a pair of glass folding-doors were made, for the purpose of screening off the cold, or draught of air, which might have been felt as an inconvenience in the royal box, and which it would have been well to have continued for winter use, at least in a church that being always without fire, is constantly cold.

Underneath the cathedral formerly stood the parish church of St. Faith, being first called *Ecclesia Sanctæ Fidei in Cryptis*; or the church of St. Faith in the vaults underground, being situated at the west end of Jesus Chapel, under the choir of this cathedral. Part of the church-yard belonging to St. Faith's parish was taken to enlarge the street at the east end of St. Paul's church-yard, and the remainder of this ground serves as a burial place for the adjacent parishes. This church was demolished to make way for the enlargement of St. Paul's, between the years 1251 and 1256, though a part still remained under the choir for the parishioners of St. Faith, as their parish church.

The Chapter-House, on the north side of St. Paul's church-yard, is a handsome modern brick building, in which the convocation of the province of Canterbury meet when summoned by the king's writ.

The first place on the north side of Ludgate-Street is *Ave Maria Lane*, inhabited by booksellers, printers, and other traders. On the west side is an open square court, containing Stationers'-Court and Stationers'-Hall. The approach to this hall is very airy and capacious; an iron railing incloses a court before the structure, which, within a few years past, has been cased with stone, and the windows arched and sashed. A circular flight of stone steps face the grand entrance

on the left. The interior is noble, and the hall and court-rooms contain a number of excellent paintings.

This hall stands on the site of a spacious building, belonging to John, Duke of Bretagne, and Earl of Richmond, in the reigns of Edward the Second and Third; and falling to other noblemen, was called Bergavenny-House, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when being disused, the Company of Stationers purchased it and rebuilt it of wood: being destroyed by the great fire, the present structure was afterwards built. A small passage leads from Stationers'-Court to Amen Corner.

Paternoster-Row is a long narrow street, mostly inhabited by booksellers. It received its name from those persons who formerly were manufacturers of paternosters, beads, rosaries, &c. during the times of superstition. It was afterwards famous for lacemen, mercers, and other businesses of a like nature.

Newgate Market.—This is commodious and contained in a square, and is a common market every day in the week for all kinds of provisions, though the meat market for country dealers is confined to Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The nuisances in the avenues of this market, particularly those which arise from the slaughter-houses in Warwick-Lane, notwithstanding the efforts made to remove them by some respectable inhabitants, still continue to annoy and endanger the lives and the safety both of passengers and inhabitants.

Ivy-Lane was so called on account of the ivy which grew on the walls of the prebendal houses that stood in this avenue.

Lovells'-Court, in Paternoster-Row, is built on the site of a mansion anciently belonging to the Earls of Bretagne, and afterwards to the family of Lovell.

Queen Arm's Passage, opposite to Minor Canon Alley, has been noted many years past, for the public

ordinary known by the name of Dolly's Beef Steak House and Queen's Head Tavern.

Pannier-Alley is named from a stone monument, erected on the 6th of August, 1688, having the figure of a pannier, on which a naked boy is sitting with a bunch of grapes held between his hand and foot, and underneath the following couplet:



on the left. The interior is noble, and the hall and court-rooms contain a number of excellent paintings.

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Pannier-Alley is named from a stone monument, erected on the 6th of August, 1668, having the figure of a pannier, on which a naked boy is sitting with a bunch of grapes held between his hand and foot, and underneath the following couplet :

When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.

Newgate-Street.—Bagnio-Court here is supposed to have been the first bagnio, or bath, for sweating and hot bathing in England : it afterwards became a hotel or lodging-house.

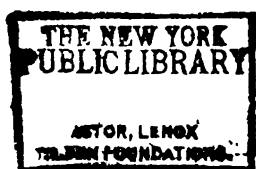
Over the entrance of *Bull Head Court* is a small stone, sculptured with the figures of *William Evans*, the gigantic porter belonging to Charles I. and his diminutive fellow-servant, *Jeffery Hudson*, dwarf to the said monarch, as represented in the wood-cut.



Jefferey Hudson, when he was about seven or eight years of age, was served up at table in a cold pie at Burleigh on the Hill, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham; and as soon as he made his appearance was presented by the Duchess to the Queen, who retained him in her service: he was then but eighteen inches in height. In a masque at court, the gigantic porter drew him out of his pocket, to the surprise of all the courtiers. He is said not to have grown any taller till after thirty, when he shot up to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made a captain in the royal army. In 1664, he attended the queen into France, where he had a quarrel with a gentleman named Crofts, whom he challenged. Mr. Crofts came to the place of appointment, armed only with a squirt. A real duel soon after ensued, in which the antagonists engaged on horseback: Crofts was shot dead the first fire. Jefferey returned to England at the Restoration, and was afterwards confined in the gate-house at Westminster, on suspicion of being concerned in the Popish Plot. He died in confinement, in the sixty-third year of his age. Ashmole's Museum at Oxford contained his waistcoat, breeches, and stockings; the former of blue satin, slashed and ornamented with blue and white silk; the two latter were of one piece of blue satin.

The church of St. Nicholas Shambles formerly occupied the site of *Bull Head Court*, and received this name from the shambles which stood in the middle of the street, on the north side of which was a lane called Pentecost-Lane, like Warwick-Lane at present nearly filled with slaughter-houses.

Grey Friars.—This ancient structure, part of which is still standing, derives its origin from a religious order, founded by *St. Francis D'Assisi*, in 1228, and was greatly augmented by the benevolence of Queen Margaret, second wife to Edward the First.

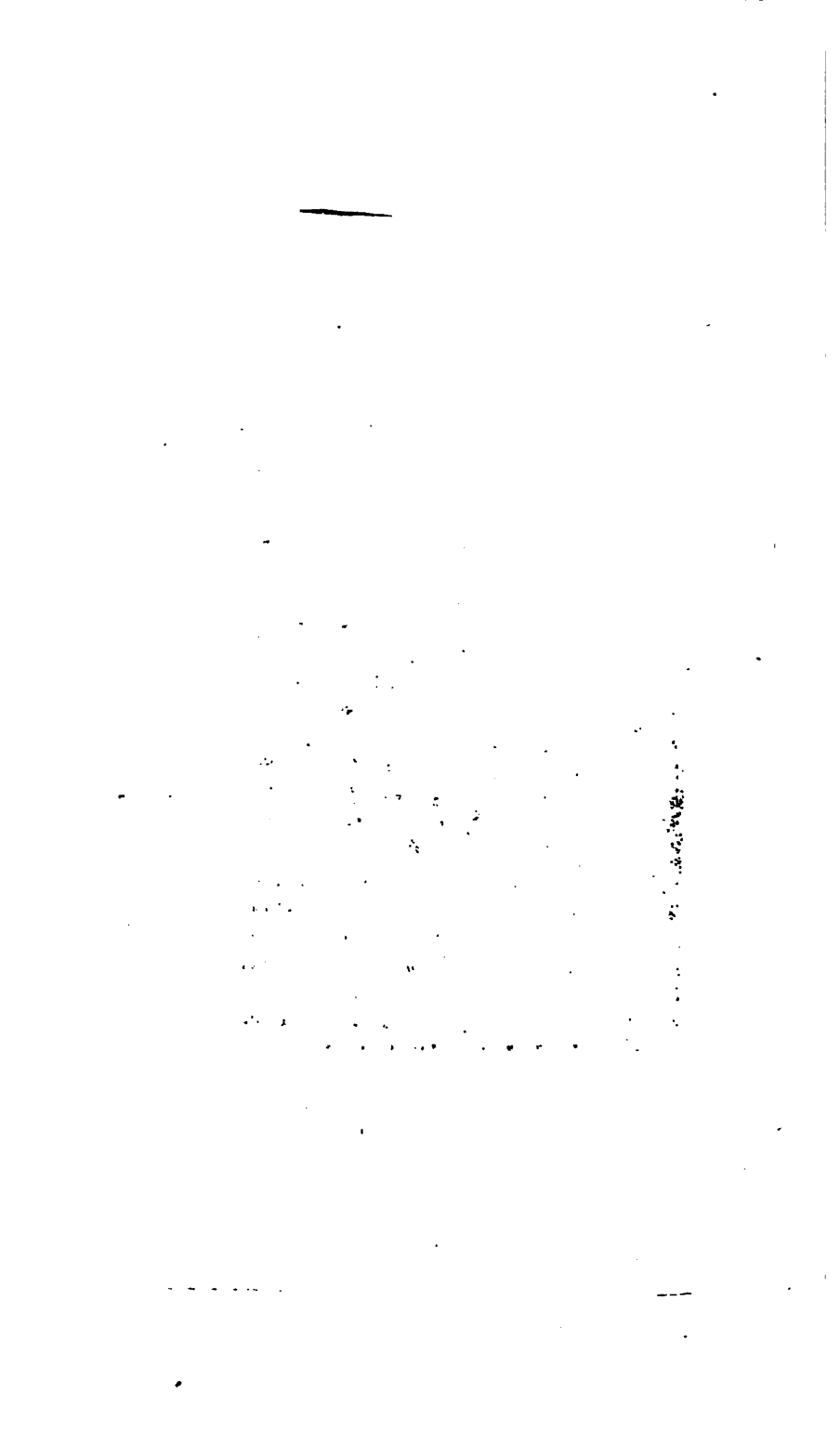




Engraved by E. Roberts, from a Drawing by T. Whitchell, for the Walks through London.

Part of the Ancient Buildings, Christ's Hospital.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond, Street Nov. 1. 1786.



Christ Church is situated behind the houses on the north side of Newgate-Street, and was the church belonging to the Grey Friars, which was given for a parish church by Henry the Eighth after the Reformation, in lieu of the two churches of St. Ewen, in Newgate Market and St. Nicholas in the Shambles.

That the old church of the Grey Friars was a magnificent structure, is confirmed by Weever in his "Funeral Monuments," who informs us, that here were buried four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, thirty-five knights, &c. in all, six hundred and sixty-three persons of quality were interred here, before the dissolution of the convent. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, besides a great number of marble grave-stones.

This church, three hundred feet long, eighty-nine broad, and sixty-four feet two inches high, was burnt down in the great fire of London, since which, only the choir, or east end, has been rebuilt, with a tower added to it: this tower is square and of considerable height, crowned with a light and handsome turret neatly adorned: the interior is correspondent. There are very large galleries on the north, south, and west sides, for the use of the scholars of Christ's Hospital, with a stately organ in the centre. Here the Spital sermons have been preached in the Easter week, since they were discontinued at St. Bride's, Fleet-Street; and an annual sermon is also preached on St. Mathew's Day, before the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and governors of Christ's Hospital, after which the senior scholars make Latin and English orations in the great hall, preparatory to their being sent to the University.

Christ's Hospital.—This was founded by Edward the Sixth. Of the ancient buildings remaining, there is an old cloister of the Grey Friars, part of their priory. It serves for a public thoroughfare from

Newgate-Street to Smithfield, and is a place of recreation for the boys, especially in rainy weather. The reparations which this part underwent by Sir Christopher Wren, have nearly deprived it of its ancient appearance.

The new Grammar-school is a very commodious structure, well adapted to its intention. The Writing-school, at the end of the great hall, is very lofty and airy, and was founded by Sir John Moor, Knt. and Alderman of the City; and contains a desk at which three hundred boys may sit and write. This school rests upon columns, and the space beneath is allotted for play and exercise. Sir John Moor's statue, in white marble, at full length, is placed in the front of the building. The expenditure of the whole establishment of this hospital has been estimated at 30,000*l.* per annum.

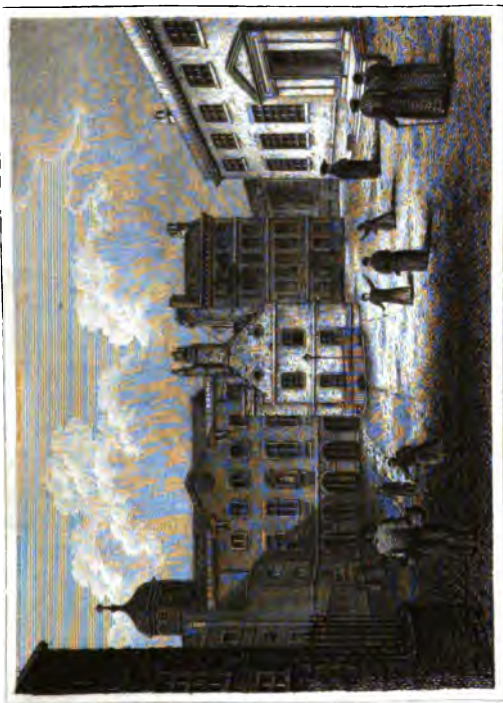
Many great and gross abuses having been represented as subsisting in the disposal of the funds of this hospital, it induced Mr. Waithman, one of the Common Council for Farringdon without, to institute an enquiry, the result of which made it evident, that instead of being a benefit to the children of the poor and friendless, it was engrossed almost exclusively by the *rich*. It had long been known that presentations, instead of being given, had been sold by some of those who had the disposal of them, at an average of about thirty guineas each. It even appeared, that a clergyman in Middlesex, with a living not less than 1200*l.* per annum, had solicited and received a presentation for one of his sons from a member of the county.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1810, Mr. Waithman brought in the report of the committee appointed, to consider of the conduct of the governors of Christ's Hospital, which stated, that upon consulting Mr. Samuel Romilly and Mr. Bell, they recommended the petitioning of the Lord Chancellor; and the committee was therefore requested to



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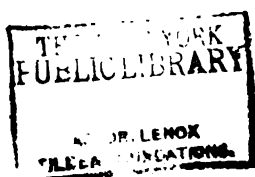
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General Hospital, London, after the 18th. The original painting is in the possession of the Hospital.

General Hospital

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prepare a petition accordingly. Unhappily the inefficiency of this enquiry appeared very striking, after waiting some years for its aid; as at a meeting of the Common Council, in the beginning of January, 1816, Mr. Waithman said, the way in which the Hospital Committee managed was, that the members of it were for life, and they elected new ones to fill up the vacancies occasioned by death in their own number. The children were admitted by the almoners; and, in many instances, the children of persons possessing six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and even some of 1200*l.* a year had been admitted: yet when an enquiry was instituted into these abuses, he found not one commoner or alderman to stand by his side, or to support him. The great fault lay in the composition of this committee, four or five of whom managed the whole of the affairs of the hospital completely. The committee ought to be elected annually. He then moved, that this memorial be referred to the committee for enquiring into the affairs of Christ's Hospital.

Mr. Jacks and Sir W. Curtis wished it to be referred to the committee of City Lands, and Mr. Waithman, again foiled in his laudable efforts, withdrew his motion.

It is remarkable that since this perversion of these noble funds has been increasing, a circumstance not sufficiently noticed will appear evident in its object to the judicious observer. As testimonies to the original design of this foundation, a statue of a Blue Coat Boy in each of the four corners of the cloisters had, within the recollection of several persons living, the following painted notice underneath:

“ This is Christ's Hospital, where poor Blue Coat Boys are harboured and educated.”

What sacrilegious hand removed this salutary land-

mark, set up by the piety of our ancestors, we cannot at this distance of time point out. It would seem that some reasons, not the most commendable, must have been felt for getting rid even of these dumb witnesses; or, that modern pride and false refinement could not bear the implication that the objects of this charity were still, as they were originally termed, "The children of poor distressed men and poor distressed women."

However, that the public may be satisfied with the excellent mode of education pursued in this national institution, the various specimens of the boys' performances are exhibited at stated times in the great hall.

"The Public Suppers," in the great hall, from Christmas till Easter, commence about six o'clock. Three tables are covered with neat cloths, wooden platters, little wooden buckets for beer, with bread, butter, &c. The ceremony commences with three strokes of a mallet, producing the most profound silence. One of the seniors having ascended the pulpit, reads a chapter from the Bible; and during prayers the boys stand and pronounce the Amen all together. A hymn, sung by the whole assembly, accompanied by the organ, concludes this part of the solemnity. At the supper, the Treasurer, governors, and persons admitted by tickets, which are easily obtained, are seated at the south end of the hall. The Master, Steward, Matron, &c. are at the north end, with several nurses at the tables to preserve regularity. At the conclusion of the supper, the doors of the adjoining wards are thrown open, and the boys proceed in the following order:—The nurse; a boy carrying two lighted candles; others with bread-baskets and trays, and the remainder in pairs, who all pay their obedience as they pass.

In a niche over the avenue into the hospital, from the passage leading from Newgate-Street to the west

door of Christ's Church, is the statue of Edward the Sixth, as represented in the wood-cut. That of Charles the Second embellishes the entrance of the hospital from Newgate-Street, opposite Warwick-Lane, still called *Grey Friars*.



A passage from under the Writing-school, through the court called the Cloisters, leads to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.—This structure, founded mostly on the site of the hospital built by Rahere, was begun by Gibbs, in 1730. The exterior towards Giltspur-Street is a good piece of Doric architecture, with a large gate and foot-way on each side and two round windows; the basement is rustie, and four pillars support an entablature and a pediment. In the centre are two plain, and a handsome Venetian window; over them a circular and two attic windows. In the tympanum are well sculptured enrichments. The north portal

faces Smithfield; here the entrance appears too diminutive; the basement is rustic, through which is a very large arch. A good figure of Henry the Eighth stands on a pedestal over the key-stone in a niche, guarded by two pillars on each side of the Corinthian order. Underneath the statue of Henry is the following inscription:

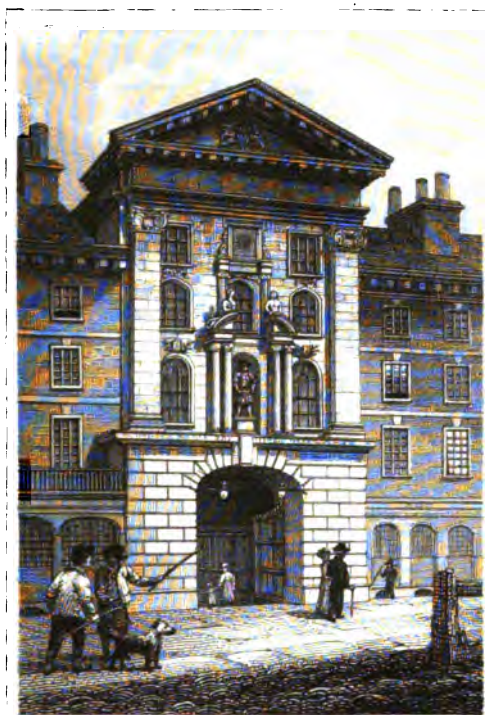
“ St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, founded by Rahere Anno 1122, refounded by Henry the Eighth, 1546.”

Above is a severed circular pediment; on the segment of this recline two emblematic human figures, one representing lameness, the other sickness: the pilasters supporting the pediment, &c. are Ionic, with festoons suspended from the volutes. Under the grand pediment is a clock, with several embellishments; the tympanum is ornamented with the arms of England. The grand pile next Smithfield is well worthy of notice. The staircase was painted by Hogarth at his own expense. The principal subjects are, The Good Samaritan, and the Pool of Bethesda. In another part is Rahere laying the foundation stone of the first hospital; a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks, &c. The hall at the head of the staircase is a grand and spacious apartment, and contains portraits of Henry the Eighth, Charles the Second; and a fine full-length of the famous Dr. Radcliffe, who left 500*l.* per annum for the improvement of the diet, and 100*l.* per annum to purchase linen for the patients. Here is a fine portrait of Percival Pott, Esq. many years an eminent surgeon to this hospital, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The centre of the great quadrangle has lately been ornamented with a curious cylindrical pump enclosed within a handsome iron railing, for the use of the hospital. The water is drawn from a very deep spring on

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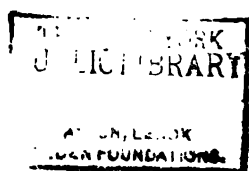
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Drawn and Engraved by T. Braham for the Water through London.

Entrance to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, from Smithfield

Published by W. Tuckwell, Bond Street, Nov. 1. 1846.



the spot, evidently connected with another spring which supplied the late Mr. Whitbread's brewhouse in Chiswell-Street; because, when much water was drawn at either place, the other failed.

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less, formerly the chapel of the hospital, stands on the side of the large entrance from Smithfield: the tower is ancient; the form of the building is Gothic: at the south-west corner is a small turret: a large window on the side of the passage displays the arms of Mr. Henry Andrews, Alderman, 1666. The south side contains mullioned windows, now stopped up, and some ancient sculpture of the arms of Edward the Confessor, impaled with the bearings of Henry the Second, under an imperial crown, and angels with blank shields.

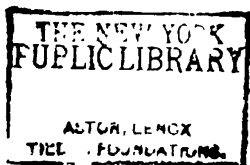
West Smithfield is so called to distinguish it from East Smithfield, near the Tower of London. Smithfield always was and still continues a market-place for cattle, hay, and stray; and once in the year, at Bartholomew tide, old stile, it is noted for the annual nuisance, called Bartholomew Fair. This originated in a charter granted by Henry the Second to the priory of Bartholomew, to which the clothiers of England and the drapers of London repaired, and had their booths and standings in the church-yard within the priory, separated from Smithfield by walls and gates that were locked every night.

The spot in the centre of the pens, and opposite the Hospital Gate, on which the martyrs suffered, was long held in remembrance near a large board, on which was painted the regulations of the market: the ground about the stake was paved with stones in a circular form for some yards round. This board has been lately removed, and a lamp with a large gas light fixed up in its room.

At the north-east angle of West Smithfield, near the end of Duke-Street, stands the parish church of *St. Bartholomew the Great*.—This is a spacious and ancient

building of the Norman and Gothic, or Saracenic style with a strong timber roof: the walls of the church are of stone and brick, and the steeple of brick with battlements. It is impossible better to delineate these visible remains than by following the author of *Londinium Redivivum*. "This side of Smithfield," he observes, "contains a fragment once an entrance to this church, with beautiful ribs, sculptured into roses and zigzag ornaments. It serves as a passage to the iron gates of the church-yard, through which the mutilated half of the priory may be seen, fronted by a flimsy screen of brick placed against the massy old arches of Norman architecture." The ground has been raised several feet on the pavement of the old church. The wall on the south side is tolerably perfect, and serves as the back of a public house, now placed where the north cloister stood. Smoke and ill usage have given it the appearance of the ruins of a dungeon. The tower of the church, which has a small turret, is of red brick, bearing the date of 1688 upon it, and is embattled with two buttresses: this front has a large door and a very large window.

On turning to the right we pass along the narrow part of the close, between the site of the ancient cloisters, and Duke-Street, formerly called Duck-Lane. This part has been almost entirely demolished, and is only discernible by the partial remains of the old walls. The beautiful eastern cloister across the area is used as farriers' sheds, stabling, &c. The arches, groins, and key stones, are still tolerably perfect. The "Cloister stable" is ninety-five feet long and fifteen broad. The passage before-mentioned leads to that part of the close, now a decent square, called *Great St. Bartholomew's Close*. Entering from Little Britain, we directly face the Refectory; but every vestige of its ancient architecture is either destroyed or covered with brick-work casings: the roof however remains nearly in its pristine



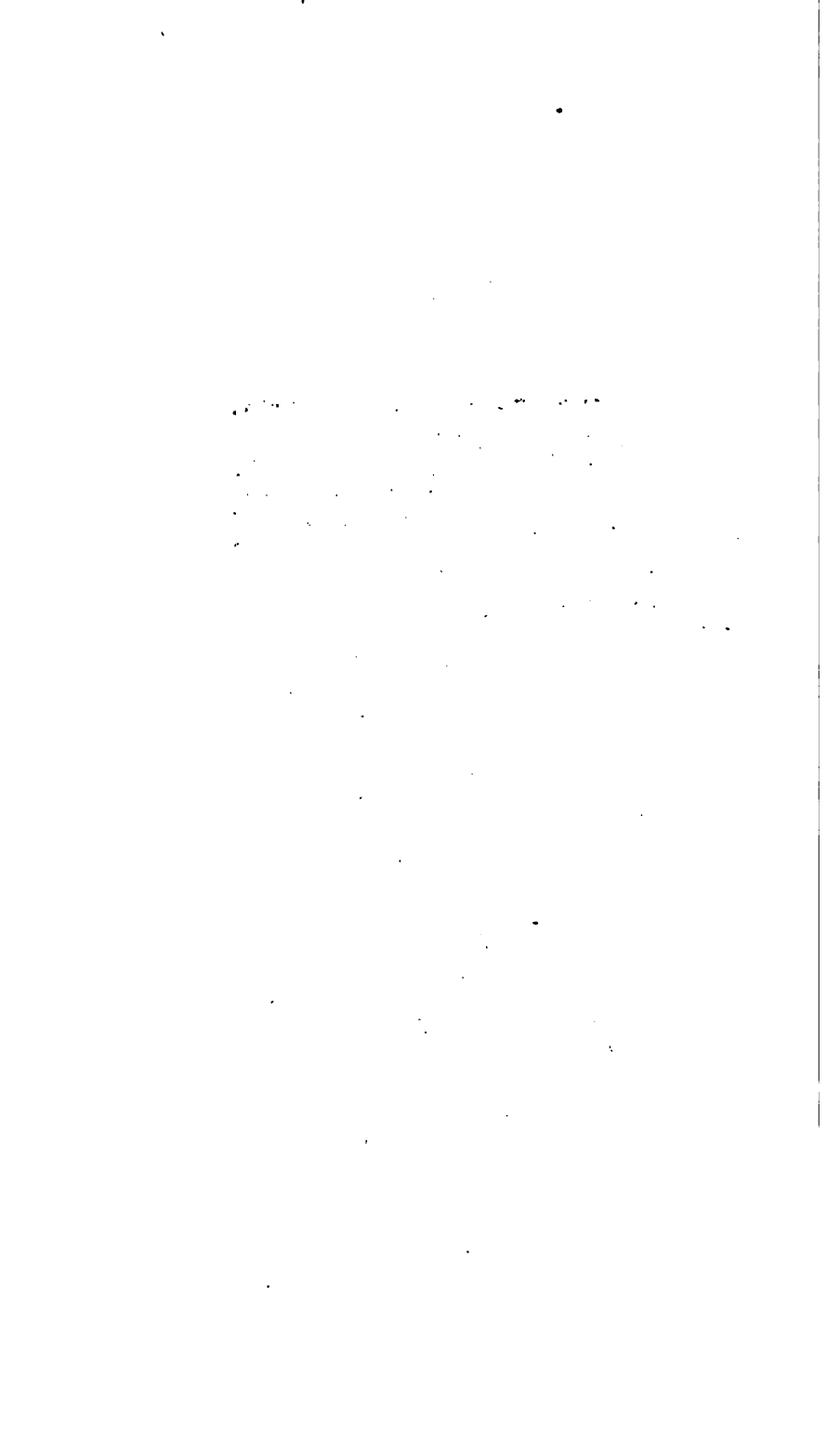


Drawn and Engraved by J. G. Smith, for the Publisher, through London.

Part of the Charter House?

Published by W. Parker, New Bond Street, Oct. 1846

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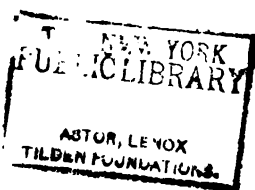
state. In the north-east corner of the close a passage; now called Middlesex Passage, has evidently been cut through some cellars of the Refectory; and here the solidity of the old walls may be seen, having massy arches and stout groins. A passage to this Refectory at the south end of the eastern cloister, fifty-three feet by twenty-six, is still visible as it turns to the north, where part of the old walls and battered windows may also be seen. The dormitory is now occupied by Mr. Barlow, a mason, and Mr. Sherwood, an auctioneer.

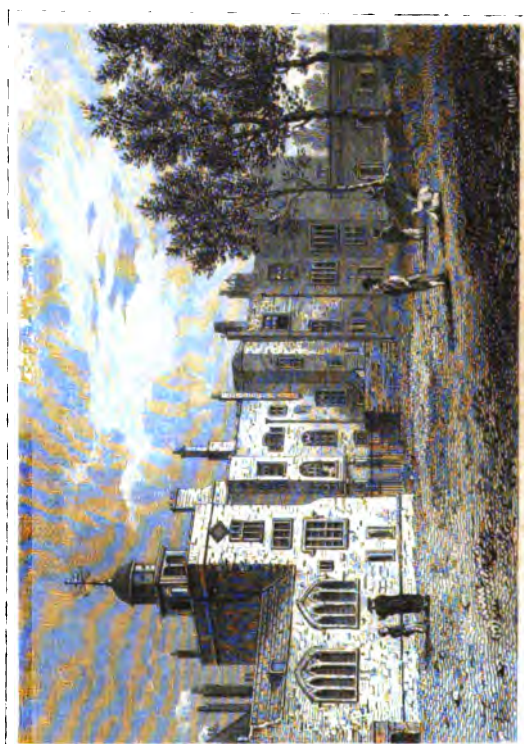
Little Bartholomew Close contained the prior's stables; but their exact site is not known. This extends to Cloth Fair. About a century past a gateway was standing, leading to the wood-yard, kitchen, and other inferior offices: a mulberry-tree grew near it; and here was also a promenade; but the immoralities of this spot were complained of in very strong terms by the author of the *Observer* of August 21, 1703.

Till within the last fifty years there was a window which opened from a meeting-house in Middlesex-Court into the church: at this period this singular aperture was closed up. This meeting is supposed to have belonged to *Middlesex-House*, and might have been a chapel, as in a corner of it, some years back, a very antique piece of sculpture used to be seen, representing the figure of a priest with a child in his arms; and several niches appear to have been occupied by the same kind of ornament. More of the remains of this large church are still visible in a narrow alley running between that and Cloth Fair.

Crossing *Long-Lane*, now fast improving and widening, which, from a narrow filthy street, promises shortly to become a very good thoroughfare, we enter Charter-House-Street, an avenue that leads to the square of that name: the north side is occupied by the hospital and other buildings of *The Charterhouse*, corruptly called *The Charter-House*.—The origin of this religious foun-

flation is ascribed to the dreadful pestilence, which, in 1308, desolated England and great part of Europe: this spot having been consecrated by the Bishop of London for a place of burial, it appears that during this plague upwards of fifty thousand persons were interred upon it, who had been the victims of the pestilence. Sir Walter Manny, for building this monastery, had purchased thirteen acres and one rood of ground; this, with three acres more, called *Pardon Church-Yard*, Sir Walter gave to the prior and monks. The monastery, in the time of Henry the Eighth, having been bestowed on Sir Edward North, it was sold by his son to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, from whom it descended to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and was afterwards called Howard-House, by which name it was purchased of the Earl of Suffolk, by Thomas Sutton, Esq. the founder of this hospital: it consisted of four or five courts, a wilderness, gardens, orchards, walks, &c. The benevolent founder did not live to see the hospital finally settled; but, in 1614, three years after Mr. Sutton's death, in the reign of James the First, it was opened by his executors for the entry of the gentlemen, scholars, and others. Mr. Sutton's will was dated the 2d day of November, 1611. The gate of the first court of these ancient remains, opening into Charter-House Square, leads to a long gallery with windows of the fashion of Queen Elizabeth's time; an arched way, over which are the armorial bearings of Mr. Sutton, leads to another court, formed on the east side by the hall: a small portico before the door has the arms of James the First: to the right is a buttress and two large windows with lancet-shaped mullions; over them two small arched windows, and above the door, one, with nine divisions. At the south end is a very large projecting window divided into fifteen parts, and over it a smaller. The roof is slated of a stone colour, supporting a small cupola. The interior





The Church of the Charter House

Shaded by artist, from 1890, 1891, 1892

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is a large room, and the galleries are elaborately enriched, and the whole painted of a stone colour: some stained glass remains in the windows, and there is a portrait of the founder at the upper end. The old Court Room is a venerable apartment, fitted up by the Duke of Norfolk, during his residence here, in the reign of James the First. This, with the Chapel, the Governor's room, &c. are well worth seeing, on account of the paintings and other embellishments, and especially Mr. Sutton's monument, which cost between three and four hundred pounds, a large sum in those days.

Pardon Church stood between Wilderness-Row and Sutton-Street: the site is now occupied by a chapel belonging to a Welsh congregation.

Charter-House Square was anciently the church-yard of the monastery: the north-east corner contains Rutland Court, having been the residence of the Rutland family; but afterwards used as a theatre by Sir William D'Avenant, during the civil wars. Upon the whole, little if any thing remains by which we can trace the original conventual structure: perhaps pieces of the old walls may have been incorporated into the present buildings; and Mr. Malcolm suspects that some parts near the kitchen are original: the basement of the west end of the school is evidently so. Many of the windows have been modernized, and are of Henry's, Edward's, and Elizabeth's time. Part of an ancient tower remains as the basement of the chapel turret: on the outside it has undergone some convenient alterations; but on the north-west is still supported by a strong original buttress: within, it is arched in the Gothic style, about fifteen feet from the pavement; the intersections are carved to represent an angel and some unknown instruments as appendages to the hair skirts worn for penance. One of the oldest parts of the building is called *The Evidence-House*, and is entered by a well staircase from a door on the north

side of the house without : here the archives of the hospital are kept ; the ceiling is beautifully ribbed ; and the centre stone represents a large rose, enclosing the initials J. H. S. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*. Access to this depository cannot be had in the absence of the Master, the Registrar, or Receiver, nor can any one of these enter it without the others. The entrance to several cells on the south side of the present playground are also the remains of the conventual building.

The kitchen contains two enormous chimney-places, and the doors and windows have all pointed arches. Facing the chapel is a passage to the cloister of brick, with projecting unglazed mullioned windows and flat tops : a few small pointed doors are on the back wall, but they are now closed. From a terrace on this cloister the patched ancient walls and buttresses of the Court Room may be seen.

Charter-House Square has been the residence of several eminent persons, being considered rather as a retired place, on account of the trees, &c. At present it contains *The London Infirmary for the Eye*, at No. 40, on the south side, founded in 1809.

Charter-House Lane leads to Smithfield Bars, the northern boundary of the city liberty, whence returning to the southward, we pass *Cock-Lane*, the place where a female Ventriloquist was wisely taken for a ghost by a number of credulous persons, in the year 1762, some of them of no small respectability in life, and who became the subjects of Churchhill's satirical pen, in his poem called *The Ghost*.

A little further on, in Giltspur-Street, we meet with *Ludgate*, making part of a handsome stone edifice, formerly a prison for debtors who are free of the city, clergymen, proctors, and attorneys. This is now appropriated to the same purpose as *Giltspur-Street*, which fronts the street, and is a massy and not inelegant structure for the purpose intended. At the corner of

the Old Bailey is *Newgate*, which, by a recent regulation, in conjunction with the aforementioned prisons, is no longer a place for debtors as well as felons, and is probably better for the few that may be committed to it, compared with the alarming numbers that used to be immured there before the large prison in Whitecross-Street was completed for the reception of debtors only.

Nearly opposite Giltspur-Street Compter, at the corner of Cock-Lane, is a public house, known by the sign of the *Fortune of War*, (i. e. a wooden leg or a golden chain). This spot was once called Pye Corner, from the sign of that bird. The proverb of the Fire commencing at Pudding-Lane, and ending at Pye Corner, might occasion the inscription, with the figure of the boy, still to be seen at the door of this public house, usually called *The Glutton*, and he is accordingly represented as enormously fat and bloated, but quite naked.

A broad yard on the south divides Newgate from the *Sessions-House*, a very handsome stone and brick building, where the Sessions are held eight times in the year, for the trial of criminal offenders in London and Middlesex. A part of Sydney-House is still the most remarkable on the west side of the street of the Old Bailey, was lately a broker's shop, and is at present under a state of repair. This was the dwelling of the notorious Jonathan Wild.

An elegant structure, intended as a promenade for witnesses during the trials, was erected here some years since, on the site of Surgeons' Hall, being a colonnade of two rows of Doric fluted pillars, supporting a ceiling with three iron gates and some windows: but as it was deemed too cold in winter, or too much confined in summer, the witnesses in general prefer waiting in the Old Bailey Yard, or in the adjacent public houses. Over this place are the offices of the Clerk of the Peace, &c.

Turning out of the Old Bailey eastward we arrive at *Ludgate-Hill*, once the site of the city entrance

of that name, which was taken down about the year 1760.

Close to where this gate stood is situated the parish church of *St. Martin, Ludgate*, upon the site of another built about the year 1437, and rebuilt in 1684. In 1806, digging a foundation at the back of the London Coffee House, adjoining this church, by the remains of London Wall, a stone of the form of a sexagon was discovered, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Claudia, the wife of one of the Roman generals in this country.

Ludgate-Hill is a broad street of stately houses. The Bell Savage Inn, according to Stow, received its name from one *Arabella Savage*. The painter of the sign gave it a diverting origin, deriving it from a *Bell* and a *Wild Man*. The Spectator gives the derivation from *La Belle Sauvage*, a beautiful woman described in an old French romance, as being found in a state of nature. Stow records that Arabella Savage gave this inn to the cutlers' company, whose arms are still sculptured upon the houses.

Black Friars Bridge was built by Robert Mylne, Esq. and consists of nine arches, which being elliptical, the apertures for navigation are large, whilst the bridge itself is low : the length from wharf to wharf is nine hundred and ninety-five English feet, and the width of the central arch one hundred. The upper surface of the bridge is a portion of a very large circle, so that the whole forms one arch, and appears a gently swelling ground all the way. Over each pier is a recess or balcony supported below, by two Ionic pillars and two pilasters, which stand upon a semicircular projection of the pier above high-water mark ; these pillars give an agreeable lightness to the appearance of the bridge on either side. At each extremity the bridge spreads open, the footways rounding off to the right and left, a quadrant of a circle, forming an access both agreeable and convenient. There are two flights of stone

steps at each end, defended by iron rails ; and upon this bridge is the best, if not the only true point of view for the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul, with the various churches in the amphitheatre extending from Westminster to the Tower. This bridge has been recently lighted with gas, and makes a handsome appearance.

From this bridge also a prospect far beyond the reach of art, and highly partaking of the sublime, was undoubtedly viewed by numbers in the winter of 1814 ; and this was the effects of the extraordinary frost at that period. After some continuance of that intense cold weather, the Thames began to assume a singular appearance ; vast quantities of snow were seen every where on the surface ; carried up and down by the tide and the stream, or being collected where the banks or the bridges supported them, a sort of glaciers were formed, united one moment, and crashing, cracking, and dashing away the next. At times too when the flood was elevated by the spring tide, the current running strongly, forced the small ice islands through the arches with a rapidity scarcely to be conceived, whilst the conglomeration upon the whole, presented more the appearance of the rudeness of the desert, than a smooth broad surface to which the eye of the observer had been habituated :

The like before to many ne'er was known,
The fluid waters seem'd congealed to stone !

Thus having become a solid mass, paths in various directions were strewed with ashes, and booths of all kinds erected for constituting what might be called *Frost Fair*, distinguished by appropriate signs, as the Waterman's Arms, the Eel Pot, &c. Among the most rational of the oddities collected on this occasion, were a number of printers, who with their presses pulled off various impressions of names, verses, &c. which they sold for trifles as memorials of the frost. The observa-

tions made in the public prints at this time upon the intensity and duration of the cold brought to light a circumstantial outline of the frost in December 1673, in a letter accidentally found by a gentleman among the papers of an ancestor, which though omitted by our chroniclers, seems to realize all and more than Gay observed of the great frost in 1739-40, though his description may in some measure apply to each of these three memorable events.

When hoary Thames with frosted osiers crown'd,
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound;
The waterman forlorn along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar;
See barren'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads unstable, not their own;
Wheels o'er the harden'd waters smoothly glide,
And raise with whiten'd tracks the slippery tide.
Here the fat cook piles high the blazing fire,
And scarce the spit can turn the steer entire.
Booths sudden hide the Thames, long streets appear,
And numerous games proclaim the crowded fair.

Another prospect, much more congenial to our feelings than the one just glanced at, will shortly open from this beautiful elevation in a rival competition for ornament and utility; viz. Southwark Bridge, which as the Thames has little or no curve between this and Black Friars, will be seen from hence to great advantage. Added to this, a very beneficial alteration of London Bridge, combining elegance and convenience, has only been suspended till Southwark Bridge shall be completed, the late report of the Bridge House Committee expresses, "That although the enlargement and improvement of the water-way under London Bridge, in the manner recommended by Mr. Dance and others, in their report, might remedy and prevent, in a great degree, the inconveniences and losses occasioned by the present contracted water way; yet that the large

sums of money to be expended and advanced before the works necessary for that purpose can be commenced, added to the very great expense attending the enlargement of four arches, as recommended by them, would so far exceed the advantages to be derived therefrom, that the Select Committee, without expressing any opinion on the question suggested in the said Report, "Whether it will be more eligible to carry the proposed works into execution, or to construct a new bridge," were of opinion, "That it was not expedient that the enlargement and improvement of the waterway should be now proceeded with; and the further consideration thereof should at all events be postponed until the bridge now erecting from Queen Street to Southwark, to be called the Southwark Bridge, shall be completed."

It appears that the managers of the water-works suggested that a sum not less than 125,000*l.* would be required to purchase their leases, interest and stock; and that the further sum of 175,000*l.* must be expended before the proposed alteration could be commenced. As it has been proved before Parliament, that between thirty and forty human lives are annually lost in the vortex under the bridge, it cannot be supposed the alteration will be long delayed, even though it may be necessary to impose a toll on the public.

In consequence of the intended enlargement of four arches, &c. an equal number of the projections called starlings, will be completely taken away.

Returning to *Chatham Place*, so called from the intention to name Black Friars Bridge after the great Mr. Pitt, we arrive at *Fleet Market*, extending from the east end of Fleet-Street to the west end or bottom of Snow-Hill. This consists of two rows of butchers' shops; and in the centre is a neat turret with a clock. At the north end is a large area, with two rows of slight erections for fish, garden-stuff, &c.

On the east side of this market is *The Fleet Prison*, so called from its situation near the river Fleet. The body, inclosed with houses and very high walls, is a handsome lofty brick building, of a considerable length, with galleries in every story, which reach from one end of the house to the other. On each side of these galleries are rooms for the prisoners. All manner of provisions are brought into this prison every day, and cried as in the public streets. Here also is a coffee-house, a tap, and an ordinary, with a large open area for exercise. This prison is properly that belonging to the Courts of Chancery and Common Pleas; and the keeper is called the Warden of the Fleet, a place, it has been said, of considerable confidence and emolument, arising from the fees, the rent of the chambers, &c.

Probably the most authentic statement respecting the economy of this prison is to be found in the evidence of Nicolas Nixon, Esq. recently delivered before a Committee of the House of Commons, he being the Deputy and sole Acting Warden. The other officers within the prison, besides Mr. Woodroffe his clerk, are, three turnkeys, one watchman, and one scavenger; they are all paid by Mr Nixon. The turnkeys are all paid one guinea per week each, and they each have a room within the prison rent free: part of these are partitioned off by the turnkeys, and with a bed, are occasionally let to the prisoners. They have in point of fact no fees. The watchman also acts as crier to the prison, in calling for and bringing down prisoners to inquirers. He is paid ten and sixpence a week for his duty as watchman. He farther acts as a scavenger in keeping the staircases and prisons clean; for this he is allowed some additional emolument, and also for lighting the lamps in the prison galleries. This person is a prisoner, and has a room in the prison. He is found perfectly competent to the performance of these duties. His duty as watchman, within the prison, is not severe.

Nothing can be publicly sold within the prison without the authority of the Warden or his Deputy. The beer and ale coming into the prison and sold at the tap, is on the credit of the Deputy. The licence for selling wine has been many years discontinued. The sale of all spirituous liquors within the prison is prohibited by Act of Parliament. There is a penalty on their admission. The Cook and the Racket-master being *Officers* of the prisoners, are *elected* by them; they are elected twice a year. The priority of *chummage* (or admission to rooms in the prison), is by rotation, or seniority among such prisoners as have paid their entrance fees. A few among the very oldest prisoners are exempted from chummage, *i. e.* from having any others put into their rooms. When a prisoner cannot pay for his clearance out of prison, the fees are always paid by some of the charitable societies. Prisoners who are supersedable have their rooms taken from them. The distinction between the *Master's* side and the *Common* side is, that for the former, the entrance fee is paid; for the latter no fee at all. Prisoners who swear they are not worth five pounds in the world, are allowed the benefit of the begging grate: there are but few of these. The entitled prisoners take in rotation, each man twenty-four hours. Besides this, there are sometimes charitable donations, which are distributed among the very poorest prisoners. The 500*l.* per ann. granted by the Act, is distributed among the poor prisoners indiscriminately. Some of the poor prisoners wait upon the wealthy ones, and gain some relief that way. The room rents on the Master's side are fifteen pence each; they are in general paid for weekly, but a prisoner cannot be turned out of a room for non-payment, unless a quarter's rent be accumulated. The Racket-masters, who are paid so much per game, make about a guinea a week each, by their situations. The pastime has been approved by the Court, as healthful.

At eleven, oil, candles, and fires, are ordered to be

put out in the coffee-house and tap; but riots and irregularities are frequently complained of. Every thing practicable is done to repress those. Since the passing of what is called the "Three Months Act," the prisoners are less moral than they were before, for prisoners in general contrive to procure money to maintain them during the three months, and they are less careful of their behaviour.—Strangers are obliged to quit the prison some time between ten and half-past ten o'clock. Loose women frequently remain with men in the prison all night. The separation between male and female prisoners is only as to rooms, and not as to position. Two clubs are established in the prison; one on Monday nights, in the tap-room; the other on Thursday nights, in the coffee-room.—Strangers are admissible to both.

The prison is nearly secured against fire, all the rooms but those on the top gallery being arched with brick. The Chapel is very badly attended; there are no means of enforcing the rule for the attendance of the prisoners. The prison gates are locked during Divine Service; at other times, upon an average, the key turns about once in a minute. The number of prisoners within the walls, and in the rules for the last three years, averaged about three hundred. Theft is common among the prisoners: the stolen articles are always *cried*; but there was once a crier who was detected in stealing things for the purpose of crying them for the reward. There is no official medical attendance allowed: he (Mr. N.) has often assisted poor prisoners in that way at his own expence. Very few deaths take place within the prison. The Court of Common Pleas sends an officer of their own four times a year to visit the prison, immediately before each term. The prison is white-washed as often as it appears necessary. The prison is repaired generally every three years. The circumference of the Rules is about three-fourths of a mile. Prisoners are entitled, on giving sufficient security to the Warden; this is

done by an instrument upon a twenty shilling stamp; in addition, is the inquiry fee, and the per centage upon the amount of the debt. There are *Day Rules* in Term time, every day the Court sits. The ordinary expence of a day's Rule to a prisoner, is two pounds seven shillings for the whole, if the charge be under 500*l.*; in addition to this, four shillings and sixpence is paid for each day. No fresh security is required for a Day Rule from one already in the Rules. Several of the prisoners live most luxuriously within the walls, as well as in the Rules, and this they all seem inclined to do, as far as their means will admit.

The ground on which this prison, and the buildings up to Skinner-Street, now stand, formed the eastern shore of the Town Ditch, denominated *Fleet Ditch*, which was navigable for small vessels nearly as high as Holborn Bridge, before the Fire of London. In 1783 it was completely arched over between that place and the south end of Fleet Market. Still, on the south side of Fleet-Street, a "genuine and muddy ditch" was scarcely concealed from the public eye by a range of stone buildings, consisting of the watch-house, &c. for St. Bride's parish, built upon an arch over the ditch. The Obelisk, at the north end of New Bridge-Street, erected in the mayoralty of John Wilkes, Esq. in 1773, marks the extent of this ditch till that period, when it was completely filled up, and when the fine range of buildings between that and the water side rose in its stead.

Returning again to the northward we come to *Snow-Hill*, anciently *Snor-Hill*, a Saxon term of the same signification. Adjacent to this, *Skinner-Street* remains as a testimony of the utility of Mr. Alderman Skinner's proposed improvements upon Alderman Pickett's plans, in removing a number of old buildings, and levelling the ascent from Holborn Bridge to Newgate-Street. The magnificent houses raised on the site of the old ones, since

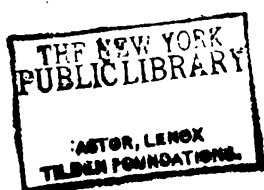
1801, many of which were long untenanted, are all occupied at the present period. The large house, seven stories high, burnt down in 1814, called Commercial-Hall, was valued at 25,000*l*. The original name intended for this building was, The Imperial and Commercial Hotel; but not letting for this purpose, its numerous apartments were eventually occupied by a number of persons of different professions. Two houses, since built upon its site, are now called Commercial-Hall Place.

Seacoal-Lane, on the south side of Skinner-Street, contains nothing remarkable but a steep flight of steps, commonly called Break-neck Steps, ascending up to Green Arbour Court, where Goldsmith resided when he composed the Vicar of Wakefield, the Traveller, &c. Turning from Green Arbour Court we come opposite St. Sepulchre's Church, very ancient, but lately repaired, and the porch modernized. The interior and the monuments are worthy attention.

Passing on through Newgate-Street we come to *Warwick-Lane*, so called from the house of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick. In the front of a house at the corner of this lane, occupied by a tobacconist, is placed a small statue of the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, and this is said to resemble another miniature of him in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in Guy's Cliff, near Warwick. This lane also contains The College of Physicians, a good structure of brick and stone, with an entrance through an octangular porch, crowned with a dome and a cone, terminated by a golden ball, thus described by Dr. Garth in his Dispensary :

" Where stands a dome majestic to the sight,
And sumptuous arches bear its oval height ;
A golden globe placed high with artful skill,
Seems to the distant sight a gilded pill."

The whole front is decorated with pilasters of Ionic and Corinthian orders. In the centre, over the door-



Walk 9th



Middle Temple Hall.

Published by W. Turke, New Bond Street, Jan. 1. 1829.



case, is the statue of King Charles the Second placed in a niche, and directly opposite that of the avaricious Sir John Cutler.

From Warwick-Lane, a narrow passage in Pater-noster-Row leads to London-House Yard, so called from the site being formerly occupied by the palace of the Bishops of London. A public-house stands here with the sign of the *Goose and Gridiron*; the sign was meant as a satire upon the Academy of Ancient Music when a separation followed a dispute amongst the members. Here is an avenue to St. Paul's Cathedral.

WALK IX.

From Black Friars Bridge to Bridewell, Tudor-Street, Salisbury-Square, Dorset-Street across Whitefriars' Wharf to the Temple, Temple-Bar, Fleet-Street, and New Bridge-Street.

HAVING described the city eastward, we recommence our Itinerary at Blackfriars Bridge, through Chatham-Place, and on the west side of New Bridge-Street to *Bridewell Hospital*. This, as early as the reign of King John, was built on the site of the ancient palace of several English monarchs, which had been formed out of the remains of a castle near the Thames. In 1087, William I. gave many of the choicest materials of this palace towards rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire; and Henry I. gave as many of the stones from the castle-yard wall as served to enclose the gates and precinct of the church. Notwithstanding this, the dwelling was sufficiently spacious for royal residence, but was neglected till Cardinal Wolsey made

it his habitation in 1522. Soon afterwards Henry VIII. rebuilt it in a style of greater magnificence than before, for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. who, however, chose to lodge in the monastery of the Black Friars, and appointed the new palace for the accommodation of his suite, a gallery of communication being thrown over the river Fleet, and a passage cut through the city wall. Henry having subsequently left this palace to neglect and decay, in 1553, Edward VI. gave it to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to be a working-house for the poor and idle persons of the city.

The old building was entirely destroyed by the fire in 1666, together with all the dwelling-houses in the precinct, from whence two-thirds of its revenues arose; the hospital, however, was rebuilt in 1668, in the manner it appeared till lately. It consists of two courts, with convenient buildings for indigent citizens, and for several tradesmen, who retain apprentices entitled to the freedom of the city, and ten pounds each after they have served seven years. The hospital or prison is used as a house of correction for all strumpets, night-walkers, pickpockets, vagrants, &c. who are obliged to beat hemp, and if the nature of their offence requires it, to undergo the correction of whipping. Here are no remains of the ancient palace: the last remnant of that structure which crossed the quadrangle from north to south, is now covered by a plain chapel.

The front of the Hospital towards Bridge-Street, is now converted to a row of stately houses, the centre of which is a stone front, and an entrance to the hospital. It is ornamented with pilasters and a pediment. Over the door is a bust of King Edward VI.; the other parts are decorated with the arms of the corporation, port-cullises, &c.

The apprentices here were formerly distinguished by blue trousers and white hats; this habit has been

changed, and they now appear in the usual dress of other young persons, excepting that their buttons are impressed with the bust of Edward VI.

The place most worthy of inspection is the *Hall*, a room thirty-nine paces in length and fifteen in breadth, with a handsome chimney-piece at each end, and arcades at the sides. The windows are variously embellished. A large painting by Holbein, nearly square, is placed over the western fire-place, representing Edward VI. bestowing the charter on Sir George Barnes, the Lord Mayor. Near him is William, Earl of Pembroke, and Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor. In a corner Holbein has placed his own head. The king holds the charter in his left hand, and gently rests the base of the sceptre upon it. He is seated on his throne, crowned and clothed in robes of crimson, lined with ermine; the doublet, is cloth of gold. Here are likewise a number of portraits.

Passing down Tudor-Street, a narrow passage leads to Dorset-Street. The whole site from Fleet-Street to the river was formerly occupied by the mansion of the Bishops of Salisbury, situated on the spot now called Bell's Buildings; the rest of the ground being gardens and a *Wilderness*; the recollection of which is preserved in the name of one of the adjoining streets; from this circumstance it took the name of *Salisbury-Court* or *Square*. This estate afterwards coming into the hands of the Earls of Dorset, the street called by that name was built, as well as the theatre in Dorset-Gardens, held by Sir William D'Avenant till 1668. The site of this play-house is now occupied by the house and grounds of the New River Company.

The City of London *Gas Light and Coke Company*, have their works in Dorset Garden, adjoining the river Thames. The gas was first lighted on Christmas morning 1814, and began publicly to be introduced into the houses and shops in this vicinity in January 1815. Since

this period, the number of gasometers here, have been increased to four.

Salisbury-Square, is now adorned by a very neat pillar in the centre, from which arises a superb gas lamp, illuminating the circumference in a beautiful manner. Here is the Church Missionary Society, and the office or warehouse of the Bible and Homily Society.

It has lately transpired, that when the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, purchased the house of Mr. Enderby, at No: 10, Earl-Street, Blackfriars Bridge, there was in it a curious four-post. bedstead, with carved and painted ornaments, and the following inscription in capitals at its head :—

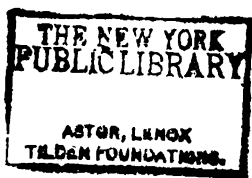
“ Henri, by the grace of God, Kyngs of Englonde and of Fraunce, Lorde of Irelonde, Defendour of the Faythe, and Supreme Heade of the Church of all Englonde. An. Dni. M.CCCCC.XXXIX.”

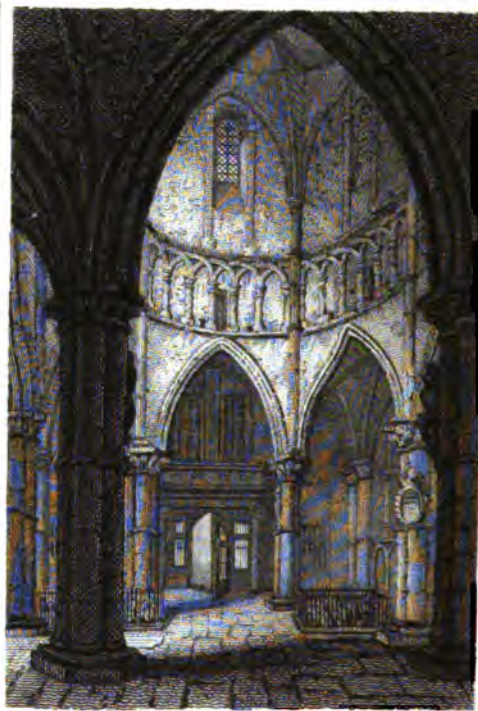
Below the inscription, on each side, is the King's motto, with the initials of Henry and his Royal Consort Anne Boleyn.

“ Dieu et
mon droit.”

“ H. A.”

A passage from Dorset-Street, across Water-Lane, leads by the *Grand Junction Wharf* to *The Temple*. The name originated from a military and religious order called the *Knights Templars*, who, devoting themselves to God's service in the year 1118, had their first residence in London, nearly opposite to *Gray's-Inn*, in Holborn, on the site of Southampton Buildings. This structure was called the Old Temple ; but as they increased in opulence, the more magnificent building was erected by them opposite New-Street, now Chan-

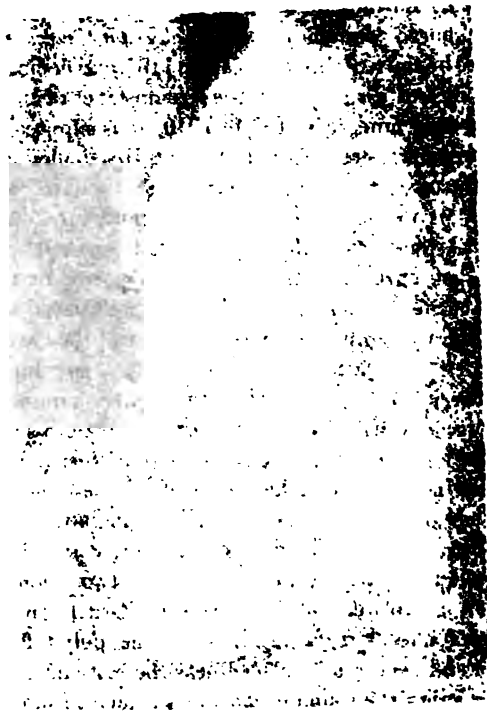




Printed by J. G. & J. H. G. at the Press of the London & Westminster Press, Ltd.

Interior of the Temple Church:

Published by V. Zarka, New Bond Street, London, 1896.



cery-Lane, and was distinguished by the name of the New Temple. Such was its rank and importance, that not only Parliaments and General Councils were frequently held there, but it was a general depository or treasury for the property of persons of eminence, and the crown jewels, and it was most shamefully violated in 1283 by Edward I.

The church commonly called *The Temple Church*, was founded by the Knights Templars in 1185, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; from the circumstance of its being a second time dedicated in 1240, it is supposed to have been newly erected by the Knights Hospitallers, and that structure was probably the same that is now standing. It is in the Norman style of architecture. The walls are stone, strengthened with buttresses; it has a treble roof covered with lead, and supported by neat pillars of Saxex marble; the church is well paved with black and white marble. The pavement of the chancel is two steps higher than the middle, and one higher than the side aisles, of which there are five in number; viz. three as usual running east and west; a cross aisle near the entrance into the chancel, and another parallel with the last, between the west end of the ranges of pews and the screen. The church is wainscotted above eight feet high: the altar-piece is finely carved with four pilasters, and between them are two columns, with an entablature of the Corinthian Order, enrichments of cherubim, a shield, &c. The pulpit finely carved and veneered, is placed near the east end of the middle aisle; the sounding-board is pendant from the roof of the church, and is enriched with several carved arches, a crown, festoon, cherubim, vases, &c.

The wainscot screen, at the west end of the aisles, is adorned with ten pilasters of the Corinthian order, and three portals and pediments: the organ-gallery over the middle aperture, is supported by two neat

fluted columns of the same, and adorned with an entablature and compass pediments, with the arms of England finely carved. The intercolumns are large pannels in carved frames; and near the pediment, on the south side, is an enrichment of cherubim, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the Society of the Middle Temple. The organ, though plain, is an excellent instrument, and the monuments in this church are extremely interesting; though it is most remarkable for the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars, on the pavement of the spacious round tower at the west end: These figures consist of two groups, five are cross-legged and the remainder straight. Three of these knights are in complete mail and plain helmets, flat at the tops, and with very long shields. One of these is Geoffroy de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, in 1148. One of the stone coffins, of a ridged shape, is supposed by Camden to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III.

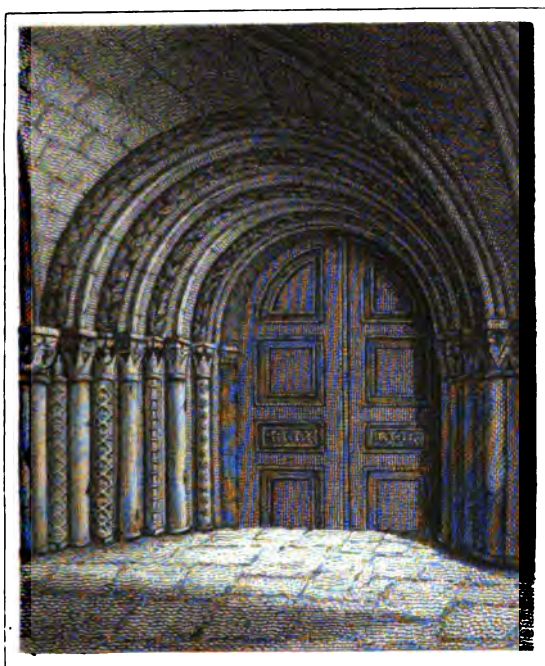
The part of this church used for divine service is the length of four of the pillars, which are clustered, and extremely light and airy. The ribs from them, however, are very plain, and make but one intersection in each vault. The intervals being filled on the north, south, and east walls, by lancet-shaped pyramidal windows, with isolated columns, give an incredible lightness to the structure. The church, which is entered through the porch or tower, contains in its area six clustered pillars with fillets on the shafts, and Norman capitals, plain ribs, and vaults from those to the exterior wall, form a circular aisle, with single pillars answering to the clustered pillars. Each arcade originally had long arched windows, except where the great door is situated, and where the arches open into the new part or body of the church. A range of pointed arcades extend round the basement, but the pillars



1. The first step is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.





Engraved by J. H. P. from a drawing by J. Hume for the W. & A. G. G. London.

Entrance to the Temple Church.

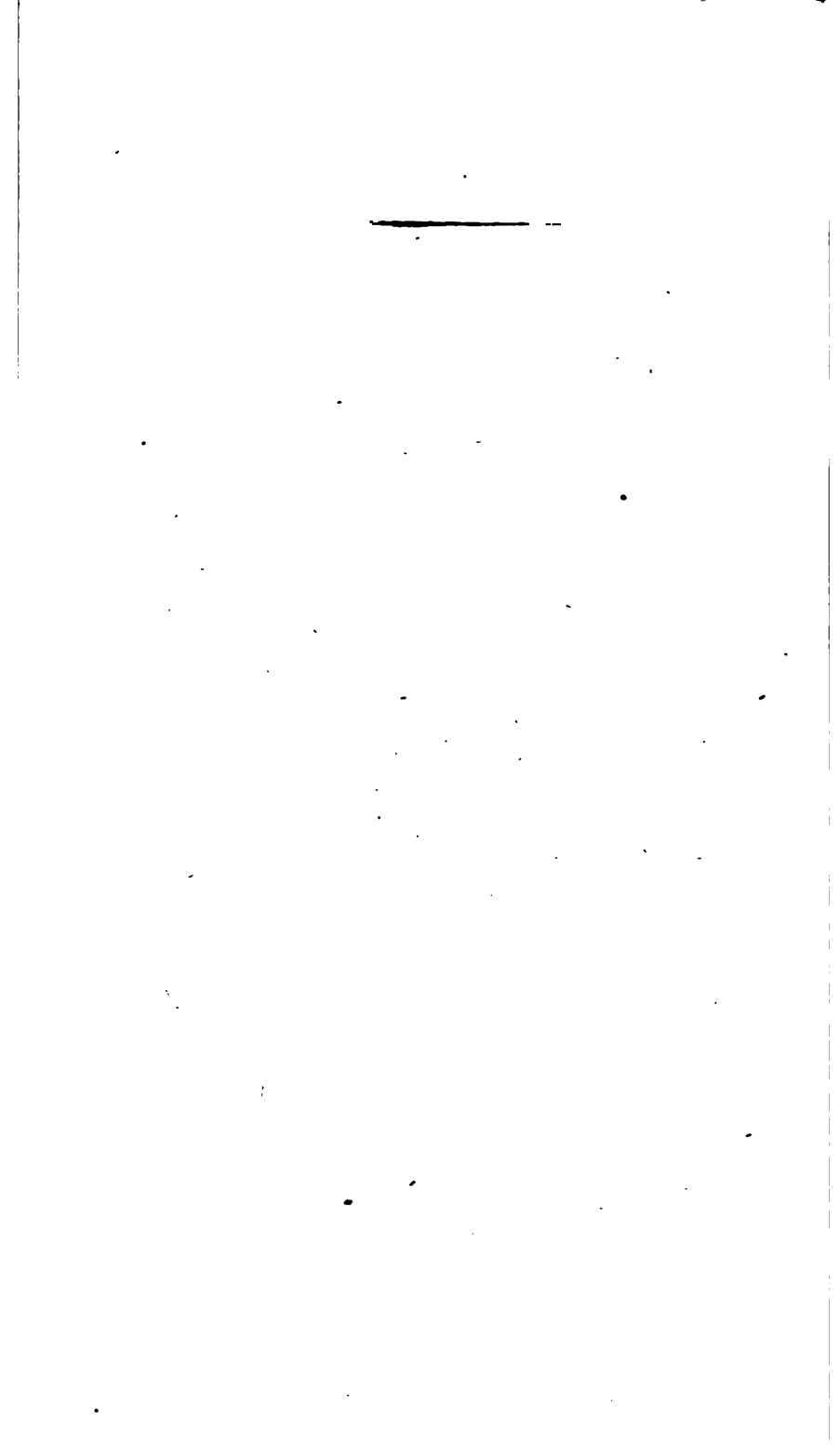
Published by W. G. & Co. New Bond Street, No. 101 & 102.



between them are Norman. A grotesque head projects

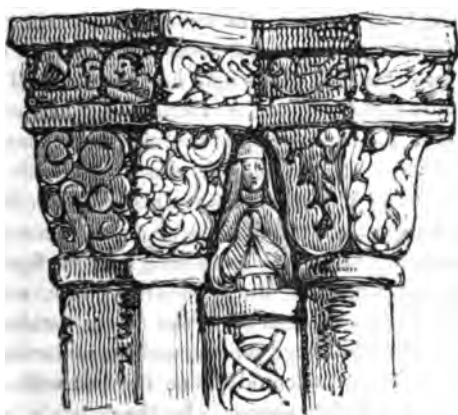


The first of these is the west door of the church of St. Andrew, which is a fine specimen of Norman architecture. It is a large door, and is decorated with a fine carving of a grotesque head. The door is made of wood, and is painted in a dark color. It is a very fine specimen of Norman architecture, and is a very fine example of the work of the Norman architects.



between them are Norman. A grotesque head projects over every pillar, and the mouldings are pierced into dentils.

The upper part of the church has six slender columns continued from the clustered ones; and ribs from these support a flat roof. Over the great arches of the aisles are interlaced arcades, with a door or aperture in the centre of each division, and higher still are six small arched windows. The Temple Church is open on Sundays at eleven in the forenoon, and at half past two in the afternoon. The following wood cut is a representation of the capitals of columns at the entrance of this edifice.



The Inner Temple Hall is very considerable in size, and has been frequently altered, burnt, and rebuilt, from the days of Edward III. to the present time. The front facing the Thames is of Portland stone, with three buttresses, and a semisexagon turret. The roof supports a small cupola. The entrance is through a very large door in a western wing, or projecting building

with pillars and a pediment. The inside is elegantly decorated, and the paintings good.

The Middle Temple Hall is an isolated brick building strengthened by buttresses, and these quoined with stone, elevated upon vaults, and whose ichnography is in the shape of a T. A flight of steps at the north east corner, leads through a handsome passage to the screen, the doorn of which, elaborately ornamented with carving, admit the professors to their hall or dining-room. This is wainscotted as high as the bases of the windows, under which is an enriched Tuscan cornice, and four ranges of pannels on each side, the greater number filled with the emblazoned arms of treasurers in succession. The screen consists of five divisions in breadth, two of which are the arched doors: the remainder are bounded by six Tuscan pillars, whose intercolumniations contain each two caryatide busts and four pannels. The entablature of these pillars has a strange intrusive enriched frieze on the capitals, exclusive of the usual members. The attic has six pedestals, terminating in Ionic caryatide busts, which support a second entablature. Between those are elegant little niches, with five statues separated by pannels. Over each niche are grotesque figures, assistant supporters of the upper entablature, with two pierced arches between them and the caryatides. The whole of this laboured screen, and the numerous carvings are of oak. Behind it, on the east wall, several coats of mail, &c. appear. In the centre a pointed window of five mullions, contains the date of the building 1570, and several coats of arms in painted glass, with which every window in the hall abounds. This roof is so ingeniously contrived, that it has been justly observed, "London cannot produce another instance equally curious and singular." Small pedestals resting on stone brackets, inserted in the piers between the windows in the north and south walls, support seg-

ments of large circles or ribs, that ascend to projecting beams from the great cornice above the windows; these are the bases of other small segments, which sustain beams of a second cornice; and thus again to a third row of segments, and a cornice; and from this the centre part of the roof is supported on small pillars. The outline of each great rib from the piers to the summit, forms a pointed arch, divided into three escallops of an unequal size; and these are connected east and west by arched ribs from every projecting beam to the next. Every great rib is ornamented with three pendants, and an opening under the lantern admits sufficient light to render the parts distinctly perceptible.

The twelve Cæsars, and some other busts, are placed on the cornices of the wainscot, and the centre of the west wall supports a picture of Charles I. in armour, on a white horse, passing through an arch, attended by an equerry, who carries his helmet. Here are also portraits of Charles II, Queen Anne, George I. and II.

The finely-executed south-bay window, deserves attention, as it is entirely filled with painted glass, most minutely executed, representing the arms of a great number of illustrious persons, surrounded by rich and beautiful ornaments. The library, south of the hall, is in a state of comparative neglect, though it contains many books left by Sir Robert Ashley 1641, and a pair of globes of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The Parliament Chamber of the Society has nothing to recommend it at present, but it was used in the reign of James I. by Committees of the House of Commons.

The Treasury Chamber of the Middle Temple used to contain a great quantity of armour, which belonged to the Knights Templars, consisting of helmets, breast and back pieces, together with several pikes, a halberd, and two very beautiful shields, with iron spikes in their centres, of the length of six inches, and each of about

twenty pounds weight. They are curiously engraved, and one of them richly inlaid with gold: the insides are lined with leather stuffed, and the edges adorned with silk fringe, and broad leather belts are fixed to them, for the bearers to sling them upon their shoulders.

The buildings erected by the Templars must have long since perished by degrees. Courts after courts have arisen in succession, till every inch of ground is filled with lofty houses; each floor, and almost every room of which have different tenants. The *Paper Buildings*, as they are termed, erected in 1685, seem the most airy and convenient, commanding in front a considerable area; and the back windows a fine view up the river Thames, bounded by Westminster Hall, the Abbey, the House of Commons, the Strand or Waterloo Bridge, Blackfriars, and part of Westminster Bridge, over a fore-ground composed of the Temple Garden.

The terrace before the Inner Temple-Hall, is regularly paved, and facing the south is always dry, an advantage that attracts many visitors, who often pass their leisure hours in conversation, or admiring the trees, walks, flowers, and the moving scenery of the river. The most inviting and retired promenade is the fountain in Fountain-Court, where a stream of water is forced to a considerable height, and falls again into a neat circular bason, surrounded by rails and very beautiful trees, through which the antique walls and buttresses of the Middle Temple Hall have an effect extremely picturesque. Hence the eye descends down a flight of broad steps to a handsome railing, enclosing a garden with excellent gravel walks, bordered by flowers. On the quadrangular passages and alleys in the Temple, no encomium can be passed; for not having one pretension to light, or good air, they are only suited to local convenience.

The progress of civilization is no where more strongly

marked than between the former occupants of the Temple and those of the present day. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, the societies here were ordered not to play *shove or slip groat*, under a penalty of six shillings and eight-pence; and subsequently to desist from knocking with boxes, or calling aloud for gamblers, during the Christmas Commons, which were held three weeks, when the lords and gentlemen of the societies were in the habit of going beyond their precincts for the *legal* purposes of *breaking open houses* and chambers, "and to take things in the name of rent or distress." For these proceedings they were justly abhorred so recently as the reign of Charles the First.

According to Dugdale, they were addicted to dangerous rencontres with weapons; hence orders were issued, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the fellows should carry no other weapons into the hall than a *dagger or knife*. Shakespeare also alludes to the *brawls* in this place; but at present the extreme stillness and quiet of the receptacle of counsellors and students throughout London, fully evince the care and propriety of conduct observed by the principals, and shew that the leisure hours of the professors are devoted to those pursuits that enlighten the mind, and in proportion, refine the manners.

We pass Middle Temple-Lane to Fleet-Street, under the Middle Temple Gate, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1684. The front is of brick, with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, and a handsome pediment with a round in the middle. The Holy Lamb, the armorial ensign of the society, appears just above the arch. Above the first range of windows, looking into Fleet-Street, is the following inscription :

"*Surrexit impensis Societ. Mid. Templi, 1688.*"

There are four entrances into the Temple besides those in Fleet-Street; and it is a thoroughfare during the day, but the gates are shut at night. The gardens are open to the public in summer.

Entering Fleet-Street on the south side, the City of London terminates at the house under the ancient firm of Messrs. Child and Co. Bankers.

The range of houses near and over the Inner Temple Gate, are of the architecture of the reign of James the First, as is evident from the plume of feathers on the house to the east of the gate, intended as a compliment to Henry, Prince of Wales, then the object of popular favour. The gate itself was erected in 1611, at the expense of John Benet, Esq. King's Serjeant, and is a specimen of the heavy mode of building peculiar to that period. The Cloister Chambers, near the Temple Church, being burnt down in 1679, were re-erected and elevated on twenty-seven pillars and columns of the Tuscan order, in 1681. Another part of the building between Brick and Essex-Court, being burnt down, was re-erected in the year 1704.

Farther eastward is *Falcon-Court* and *Serjeant's Inn*, which, though it retains its ancient name, can only be considered as a respectable court. Its principal entrance is from Fleet-Street. Several gentlemen of the long robe reside here. On the site of the ancient hall, for many years used as a chapel, is a very elegant stone structure, built for the use of the Amicable Society.

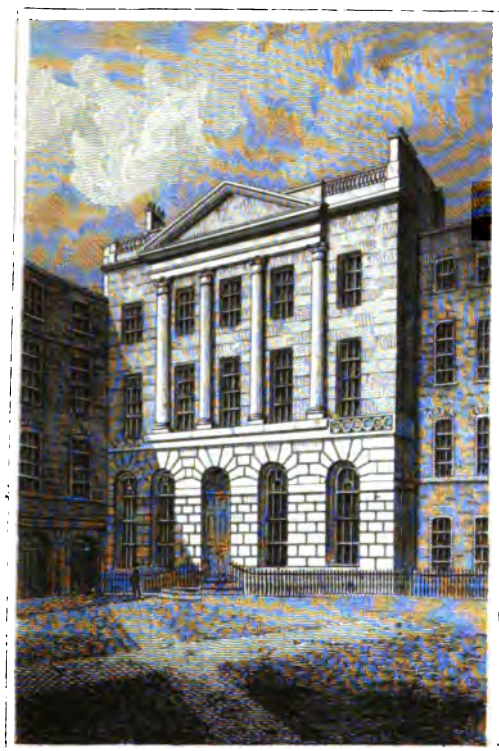
Eastward of Serjeant's Inn, is a narrow avenue called Lombard-Street, very near the site of the White Friars Church, in the time of Edward the Third, when the Carmelite Friars complained to that monarch of the disturbances made by the lewd women harboured there.

White Friars.—The church belonging to the priory of Carmelites, or White Friars, stood between the Green Dragon public-house and Water-Lane. Their



There are four entrances into the Temple besides those in Fleet-Street: and it is a thoroughfare during

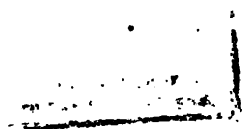
Green Dragon public-house and Green Dragon Inn

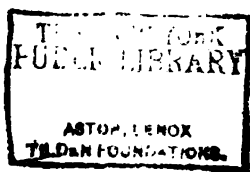


Drawn & Engraved by W. Wallis for the Wallis the right London.

Serjeants' Inn. West. Wallis.

Published by W. Clarke, New St. and Street, Feb. 1807.







Engraved by J. C. Farrall from a sketch by W. M. Ward for the Works through London.

St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, March 1847.

chapel was founded by Sir Richard Cross in 1941.

The church is a fine example of the work of the architect, Mr. W. G. Smith, who has designed some of the most beautiful churches in the country. The church is a fine example of the work of the architect, Mr. W. G. Smith, who has designed some of the most beautiful churches in the country. The church is a fine example of the work of the architect, Mr. W. G. Smith, who has designed some of the most beautiful churches in the country.

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A very substantial improvement has been made in the character of the houses, and the houses are now a fine example of the work of the architect, Mr. W. G. Smith, who has designed some of the most beautiful churches in the country.

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St. Bridget, or St. Mary's Church, was so called in account of being dedicated to that female martyr. It has a cambrated roof, beautifully adorned with arches

100

100



priory was founded by Sir Richard Gray, in 1241. This was also the place of burial for many nobles, as recorded in Stow's Survey. After the church had been demolished subsequent to the Reformation, with all its stately tombs, the Chapter-house, the library, several houses, gardens, stables, &c. were occupied by persons of fashion. Among these was Sir John Cheeke, Knight, Tutor, and afterwards Secretary of State to King Edward the Sixth.

In the year 1608, the inhabitants of the precincts of White and Black Friars obtained, by charter of James the First, certain privileges and exemptions; but some of the inhabitants taking upon them to protect persons from arrests, the gentry left it, and it became a sanctuary to the loose and disorderly, which was kept up by force against law and justice, and had the nick-name of *ALBATIA*, whence a satirical comedy, written by Shadwell, denominated *The Squire of Albatia*, had its origin. These privileges were rescinded by an act of parliament, in the latter end of William the Third's reign.

A very substantial improvement has since been made in these precincts: most of the ruinous places have been levelled, and an avenue of good houses made into Fleet-Street, denominated Bouverie-Street.

The house of Richardson, the author of *Pamela*, &c. is said to have been in a narrow passage between Water-Lane and Salisbury-Square. *Pamela's* master, it is said, was the Earl of Gainsborough in the reign of George the Second, who rewarded the inflexible virtue of Elizabeth Chapman, his game-keeper's daughter, by exalting her to the rank of Countess. The famous ancient printer, Wynkyn de Worde, lived hereabout, at his messuage, called the Falcon.

St. Bridget, or St. Bride's Church, was so called on account of being dedicated to that female Irish saint. It has a cambrated roof, beautifully adorned with arches

of fret-work, between each of which is a pannel of crocket and fret-work, and a port-hole window. The entrances are two on the north and two on the south sides, of the Composite order, and one very spacious towards the west, adorned with pilasters, entablature, and arched pediment of the Ionic order. At the west end of the church is also a strong outer door-case of the Ionic order, over which are these words, under a seraph, *Domus Dei*.

The altitude of this steeple was two hundred and thirty-four feet; but, on account of various accidents that have happened, has been considerably lowered. It consists of a tower and lofty spire of stone, adorned with pillars and entablature of the Corinthian order, arched pediment, &c.; and the spire lanterns are of the Tuscan order. Here are a fine peal of twelve bells. This spire, &c. was considerably damaged by lightning in the month of June, 1764.

The altar-pice is beautiful and magnificent: the lower part consists of six carved columns, painted stone colour, with entablature of circular pediment of the Corinthian order, embellished with lamps, cherubim, &c. gilt. Above these are the arms of England finely carved and gilt; and the window above is stained, in imitation of a Glory. The upper part, over the decalogue, is painted, and consists of six columns, adorned with a neat scarlet silk curtain, edged with gold fringe, with their architrave frieze and cornice finely executed in perspective. In the front are the portraitures of Moses and Aaron: the former with the two tables in his hand, and the latter in his high priest's habit; the enrichments are gilt. The whole is enclosed with rail and bannister, and the floor paved with white and black marble. Here are three fine branches. The church is illuminated with patent lamps, and warmed during the winter season with spiral stoves. The body is wainscotted round with oak eight feet high, and has

spacious galleries on the north, south, and west sides ; and the pulpit is carved and veneered. Here is a good organ, by Harris.—Among several monumental inscriptions remarkable for their good sense, is the following, in memory of Mary, late wife of William Bingley, bookseller. She died June 11, 1796, in the thirty-sixth year of her marriage.

“ To you, dear wife, to worth but rarely known,
I raise with sighs this monumental stone ;
And though mature from earth to heaven remov’d,
In death still honour’d, as in life belov’d :
Oft as I call to mind her love sincere,
Her virtue, friendship, all the world holds dear,
With what maternal tenderness endued,
Her truth, her more than female fortitude,
The rod of power long patient to sustain
A painful illness long, yet ne’er complain :
And now resign’d to everlasting rest,
She leaves a bright example to the best.
For when this transient dream of life is o’er,
And all the busy passions are no more,
Say what avails them but to leave behind
The footsteps of a good and generous mind.

W. B.

Also the said William Bingley, died 23d of October, 1799, aged sixty-one.

“ Cold is that heart that beat in Freedom’s cause,
The steady advocate of all her laws ;
Unmov’d by threats or bribes, his race he ran,
And liv’d and died the patriot, the man.”

Underneath the church wall, at the east end, stands the pump that covers Bridewell, or *St. Bride’s Well*, named agreeably to the superstition of the times in appropriating wells to the persons or things belonging to the church, as Monk’s Well, Clerken or Clerk’s Well, Holy Well, &c.

Knives were first made in England by Thomas Matthews on Fleet Bridge, in the year 1663 ; but the

use of forks at table did not prevail in England till the reign of James the First.

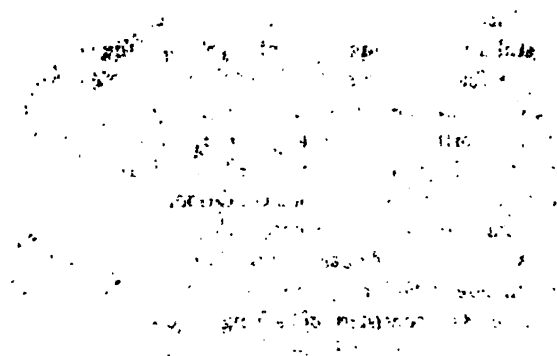
WALK X.

Commencing at Field-Lane to Chick-Lane, Black Boy Alley, Saffron-Hill, Kirby-Street, Hatton-Garden, Hatton Wall, Leather Lane, Liquorpond-Street, Gray's Inn Lane. Return by Portpool-Lane, Baldwin's Gardens to Holborn Bars, and by Brook-House, Street and Market, continue to Farnival's Inn, Hatton-Garden and Ely Place, to Field-Lane.

FIELD-LANE, described by Stow "as a filthy passage into the fields," is still remarkable as one of the worst avenues in the metropolis, and for the old shoes, shirts, and clothes, sold here. It is constantly crowded with passengers to the various petty streets and alleys of Saffron-Hill, Liberty, &c.

Chick-Lane, though rather wider than Field-Lane, is still a very inconvenient place, though the new work-house for the poor of St. Sepulchre, at the east end of it, is a handsome spacious building. *Black-Boy-Alley*, on the north side, is no longer the terrible place it was in the early part of George the Second's reign, though the houses are in a ruinous condition, and the avenues extremely dirty and obscure.

According to Aggas's map of London in 1560, the north side of Holbarn, the house of Lord Brooke, Ely Palace, &c. consisted of a single row, with gardens behind them: Field Lane was a mere opening to the fields. Where Saffron Hill stands at present there was a narrow path through a long pasture, with Ternmill-Brook on one side, and Lord Hatton's garden wall on the other. A passage between two hedges passed to



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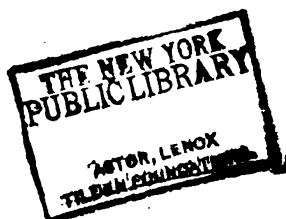
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Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Mar. 21. 1877



Smithfield, on the site of Chick-Lane, noted about sixty years since for the Black-Boy-Alley gang, twenty-one of whom were, for murder, &c. on this detestable spot, executed at once at Tyburn. After this event, a large piece of waste ground, now the site of St. Sepulchre's workhouse, bore the appellation of Jack Ketch's Common. Black-Boy-Alley has been since the scene of a weekly exhibition of badger-baiting, &c. which, with the cruelties practised upon that noble animal the horse, it was hoped Lord Erskine's proposed bill would have put an end to; but this was lost by a majority against it!

Saffron-Hill is a long street of indifferent houses: a passage from this leads to Charles-Street and Kirby-Street. In Cross-Street the remains of *Hatton-House* are still to be seen in good preservation. It has behind it a neat chapel, originally built for a congregation of Emanuel Swedenborg's persuasion; this is now occupied by a congregation of Calvinistic principles.

Hat and Tin Yard adjacent, is a corruption of *Hatton-Yard*, the name being derived from the occupier of the house in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The building at the corner of *Cross-Street* towards *Hatton-Garden*, now occupied as a charity-school for St. Andrew's parish, was erected by Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton, for a chapel.

Hatton-Garden has been inhabited by many respectable persons; among them Sir Edward Coke, Edward Stillingfleet, D. D., Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich, &c. &c. Of late years, several of the houses in this spacious street have been converted into shops, &c. Here is one of the *Police Offices*, where the magistrates attend every day. About 1684, Lord Hatton began to build the handsome streets that occupy and give name to the site of the garden. Passing through Christopher-Street, we arrive at Leather-Lane, crossing which we enter *Liquor-*

pond Street, remarkable only as the situation of the immense brewhouse of Messrs. Meux and Reid.

Gray's-Inn-Lane has been considerably improved within the last ten years, containing very good houses, built within that period, almost up to the Foundling-Hospital, and on the eastern side a handsome chapel for the late eccentric William Huntingdon, S. S. or Saved Sinner.

The house of the Welsh Charity School, a little higher up, is a handsome brick building, enclosed within a large area, and contains some curious valuable manuscripts relating to the history of the Ancient Britons, particularly an accurate copy of the laws of Howel Dha. This establishment supports one hundred children. Nearly adjacent to this place is the elegant riding-house of the City Light Horse Volunteers.

Theobald's Road and *King's Road* were so called, because James I. always passed this way when he came to town from his palace at *Theobalds*, in Hertfordshire.

Baldwin's Gardens, running between *Leather-Lane* and *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, were, according to a stone which till lately was to have been seen against a corner house, bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, named after one of her gardeners, who began building here. The Hole-in-the-Wall was the resort of the facetious Tom Brown. A large house at present on the north side of this street contains the *National Society's Central School*, where several hundred children are instructed according to Dr. Bell's system.

Gray's Inn. This is the most distinguishable object in *Gray's-Inn-Lane*, &c. It is a place of great antiquity, and extends from the west side of this lane to the back of *Bedford-Row*, and to *Holborn* and *Theobald's Road* on the south and north. The principal entrance is from *Holborn*, where the Society's domains are concealed by a number of mean old houses, not one

of which, it has been observed, is elegant, though "of fifty various forms," nor even tolerable, the Gray's-Inn Coffee-house excepted. The northern boundary of Gray's-Inn is formed by a tall brick wall, which encloses the grove and garden belonging to the Society. These are extensive, and have a rural and pleasing effect. The entrance to them from the south side is through a rich gate and piers, and a vile court. The Holborn entrance to Gray's-Inn-Lane is not much better. The avenue from Gray's-Inn-Lane has been much improved since the erection of the new houses called *Verulam Buildings*, which are handsome and substantial, but without any decorations.

The *Chapel* and *Hall* stand between that part of the Inn called Holborn-Court and the Square, extending towards Gray's-Inn-Lane, at the south-east corner of the Square. It is destitute of every kind of ornament, and so entirely plain, that one of the best writers on the subject of architecture observes, "that a description of it will be accomplished in saying it has four walls, and several windows large and small."

The Hall is a brick building in that style of architecture which prevailed from the time of Henry VIII. to that of James I., with buttresses of two gradations on the sides, projecting angular mullioned windows and embattled gables, and a turret.

The roof of this Hall is similar to that of the Middle Temple, and the skreen of the Tuscan order with pillars; caryatides support the cornice; the windows are filled with armorial bearings. "This College or Inn of Court is situated within the manor of Purpule, alias Portpool, near Holborne, in the county of Middlesex, which hath remained hereditary in the honourable family of the Grays, the absolute owners thereof from anno 22 Edward I. until the reign of Henry VII." &c.; thus it appears that the noble family of the Grays de Wilton demised it to several students of the law.

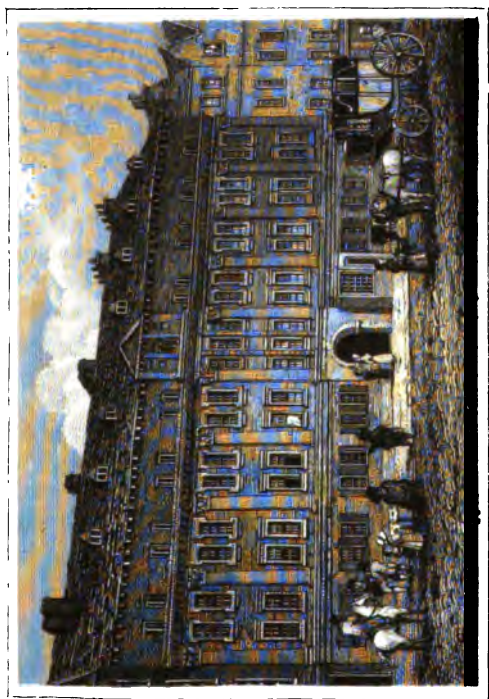
Below Grays-Inn-Lane in Holborn is *Brook-Street*, leading to Brook's-Market, Beauchamp-Street, Dorrington-Street and Greville-Street, all named from the titles of the Lords Brooke, Earls of Brooke and Warwick. The mansion called Brook-House fronted Holborn. Near this place was also the mansion of the family of Bourchier, Earls of Bath, afterwards called Bath-Place.

Furnival's-Inn. The noble family of Furnival came from Normandy in the reign of Richard I.; from this family this inn or dwelling came to the Talbots, who sold it to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in the reign of Edward VI. The Inn is divided into two squares of courts; but the buildings are in a state of decay, and much neglected. The front next Holborn is a fine specimen of old brick work, adorned with pilasters and mouldings, and a handsome arched gateway, apparently in the mode of architecture which prevailed in the time of Inigo Jones. Nothing particular occurs in this Walk till we come to Ely Place, the first turning to the east beyond the street called Hatton-Garden.

The elegant houses which occupy the site of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Ely, which was formerly called Ely's Inn, was built in consequence of a will made by Bishop John de Kirkby, who died in 1290, which bequeathed to his successors a messuage and nine cottages, situated in Holborn, which afterwards formed the site of the capital mansion of the Bishops of Ely. The estate of Ely House had increased to such a degree, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, that the whole, consisting of buildings, gardens, pastures, and inclosures, contained above twenty acres of ground enclosed within a wall. Bishop Richard Cox, at the pressing instances of Queen Elizabeth, leased the western part of the house, and all the great garden to Christopher Hatton, Esq. afterwards High Chancellor of England, for the term of twenty-one years. This



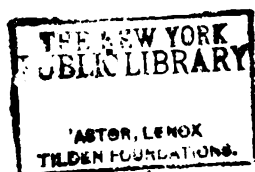
western part of the house, and all the great garden to Christopher Hatton, Esq. afterwards High Chancellor of England, for the term of twenty-one years. This



Designed by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and executed by Messrs. J. & J. Lubbock, Architects.

Illustrated by J. & J. Lubbock, Architects.

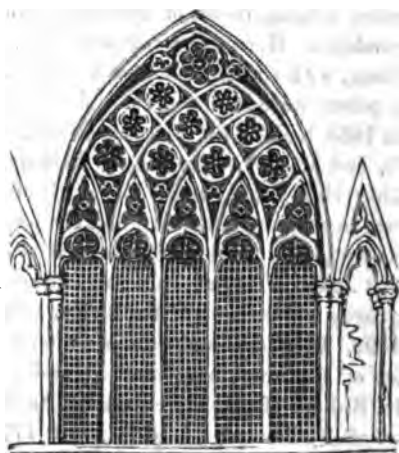
Published by W. & A. G. Smith, 1871.



concession Hatton afterwards made use of for moving the Queen to oblige the Bishop to alienate it to him, and which she actually did, making use of her prerogative in a most uncourtly manner. The entrance to this great house, which stood within the memory of several persons living, was almost opposite to St. Andrew's Church, through a large gateway or porter's lodge, into a small paved court. On the right hand were some offices supported by a colonnade, and on the left a garden, separated from the court by a brick wall. Opposite the entrance appeared the venerable old hall, originally built with stone; its roof was covered with lead. Adjoining to the west end were the chief lodging rooms, and other apartments. It was lighted by six large Gothic windows; the floor was paved with tiles; at the lower end was an oaken screen, and near the upper end an ascent of one step for the high table, according to the old English fashion. To the northwest of the hall was a quadrangular cloister, and in the centre a small garden; the east side was a lumber room. Over the cloisters were lodging rooms or galleries, with several ancient windows. Here was a venerable hall, seventy-four feet long, with six large painted windows.

In this palace were several great and solemn feasts; the first in 1464, held by the serjeants-at-law, on taking their coifs, and in 1581, after another held by the serjeants, King Henry and Queen Catherine of Arragon dined there in separate chambers, and the foreign ambassadors occupied a third apartment. It was in this palace that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, lived after the Savoy was burnt by Wat Tyler, and here he died in 1399. This house and grounds, after remaining in the See of Ely near four hundred and eighty-six years, the Bishops of Ely were enabled to dispose of by an Act of Parliament passed in June 1772. The ancient chapel has been mostly rebuilt.

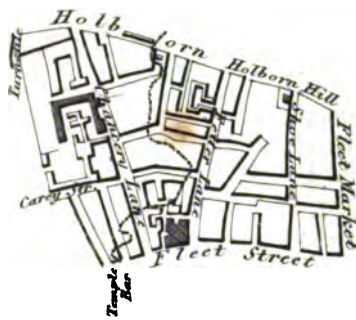
This chapel is dedicated to St. Ethelreda. The exact time it was built is not known ; it stood adjoining to the north side of the cloister, in a quadrangle planted with trees, and surrounded by a wall. It was ninety-one feet long and thirty-one broad, having at each angle a buttress or turret, crowned with a conical cap or pinnacle. The floor was about ten or twelve feet above the level of the ground, supported by eight strong chestnut posts, running from east to west, under the centre of the building. This formed a crypt, the size of the chapel, having six windows on the north, answering to as many niches on the south side. The entrance into this place was through a small Gothic arch under the east window ; but the whole building being much injured and defaced by time, was in a great degree restored by the late proprietor, and serves as the present place of worship in Ely Place, called Ely Chapel. The magnificent east window of this edifice is represented in the wood cut.



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WALK II.



Drawn and Engraved by J. Gray for the Walks through London.

St. James's, Holborn

Published by W. Barker, New Bond Street, Mar 11 1827

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

Below Ely Place stood *Scroope's Inn*, in King Henry the Seventh's time, said "to be situate against the church of St. Andrew, in Old Bourne, in the city of London, with two gardens and two messuages to the same tenement belonging." This place still retains the name of *Scroope's Court*. Lower down was formerly *Gold Lane*.

John Gerard, the most celebrated of our ancient botanists, had his garden in Holborn. He was a surgeon, and many years retained as chief gardener to Lord Burleigh.

Oldbourne was the name of an ancient village built upon the rivulet or bourne of that name, which sprang up near the south end of Gray's-Inn-Lane, and ran in a clear current to the bridge at the bottom of the road, where it fell into the Fleet river.

WALK XI.

From the north end of Fetter-Lane down Holborn to Shoe-Lane and Fleet-Street, Fetter-Lane to Holborn, the Barrs, Middle-Row, Chancery-Lane to Fleet-Street and Temple-Bar.

BARTLETT'S-BUILDINGS contain the house of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Another Society has arisen out of the original one, founded in 1698. Their principal object is the support of missions, the distribution of bibles, prayer-books, and various religious tracts, to a great amount, every year.

Thaives-Inn, now a street of handsome houses, was once the site of an ancient *Hospitium* or mansion belonging to John Thaive or Tavic, as early as the reign

of Edward III. In the reign of Edward VI. its proprietor granted it to the benchers of Lincoln's-Inn, for the use of the students-at-law : fire having at length destroyed the premises, a private range of buildings rose upon its ruins.

Lower down is situated the parish church of *Sr. Andrew, Holborn*, rebuilt in 1687, by Sir Christopher Wren, and is one of his most finished performances. The tower or square steeple was first erected in 1447, and repaired in 1704. Its altitude is one hundred and ten feet ; it has four large windows fronting east, west, north and south, adorned with architrave, frieze, cornice, pediments, &c. of the Doric order. The four pinnacles are composed of altars surmounted by pineapples and vanes. The monuments in the interior of this church are many ; and among the considerable benefactions, it appears that the Right Honourable Lady Hatton, who died in 1645, gave 500*l.* to remain in stock for the poor, both below and above the Bars.

This church is very spacious and pleasant ; the columns supporting the roof are of the Corinthian order. The interior is finely ornamented ; between the arches of the roof, and especially over the altar-piece, the ornamental fret-work is beautiful. Here is more excellent wainscotting than in most other churches, being twelve feet high in the aisles, and eight feet above the galleries on all sides of the church, the east excepted. The organ gallery is supported by two large fluted wainscot columns of the Tuscan order. This organ is famous for being the fine-toned instrument rejected in the famous contest for superiority between Father Schmydt and Harris, at the Temple church. The altar-piece is very spacious, at least fifteen feet high of wainscot adorned with columns and pilasters of the Tuscan order, with their frieze, cornice and pediment carved, and four lamps with tapers over the four middle

columns and pilasters; two at each end of the pediment are placed on acroters; and under them are the Commandments, with the Lord's Prayer and Creed, each within large frames, carved and gilt. Over the altar-piece is a fine window of stained glass, representing *The Last Supper*, and above it *The Ascension*. On each side are paintings of St. Peter and St. Andrew, and above these, representations of *The Holy Family*. The two other windows at the east end are exquisitely stained; one represents the arms of John Thave, Esq. the other, those of Queen Anne. The church is uniformly pewed; the pulpit, a curious piece of wainscot carving; and there are three handsome branches. The well-known party too, Dr. Sacheverel, the advocate for passive obedience and non-resistance, was rector of this church, and was prosecuted for his libel, by the House of Commons, in the year 1710.

Shoe-Lane is a long and narrow avenue from Holborn to Fleet-Street. On the east side a private house, part of *Oldbourne Hall*, remains between Plumtree-Court and the Workhouse. The ceiling of the first floor is very curiously carved. This apartment was lately used as a meeting for dissenters, a Sunday School, &c.

Nearly opposite is *Bangor-Court*, containing a building which was the palace of the Bishops of Bangor, with considerable grounds adjoining. This house continued in the possession of the prelates till the year 1647. The remains of this mansion are a specimen of the mode of building in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Little New-Street contains the large premises, used as a printing-office, &c. of Andrew Strahan, Esq. the King's Printer.

Returning to *Shoe-Lane*, we come to *Marp-Alley*, long noted for brokers and sign painters. An avenue

from it to Fleet-Street, called *Poppin's-Court*, stands on the site of an ancient mansion called *Popingaye*, belonging to the Abbot of Cirencester.

Fleet-Street, north side.—It appears from Fabian and others, that this was the principal part of the Saxon city; and that, in King Ethelred's reign, London had more building from Ludgate towards Westminster, and little or none where the chief or heart of the city now is. This might have arisen from the incursions of the Danes, as the gates identify the more ancient city.

Bolt-Court is famous for having been the residence of Dr. Samuel Johnson. In Red Lion-Court is the printing-house of Messrs. Nichols and Bentley, printers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c. Mr. J. Nichols, senior, is the author of several elaborate works.

Crane-Court, the upper end of which is paved with black and white marble, contains the house appropriated to the use of the Scottish corporation. This may be justly termed an Hospital of *Out Patients*, the objects being supported and relieved by weekly, monthly, and quarterly allowances of money, and with medical assistance and advice at their own habitations, or they are even enabled, if they chuse it, to return to their own country by sea. The hall room is of the Ionic order. Over the chimney is a bust of Charles the Second. On the south wall is a whole-length of Mary, Queen of Scots, a painting most beautifully executed: the face is exquisite, and the features delicate and finely proportioned.

From Flower-de-Luce Court there is an entrance into Crane-Court, where north of the hall belonging to the Scottish Hospital, a large room is now occupied by *The Philosophical Society of London*, who meet once a week for public lectures, conversation, and discussions on various branches of natural and experimental philosophy. This institution owes its origin to Mr. Petti-

grew, its secretary, and can boast of some very eminent characters as its members, and the patronage of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex.

The great Fire of London ceased in this direction, at an ancient house above Fetter-Lane.

Near Fetter-Lane is the parish church of *St. Dunstan in the West*.—The present fabric is supposed to be upwards of four hundred years old; having escaped the Fire of London, it was repaired in 1701, and a handsome square roof built instead of the old one, which was arched, the windows, &c. added. The roof or ceiling of the interior is adorned with a spacious quadrangle of deep mouldings, crocket-work, an elipsis, roses, &c. of fret-work: there are galleries on the north, west, and south sides, with a fine organ; and the church is well pewed with oak. The altar-piece consists of two columns of the Ionic order, with painted cherubim, over which is a cornice, and in the middle a globe between two bibles, denoting the wonderful spreading of the pure gospel. In the east window is a figure of *St. Matthias*, in stained glass.

On the outside of this church, within a niche and pediment at the south-west end, over the clock, are two figures of savages, or wild men, carved in wood, and painted in their natural colours, as large as life, standing erect, each having a knotty club in his hand; with this they alternately strike the quarters, not only their arms, but even their heads moving at every blow: they are so placed as to be perfectly visible to the passengers on the south side of the street, and are almost every hour in the day a source of considerable amusement to passengers.

In October, 1766, the statue of *Queen Elizabeth*, that formerly stood on the west side of Ludgate, was put up at the east end of this church; and the vestry-room of the church is also ornamented with a fine portrait of that queen upon painted glass. There are

a number of monuments in this edifice well worthy of attention.

Nearly adjacent is *Clifford's Inn*, the ancient residence of the honourable family of the De Cliffords. This Inn has three courts, and a pleasant garden, whence a gateway leads into Fetter-Lane, which contains three places of worship of different persuasions; viz. a meeting-house for Independents, another for Anabaptists, and the chapel of the *United Brethren*, or *Moravians*.

In a house, late a fishing-tackle-maker's, which looks into Fetter-Lane and Flower-de-Luce-Court, lived Elizabeth Browning, who was executed in 1767, for the murder of her apprentice Mary Clifford, whom she confined in a cellar, and treated with unrelenting cruelty; the grating from which the cries of this poor child issued is on the side of Flower-de-Luce-Court.

Barnard's Inn, at the north-west extremity of Fetter-Lane, was originally denominated *Mackworth's Inn*, having been the residence of Dr. John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry the Sixth; being leased afterwards by a gentleman named Lionel Barnard, it obtained his name.

Castle Yard, now *Castle-Street*, in 1619, was the residence of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the first of his countrymen who introduced uniformity of building into England.

Staple Inn was so called from having been a hall where wool-merchants used to meet; wool, according to the statutes, being one of the four staple commodities of this country. This inn consists of two courts kept very clean, and a small but pleasant garden. This was a messuage or Inn of Chancery as early as the year 1415.

We now approach the nuisance called Middle-Bow, Holborn, and Southampton Buildings, which reminds us of the upright Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of South-

adoption, whose daughter was the amiable consort of the equally-virtuous William Lord Russel, both of them the glory and shame of the age they lived in. In these buildings is the office of the Masters of Chancery.

Proceeding to *Chancery-Lane*, the first building on the right hand is *Lincoln's Inn*. This is one of the principal inns of Court; and Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who made it his town residence, is said to have introduced students of the law here about the year 1310. The hall was built anno 1506. Over the gateway to Cary-Street are the arms of the inn, and those of Searle. A fountain, now disused, is in the midst of the square, consisting of a handsome Corinthian column, by Inigo Jones; the top supported a sun dial, and at the four corners of the pedestal, tritons spouted water from their shells.

Lincoln's Inn, upon the whole, forms a great quadrangle, composed of the gate-house, the hall on the west side, the chapel on the north, and several chambers on the south. The gate in Chancery-Lane is flanked by two square projections or towers; but as almost all the windows have been modernized, the venerable character of the structure has been greatly injured. The hall, as seen through the arch from Chancery-Lane, has the appearance of a monastic building, occasioned by the buttresses and pointed windows; and this effect is improved by the side of the chapel elevated on an open crypt of three arches, separated by buttresses of six gradations, with large windows filled by painted glass. The arches of the cloisters are richly covered with tracery, quatrefoils, and geometrical figures, in the manner of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and are correct imitations of our ancient florid style. This chapel was finished and consecrated in the year 1623. Here Ben Jonson, in his younger years, worked with his trowel. In 1791 it was

repaired and beautified, under the inspection of Mr. Wyatt. The society appoint a preacher and a chaplain; and divine service is celebrated on Sundays and holydays. The following are among the paintings in the windows of this chapel:

The first window on the north-west side represents Abraham, with his hand resting on the head of his son Isaac.—II. The effigies of Moses, and in his hands the two tables, neatly written at large.—III. The figure of St. John Baptist.—IV. St. Paul.—In the middle window on the north side, in the first light eastward, is the figure of Jeremiah, with a staff in the right and a bottle in the left hand. In the second light is Ezekiel in the habit of a priest, with a church in his hand. In the third the Prophet Amos, in a shepherd's habit. In the fourth, Zacharias the Prophet. The other windows contain David playing on the Harp; the Prophet Daniel; Eli the Prophet holding a sword, pointing towards the horizon; Esaias holding a book in his right hand, and in his left a saw; St. Peter with a key in his right hand; St. Andrew; St. James the Great; St. John the Apostle and Evangelist; St. Philip with a cross in his right and a book in his left hand; St. Bartholomew; St. Matthew; St. Thomas; St. James the Less; St. Simon; St. Judas holding a book closed, and St. Matthias.—The small lights above are replenished with variety of other figures depicted on the glass made in the intersections of the arches of the mullions. The west window contains several coats of arms of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, &c.

The Hall, erected in the reign of Henry the Seventh, is sixty-two feet in length, and thirty-two in breadth; but has little to recommend it excepting the painting of Paul before Felix, by Hogarth, placed there about 1750.

Stone Buildings, so called from the material with

which they are constructed, are situated parallel with the west side of the Six Clerks and Register's Office, whose principal front is Chancery-Lane. These buildings are only part of a vast range projected by the society, and designed by Sir Robert Taylor, but never completed. The garden front consists at present of a rustic basement with arcades and windows, with a wing at the north end, formed of six Corinthian pillars, which support an entablature and pediment. The cornice of the wing is continued along the whole length of the front, which terminates in a balustrade; but the two ranges of windows are entirely plain; though, when viewed through the foliage of the garden, and the long line being thus broken by the intervention of trees, the whole has a very pleasing effect, particularly from Serle's Court.

Serle's Court, or New Square, stands on what was originally called *Ficquet's Field*, or Little Lincoln's Inn Field. It appeared that Henry Serle, Esq. and a person named Clerk, had some claims, which were settled by an agreement, dated in the thirty-fourth year of Charles the Second, which fixing the property of the parties, Mr. Serle was permitted to build on the field.

The Council Chamber of Lincoln's Inn is a very handsome apartment. The Library on the ground floor of Stone Buildings contains above eight thousand volumes, deposited in four rooms, to increase which, each master of the bench contributes eleven guineas, and every student, when called to the bar, five pounds. It is open to the members of the society from ten o'clock till two. Here is a marble bust of Cicero, several landscapes and portraits, with many pictures, by Italian masters, and some drawings.

The Six Clerk's Office is a spacious stone building on the west side of Chancery-Lane. The exterior of the present edifice presents a solid and substantial aspect.

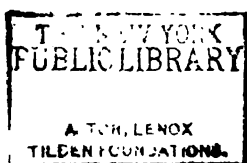
The business of these clerks is to read in court, before the Lord Keeper, in term time, patents, pardons, &c.; and for causes depending in the Chancery Court, they are attorneys, for the plaintiffs or defendants.

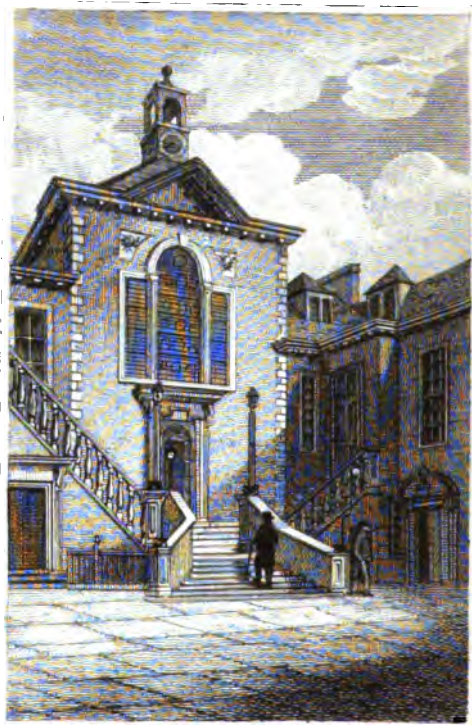
Cursor-Street contains nothing remarkable.

Symond's Inn is not a regular inn of Court, but was built by a gentleman of the name of Symonds about two centuries since, for the casual accommodation of Masters in Chancery, auditors, and attorneys. Here is the office for issuing rules of court, and that for the clerk of the papers.

The Rolls is so called from being a repository for all rolls in Chancery, and other records, since the year 1483.—This was originally a house intended for Jewish converts to Christianity, in the reign of Henry the Third; but as it appears the design did not succeed, the house was given, by Edward the Third, to William Burstall, Clerk, the first Master of the Rolls. The chapel which remains is an ancient structure, built of brick, boulder, and some free stone; the doors and windows Gothic; the roof covered with slate: the ornament of the presses for the rolls, in the interior of the building, is columns and pilasters of the Ionic and Composite orders. This chapel contains a few ancient monuments.

The Liberty of the Rolls is a district exempt from the power of the Sheriff of Middlesex, or other officer, except by leave of the Master. It commences at the corner of *Cursor-Street*, next to *Chancery-Lane*, taking in the *Rose Wine Vaults*; where it crosses into *White's Alley*, which it wholly takes in, excepting two or three houses on each side next *Fetter-Lane*; and there it crosses into the *Roll's Garden*, which it likewise takes in; from thence, running into *Chancery-Lane* by *Serjeant's Inn*, it crosses to *Bell Yard*, which it takes in almost to *Fleet-Street*, excepting a few houses at the back of *Crown-Court*, which is in the





Interior of the Surgeon's Hall, London.

Surgeon's Hall, Chancery Lane.

Published by W. Cooke, New Bond Street, London.

City Liberty: it then runs across the houses to Shire-Lane, taking in all the east side; and again crossing over to Lincoln's Inn New Square. runs to the pump



City Liberty : it then runs across the houses to *Shire-Lane*, taking in all the east side ; and again crossing over to *Lincoln's Inn New Square*, runs to the pump at the corner of the garden, whence it crosses to where it commenced at *Cursitor-Street*.

Serjeant's Inn, consisting of two small courts, communicates with *Clifford's Inn* and *Chancery-Lane*, and is surrounded by the *Judges Chambers*, which are spacious and handsome. The hall is of brick, with stone cornices and handsome pediment, surmounted by a turret and a clock. The windows are filled with armerial bearings of those who have been members.

Entering *Fleet-Street* we come to *Shire-Lane*, so called because it divided the city from the shire or county of *Middlesex* : it was also an avenue to *Ficquet's Field*.

The westward boundary of the city of London and its liberty, is *Temple Bar*. This is esteemed a very handsome gate, where formerly posts, rails, and a chain only, terminated the city bounds, as also at *Holborn*, *Smithfield*, and *Whitechapel Bars*. Afterwards a house of timber was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway and southern postern. The Fire of London, however, having introduced a system of order and magnificence in the public buildings, *Temple Bar* offered an object for the exercise of *Sir Christopher Wren's* abilities. The centre is a broad gateway, sufficient for the passing of two carriages ; the sides are furnished with convenient posterns for foot passengers. The whole is constructed of *Portland stone*, with a rustic basement, surmounted by the *Corinthian order*. Over the gateway on the east side two niches contain the statues of *Queen Elizabeth* and *James the First*, with the arms of England over the key-stone. On the west side are the statues of *Charles the First* and *Charles the Second*, in Roman habits.

They are all the work of Bushnel. On the east side was an inscription, now nearly obliterated, to the following purport.

“ Erected in the year 1670, Sir Samuel Starling, Mayor; continued in the year 1671, Sir Richard Ford, Lord Mayor; and finished in the year 1672, Sir George Waterman, Lord Mayor.”

This gate, on account of its publicity, was made a place of exposure for the heads of traitors, who had forfeited their lives to the laws of their country. It has also long been the place at which the city magistracy receive the royal family, and other distinguished visitors, on solemn occasions: the Lord Mayor, as King's Lieutenant, delivers the sword of state to the sovereign when he enters the city, which his majesty returns. He is then preceded by the magistracy bare-headed, the Lord Mayor, by right of his office, riding on horseback, immediately before the king.—Temple Bar, however, has been voted by the city to be removed, to open a more commodious communication with the city and liberty of Westminster, at the suggestion, and through the endeavours of William Picket, Esq. Alderman, and Lord Mayor in the year 1790.

End of the Walks including London and its Liberties.

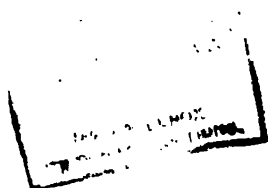




Drawn and Engraved by W. Wallis for the W. & A. Co. Lith. London.

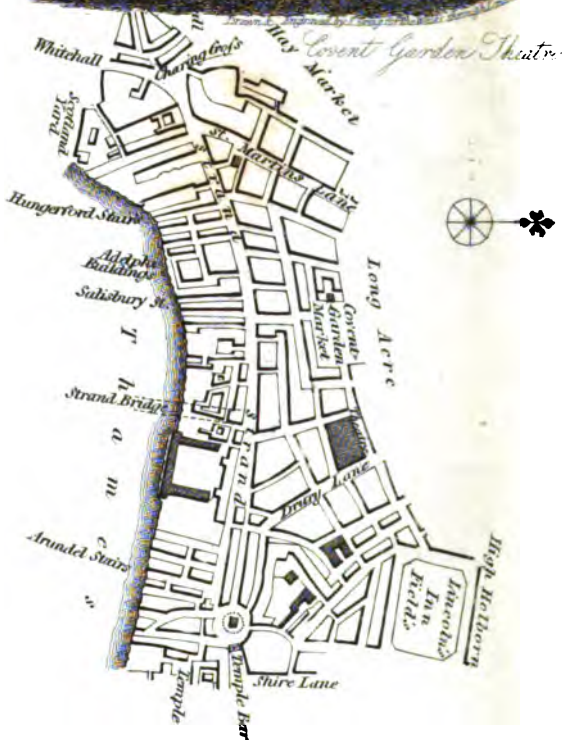
Temple Bar.

Published by W. Parker, New Bond Street, October 1858.





Walk 12th



Published by W. Clarke New Bond Street Mar 1. 1827.

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Because of the large number of people who are members of Female Par and the fact that the majority of the Society's members are young people, it would be necessary to have

... they took place at New York, New York, who had visited the city, and on the 10th of 1811.

[illegible]

The stack of buildings that are by accident or design now form a wide open area on the east side of Bridge Street, with respect to the great open, triangular area of an oblique angular triangle; the corner is formed by a shoemaker's, a fishmonger's, and another shop, with wide extended fronts, and a

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WALK XII.

From Temple Bar along Picket-Street, the Strand, Somerset House, the Savoy, the Adelphi, Charing Cross, Whitehall to Parliament-Street, Westminster-Bridge, Palace Yard, Abingdon-Street, Millbank, Tothill-Street, and Westminster.

To form adequate ideas of the improvements made between Temple Bar and the neighbourhood adjacent to St. Clement's Church, according to Alderman Picket's plan, it would be necessary to have known the spot before they took place. "A stranger," it has been observed, "who had visited London in 1790, would, on his return in 1815, be astonished to find a spacious area, with the church nearly in the centre, on the site of Butcher-Row, and some other passages, undeserving the name of streets, which were composed of wretched fabrics overhanging their foundations, the receptacles of filth in every corner of their projecting stories, the bane of ancient London, where the plague, with all its attendant horrors, frowned destruction on the miserable inhabitants, reserving its force for the attacks of each returning summer. He that now passes St. Clement's area, and is not grateful to the men who planned, and the parliament who permitted the removal of such streets and habitations, deserves to reside in a lazaretto."

The stack of buildings that lately occupied the spot which now forms a wide opening on the west side of Temple Bar, was, with respect to the ground plan, in the form of an obtuse angular triangle; the eastern line formed by a shoemaker's, a fishmonger's, and another shop, with wide extended fronts; and its

western point blunted by the intersection of the vestry-room and alms-houses of St. Clement's parish : on both sides of the way were shops of various descriptions, as bakers, dyers, smiths, tin-plate workers, comb makers, &c.

Butcher-Row was, as its name implied, a flesh market, and had been so in a much greater degree in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Many persons can remember a scalemaker's, a tinman's, fine drawers, Betty's Chop-house, cheesemongers, grocers, &c : the houses of the whole stack were originally of wood, and seemed to have been built about the age of Edward the Sixth. The ceilings of many of these apartments were low, transversed by large unwrought beams in different directions, and lighted, or rather darkened, by small casement windows.

Instead of these streets, lanes, and alleys, which once hovered round, and in a manner concealed St. Clement's Church, and obstructed the passage between Fleet-Street and the Strand, this edifice is now surrounded by an oval railing. The north side forms a semi-circle ; and at the entrance of Clement's Inn, the Corporation of London have erected a gateway of stupendous architecture, to which are added the new vestry-room and alms-houses of the parish, all rebuilt at the expense of the city. The south side of the Strand here is also rebuilt with handsome lofty dwellings, containing capacious shops.

It is undeniable that this crowded vicinity was, no longer since than the reign of Edward the Sixth, " a loosely-built street ;" the houses on the south side were furnished with extensive gardens, which at present give names to various streets, from their several owners.

Palgrave-Court is so named, in remembrance of Frederick the Fifth, Elector and Count Palatine of the Rhine, the husband of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of

James the First, who was chosen King of Bohemia, but lost that kingdom and his electorate in an unequal competition with the Emperor Ferdinand. The Princess Sophia, youngest daughter of this Frederick, and Elizabeth, widow of Prince Ernest, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, and Elector of Hanover, was declared, by act of parliament in the reign of William the Third, in failure of the issue of the Princess, afterwards Queen Anne, the next successor in the Protestant line to the crown of England. His Majesty George the Third is her heir in the fourth generation.

Devereux Court has a passage to *Essex Court*, in the Temple; the former being the family name of Queen Elizabeth's unfortunate favourite.

Essex-Street, a little further on, stands on the site of the residence of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex: but though this house was occupied by the Earl of Essex, the Parliament General, during the *interregnum*, it became neglected, and was appropriated to various uses. The part of it remaining, after having been an auction room, has of late been a chapel for the use of those who profess Unitarian principles, as it still continues. The Unitarians, though they constitute a branch of Socinianism, do not admit of all its doctrines. A copious account of these people is given in *Lindsey's Historical View of Unitarianism*.—The Rev. Mr. Lindsey was the resident chaplain at this place, and gave up the valuable living of Catterick, in Yorkshire, from motives of conscience. Having retired, he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Belsham, a considerable time previous to his decease.

On the opposite side of the Strand, in Ship Yard, is a stately house of the time of Queen Elizabeth, which Mr. Moter seems to think was afterwards the Ship Tavern.

Crown Court took its name from the Crown Tavern, situated on its site.

Crown Place stands upon the plot of the Bishop's house and garden.

A handsome archway on the north side of *Picket-Street*, leads to *Clement's Inn*. Here the hall, and several handsome chambers, form three courts, through which, in the day time, is a passage to *Clare Market* and to *New Inn*, when the gates are open. The figure of a naked Moor, in the garden, supporting a sun dial, presented to the society by Lord Holles, occasioned the following sarcastic effusion :

In vain poor sable son of woe
Thou seek'st the tender tear ;
For thee in vain with pangs they flow,
For Mercy dwells not here.

From Cannibals thou fledst in vain,
Lawyers less quarter give ;
The *first* won't eat you till you're *slain*,
The *last* will do't *alive* !

A pump now covers *St. Clement's Well*, which during the times of Popish superstition, was much resorted to, being supposed capable of curing cutaneous and other disorders.

Facing *St Clement's Lane*, and in the middle of the high street, stands the church of *St. Clement Danes*.—Though the origin of this appellation is involved in some obscurity, it seems certain that a church was founded here eight hundred years ago : however, the present edifice was built in the year 1680, the old church being then greatly decayed, “ Sir Christopher Wren, his Majesty's Surveyor, freely and generously bestowing his great care and skill towards the contriving and building of it.” The present church is a very handsome structure of the Corinthian order, built entirely of stone : the body is enlightened by two series



Engraved by J. Wyham from a Drawing by W. Marshall for the Walls, the High London

St. Clement's Basilica, Strand.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street Mar 1 1787.

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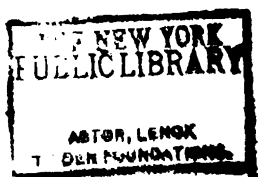
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Engraved by J. Haydon from a drawing by W. M. Land for the Weekly Illustration.

St. Clement's Basilica, Rome.

Published by W. Currier, New Bond Street, March 1852.



of windows, the lower plain, the upper embellished, terminating in an attic, with pilasters crowned with vases. The entrance on the south side is by a portico, and the ascent of a few steps, covered with a dome supported by six Ionic columns.

On each side the base of the steeple in the west front is a small square tower, with a dome over the stairs to the galleries. The steeple, which was not added till 1719, is carried to a great height in several stages; where it begins to diminish, the Ionic order takes place, and its entablature supports vases. The next stage is of the Corinthian order, and above that stands the Composite, supporting a dome, which is crowned with a smaller, whence rises the ball and a vane. The tower contains eight bells and chimes.

The roof of the interior is cambered and supported with neat wood columns of the Corinthian order, plentifully enriched with fret-work, but especially the chancel, with cherubim, palm branches, shields, &c. and six pilasters. The arms of England are also in fret-work, painted. This church is well wainscotted, and the pillars cased up to the galleries. On the front of the south gallery, the arms of the Dukes of Norfolk and the Earls of Arundel and Salisbury, formerly inhabitants of the parish, are carved and painted. The pulpit is of oak, carved and enriched with cherubim, anchors, branches of palm, festoons, fine veneering, &c. The body of the church is uniform and well pewed, and has three wainscot inner door-cases.

The altar-piece is carved wainscot of the Tuscan order: the chancel is paved with marble, and the apertures are well placed, exactly corresponding with each other, on the north and south sides.

Among the eminent rectors of this church is George Berkeley, L. L. D. who died in 1795, and left ample testimony that he was the amiable son of the illustrious

prelate, Bishop Berkeley, to whom Pope attributed
 "every virtue under heaven."

Returning through the archway of the new buildings we come to Little Shire-Lane, and into *New-Court*: the latter contains an Independent Meeting House, which had for its pastors Mr. Daniel Burgess; Mr. Thomas Bradbury, and Mr. Richard Winter; all eminent preachers. Hence crossing Carty-Street, the avenue of Serle-Street leads to *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*. This is allowed to be the largest and most beautiful square in London, if not in Europe. It was formerly called *Ficquels-Field* and *Whetstone Park*, being then a dangerous place on account of robberies; though it seems to have been partially covered with buildings in 1580, when Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation, forbidding the laying of foundations of houses about London. However, within six years, a contrary mode of proceeding was adopted; the government revoked its order; and in 1618, a commission from James the First was entrusted to the care of Lord Chancellor Bacon, and other noblemen and gentry for the better disposal of these grounds. The commission alleged, "That more public works near and about the city of London had been undertaken in the sixteen years of that reign than in ages heretofore; that Lincoln's-Inn Fields was much planted round with dwellings and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of quality, but at the same time was so deformed by cottages, mean buildings, and encroachments on the fields, that the Commissioners were directed to reform them, according to the plan of Inigo Jones, recited in the Commission, and accordingly drawn up by way of map, &c." Thus authorized, it was the intention of this eminent architect to have built all in the same style; but the taste of the projectors not according with his great genius and abilities, the work was unaccomplished. A specimen

of the whole, however, is exhibited in the centre house on the west side, formerly inhabited by the Earls of Lindsey, and their descendants the Dukes of Ancaster, but now divided into two dwellings, possessing that simple grandeur for which the designs of Inigo Jones have been so much celebrated. The four sides of the vast square were thus named: the north, Newman's Row; the west, Arch Row; the south, Portugal Row; and the east, Lincoln's-Inn Wall.

But since the great families have deserted the square, some of their houses have been divided. The great one at the corner near Queen-Street was called *Powis House*, having been built for the Marquis of Powis in 1686. It was the residence of Sir Nathan Wright, and that eminent statesman, Lord Chancellor Somers; after his decease it was inhabited by Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and is usually called *Newcastle House*. On this side were also the town houses of Sir Fletcher Norton, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Sardinian Ambassador, &c.

On the north side the houses of John Soane, Esq. and others, form a good row of buildings in varied architecture. The south side has been distinguished by the residence of eminent legal characters, Lord Chancellors Camden, Loughborough and Erskine; Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, Sir Henry Gould, Serjeant Adair, &c.

No. 13, the house of Mr. Soane, the architect, has within these few years been almost rebuilt with a new and singular projecting front, and in the small court before it, is to be seen the curious Roman Altar represented in the following wood cut.



A gateway on the west side, of a singular dirty and mean appearance, leads to Duke-Street, in which is the entrance to the Sardinian Chapel, a Roman Catholic place of worship, which suffered greatly in the disgraceful riots of 1780. Before we quit Lincoln's-Inn Fields it is necessary to observe, that on the south side stands the newly-erected *Surgeon's Hall, or Royal College and Theatre*, one of the most elegant structures in the metropolis. It is of the Ionic order, with suitable embellishments. Lincoln's-Inn Fields was the last stage on which was closed the patriotic lives of Lord William Russel and Algernon Sydney. The virtuous Russel lost his head in the middle of the square on the 21st of July 1683. Sydney was executed the latter end of the same year. The eastern side of this square is now graced with the prospect of the *New Chancery*, in Lincoln's-Inn, a stuccoed building in the modern Gothic taste, with pointed windows, and an embattled roof.

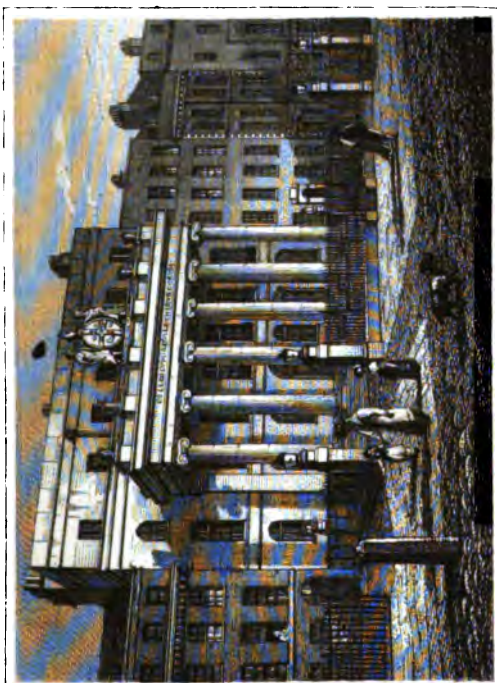
Portugal-Street is famous for having a Dramatic Theatre, first built on the site of a tennis-court, and opened by Sir William D'Avenant. It has for some years

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE
OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
VOLUME 12
PART 1
1902
LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE
INSTITUTE
11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1

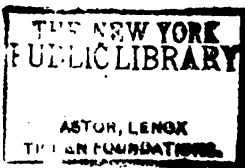


The church is a fine specimen of a singular style and is situated in the north-west corner of Duke-Street, in which is the church of St. Andrew, a Roman Catholic place of worship. It suffered greatly in the destruction of the city. Before we visit Lincoln's-Inn Fields, we should observe, that on the south side of the square is the church of *St. Andrew's Church, or Royal College*, which is one of the most elegant structures in the metropolis, of the Ionic order, with suitable embellishments. The church of St. Andrew's was the last structure on which was closed the patriotic hero of Lord William Russell and Algernon Sydney. The virtuous Russell has had in the middle of the square on the 21st of July 1683. The church was executed the latter end of the same year. The eastern side of this square is now graced with the prospect of the *New Church*, in Lincoln's-Inn, a spacious building in the modern Gothic taste, with pointed windows, and an embattled roof.

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Designed and Engraved by T. B. Haydon for the Walls through London.
Surgeons Hall, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, London.



been occupied by Spode's china and earthen warehouse. It was here that Macklin had the misfortune to kill Mr. Hannam on the stage in the year 1735. Opposite is a very convenient and handsome house for the poor of St. Clement's parish, and adjoining the burial-ground purchased by the inhabitants in 1638.

Clare Market is erected on what was called *St. Clement's-Inn Fields*.

Bear-Yard is probably what was called *Rein-Deer Yard*; and Gibbon's Bowling-Alley, at the coming out of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields towards Portugal-Street, was covered by the first theatre erected by Sir William D'Avenant. Its remains are now a carpenter's shop, slaughter-houses, &c.

Here, during Sir Robert Walpole's administration, John Henley, A. M. or M. A. a disappointed demagogue, vented his factious ebullitions in a room which he called *The Oratory*. Possessing no mean abilities, he was also obnoxious to government by the publication of the *Hyp Doctor*, and other papers on the politics of the times.

In 1642, Charles the First granted a licence to Gervase Hollis, Esq. to erect fifteen houses, a chapel, and several streets, from thirty to forty feet wide. These streets still retain the names and titles of their founder in Clare-Street, Denzell-Street, Holles-Street, &c.

Clements Lane, a filthy inconvenient avenue, was once the residence of Sir John Trevor, cousin to Lord Chancellor Jefferies. He rose to be Solicitor-General, twice Master of the Rolls, a Commissioner of the Great Seal, and twice Speaker of the House of Commons. He had the honest courage to caution James the Second against his arbitrary conduct, and his first cousin Jefferies against his violence.

Returning to Picket-Street, the first object of attention is the *Vestry Room of St. Clement's*, in which is placed the altar-piece, painted by Kent, that occasioned

considerable agitation in 1725, in consequence of an order from Bishop Gibson for its removal from the Church, where it had been put up at a considerable expence. This removal was on the supposition that the painting contained the portraits of the Pretender's wife and children. After having been first removed, it was for many years an ornament to the coffee-room of the Crown and Anchor tavern, and from thence transferred back to the old vestry at the back of the church, where it remained till taken to the new one after the year 1803.

From the church westward, the avenues form three streets; one of these, *Wych-Street*, contains *New Inn*, an Inn of Chancery, and the only one that remains belonging to the Middle Temple. This Society many years since removed from Seacoal-Lane, near Snow Hill, to be nearer to the other Inns of Court and Chancery. *New Inn* boasts the honour of having educated the great Sir Thomas More, who studied here previous to his entering himself of Lincoln's Inn.

The west end of *Wych-Street* was formerly ornamented by *Drury House*, built by Sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the next century it was possessed by the heroic Lord Craven, who rebuilt it. It was lately a large brick pile, concealed by other buildings, and a public house, the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head, for whom Lord Craven fought, and to whom it is said he was afterwards privately married. When the house was taken down a few years since, the ground was purchased by the late Mr. Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, who built what he called *The Olympic Pavilion*, as a house of public exhibition in horsemanship and droll.

Craven Buildings, the entrance to which is from *Drury-Lane*, till lately exhibited a good portrait, in fresco, of Lord Craven in armour, with a truncheon

in his hand, and mounted on his white horse; and on each side an Earl's and a Baron's coronet, and the letters W. C.

Adjoining to Wych-Street is *Holywell-Street*, from the well of that name. It is a narrow avenue of old ill-formed houses, but contains *Lyon's Inn*, a place of considerable antiquity, but now much neglected. The Hall, a handsome structure, is appropriated to purposes different from the original intention of accommodating law students.

The third line of streets westward of St. Clement's is the *Strand*, where, between Essex-Street and Milford-Lane, was anciently a chapel, the founder unknown, dedicated to the Holy Ghost.

Arundel-Street stands on the ground formerly occupied by the house and gardens of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, called also Hampton-Place. The episcopal house being at length purchased by the Earl of Arundel, it was called Arundel-House. It afterwards came into possession of the Dukes of Norfolk, when the stables were towards the Strand, and the large garden towards the Thames. Here the Arundelian marbles were kept by Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel. Norfolk House was pulled down in the seventeenth century; but the family-name and titles are retained in Howard, Norfolk, Arundel, and Surrey-Streets. Westward of these streets was anciently the parish Church of *St. Ursula of the Strand*, though most commonly called that of *St. Mary without Temple Bar*. In 1549 this church, with Strand Inn and Bridge, and the lane under it, the palaces of the various bishops, and all the adjoining tenements, were levelled to the ground, by order of the Protector Somerset, uncle to Edward the Sixth. The Bishop of Chester's mansion had been built upon land granted so far back as 1267. Near it was Chester Inn, an ancient House of Chancery, belonging to the Middle Temple; and opposite the Bishop of Coventry's Inn, in

the High-Street, stood a stone cross, "whereof," says Stow, "I read that in the year 1294, and divers other times, the justices itinerant sat without London." A maypole was afterwards placed in the room of this cross by a man named *John Clarges*, a smith, whose daughter Anne had been so fortunate as to marry General George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, in the reign of Charles the Second. This may-pole was one hundred feet high, but being decayed, Sir Isaac Newton obtained it of the parish, and had it transferred to Wanstead, in Essex, for the purpose of supporting the largest telescope in being at that period. Before the may-pole was removed it was adorned with streamers, flags, garlands of flowers, &c. on public occasions. On this spot now stands the parish church of *St. Mary-le-Strand*, finished about 1723. It is a very superb, though not a very extensive edifice; massy, without the appearance of being heavy, and formed to stand for ages. The western entrance is by a flight of steps cut in the sweep of a circle, and leading to a circular portico of Ionic columns, covered with a dome, and crowned by an elegant vase. The columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilasters of the same order at the corners; and at the intercolumniations are niches handsomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment supported by Corinthian columns, which are also continued round the body of the structure, over those of the Ionic order beneath; between which are the windows placed over the niches. These columns, supported on pedestals, have pilasters behind, with arches sprung from them, and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handsome balustrade is carried round the top, and its summit is adorned with vases. The steeple is light though solid, and ornamented with composite columns and capitals.

At the digging the foundation for the present church, the virgin earth was discovered at the depth of nineteen

feet; a proof that the ground in this neighbourhood originally was not much higher than the Thames. This village was therefore truly denominated the *Strand* from its situation on the bank of the river.

This church will be memorable, for some time at least, in consequence of a very serious accident which happened here on the proclamation of the peace of Amiens in 1802. Just as the heralds came abreast of this place, one of the urns upon the stone railing round the roof of the church, and on which a man on the outside happened to be leaning, gave way. All the windows of the adjacent houses being crowded, as well as the roof of the church, several of the spectators saw the stone in the commencement of its fall, and raised a loud cry. Several persons ran from their situations, but whether into or out of the danger, they did not know. Three young men were crushed in its fall; one was struck on the head and killed on the spot; another was so much wounded, that he died on his way to the hospital; and a third died two days after. A young woman was also taken away apparently much injured, and several others were hurt. The urn, which weighed about two hundred weight, struck the cornice of the church in its descent, and carried part of it away. An officer of the church went up to ascertain the man whose hand was upon the urn when it tumbled over; he had fallen back and fainted upon its giving way. He was taken into custody, but no blame was found imputable to him. The urn stood upon a socket; but instead of being secured by a strong iron spike running up the centre, there was nothing but a wooden one, which being entirely decayed, consequently broke off with the pressure of the man's hand, as he was in the act of leaning forward. The stone broke a large flag to pieces in the area below, and sunk nearly a foot into the ground.

Somerset-Place. On this site formerly stood the ex-

tensive palace of *Somerset-House*, built about the year 1549, by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward the Sixth, and Protector of England, who, besides demolishing St. Mary's Church, and several episcopal mansions, sacrificed part of the conventual church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, the tower and cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's, with the charnel houses and adjoining chapel, to furnish materials for the new structure; even the beautiful pile of Westminster Abbey was only rescued from the sacrilegious dilapidations, by immense contributions. The architect of this fabric is supposed to have been John of Padua, the first who introduced regular architecture into these kingdoms; and his allowance was the grant of a fee of two shillings *per diem*. Old Somerset House was one of the earliest specimens of the Italian style in this country, and displayed a mixture of barbarism and beauty. Somerset House had devolved to the crown by the Protector's attainder; and Queen Elizabeth frequently resided here, and gave the use of it to her cousin Lord Hunsdon. Here also Anne of Denmark, Queen of James the First, kept her court, when it was called Denmark House; and as Charles the Second, for obvious reasons, did not choose that his Queen should observe his conduct towards certain ladies at Whitehall, he lodged her, during some part of his reign, in this palace. Here she remained some time after his decease, till she returned to Lisbon. After her departure, Somerset House was often appointed for the reception of ambassadors; the last who stayed here any considerable time, were the Venetian residents, who made their public entry into London in 1763. When the old part of the mansion was opened, at the desire of Sir William Chambers, the architect of the new building, and when the royal bed-chamber and the keeper's drawing-room were exposed to view, a number of persons entered with the surveyor. The first

of the apartments, the long gallery, was lined with oak in small panels; the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold; it had an oaken floor, and a stuccoed ceiling; some of the sconces remained against the sides, with part of the chains, &c. In this gallery, which had been used as a ball-room, various articles were thrown together in the utmost confusion, the productions of different periods. In one part were the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state; in another, curtains for the audience chamber, which had once been crimson velvet, fringed with gold. Stools, couches, fire-dogs, were also broken and scattered about in a state of derangement, evidently exhibiting the instability of all earthly things.

Somerast House, by an act passed in the second year of the present King, was settled upon the Queen for life, but has, in the present reign, been exchanged for Buckingham House.

This house was originally built in a style of architecture composed of the Grecian and the Gothic; but, in 1775, the whole of the structure was demolished, in consequence of an act of parliament, and the present extensive edifice, from a design of Sir William Chambers, has been erected for the accommodation of all the public offices—those of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Admiralty, the War, and the Excise, excepted.

The front of this edifice next to the Strand, consists of a rustic basement, supporting a range of columns in the Corinthian order, crowned in the centre with an attic story, and adorned at the extremities with a balustrade. The grand entrance, by three lofty arches, opens to a spacious and elegant vestibule, ornamented with Doric columns.

The southern front, towards the Thames, is erected on a terrace fifty-three feet wide; and the building, when finished, will extend about 1,100 feet. The terrace is supported on a rustic basement, erected upon an

arcade, consisting of thirty-two arches, each twelve feet wide and twenty-four high. The grand central arch is intended for the reception of the royal barges. The length of this arcade is relieved by projections, ornamented by rusticated Ionic columns ; and the effect of the whole of the terrace, viewed from the water, is very noble. The public are excluded from this terrace ; but it would form one of the most delightful promenades in the world, as it commands a view of a very beautiful part of the river, with Blackfriars, Waterloo, and Westminster bridges.

In the court of this structure is a statue of the present king, and at his feet is the figure of the river Thames, pouring wealth and plenty from a cornucopia.

The rooms of the Royal Society, the Antiquarian Society, and the Royal Academy, occupy a part of the main building towards the Strand. The entrance to these rooms is by the vestibule. Over the door of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies is the bust of Sir Isaac Newton ; and over that of the Royal Academy is the bust of Michael Angelo Buonarotti.

Somerset Place also contains the following public offices : The Auditor of Imprests, Clerk of the Estreats, Duchy Courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, Hackney Coach, Hawkers and Pedlars, Horse Duty, Lord Treasurer's, Remembrancer's, Lottery, Navy, Navy Pay, Pipe and Comptroller of the Pipe, Salt, Sick and Hurt, Signet, Stage-coach Duty, Stamp, Surveyor of Crown Lands, Tax, Victualling, and Wine Licence.

The King's barge-houses are likewise comprehended in this building, with a dwelling for the barge-master ; besides houses for the Treasurer, the Paymaster, and six Commissioners of the Navy ; three Commissioners of Victualling-Office, and their Secretary ; one Commissioner of the Stamps, and one of the Sick and Hurt ; with commodious apartments in each for a Secretary, Porter, &c.

Among the works of art contained in this building, the Hercules, at the foot of the stair-case, has been a constant object of admiration. The library of the Royal Academy here, is ornamented with a painted ceiling by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Cipriani. The centre represents the Theory of the Arts, formed as an elegant and majestic female, seated in the clouds, looking towards the heavens, holding in one hand a compass, and in the other a label, inscribed, "Theory is the knowledge of what is truly Nature." The four compartments are expressive of Nature, History, Allegory and Fable. The ceiling of the Council Room is mostly painted by West; the centre picture represents the Graces unveiling Nature, surrounded by four pictures of the Elements, represented by female figures, attended by Genii. The large oval pictures above, are by Angelica Kauffman, representing Invention, Composition, Design and Colouring. In the angles in the centre are four coloured medallions, representing Apelles, Phidias, Apollodorus and Archimedes. Eight smaller medallions, supported by lions round the great circle, represent, in *chiaro oscuro*, Palladio, Bernini, Michael Angelo, Fiamingo, Raphael, Dominichini, Titian and Rubens.

Nearly opposite Somerset House, and passing the new church, is *Little Drury-Lane*, a narrow avenue, which was extremely dirty till the end towards the Strand was, from a horse and cart road, converted into a paved court. This formerly led to a road by the side of Craven House and other noble mansions, to St. Giles's in the Fields, and to the country. This road was bounded by hedges, and partly adorned with trees.

Where *Catharine-Street* now stands, a stream of water ran to the Thames; over this, in the Strand, was a bridge called Strand Bridge. Catharine-Street leads to Bridges-Street, containing the Theatre Royal, called *Drury-Lane Theatre*. The elegant new building,

which was opened here in 1794, surmounted by a stone balustrade, and a colossal figure of Apollo, was burnt down in the night of February 24, 1809. It was built by Mr. Henry Holland upon an immense and magnificent plan, and was capable of holding nearly 4000 persons. The stage was one hundred and five feet in length, seventy-five feet wide, and forty-five feet between the stage doors. The present edifice, which is, in a measure, substantial and superb, was rebuilt in 1811, on the ruins of its predecessor, by Benjamin Wyatt, Esq. aided by a public-spirited committee, assisted by their chairman, the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. The principal entrance to this theatre is in Brydges-Street, through a spacious hall, leading to the pit and boxes. This hall is supported by five Doric columns; and three large doors lead from this hall into the house, and into a rotunda of great beauty. There are passages to the great stairs on each side of the rotunda, which are grand and spacious: over these are ornamented ceilings, with a turret-light. The body of the theatre presents nearly three-fourths of a circle from the stage; and this circular appearance is partly an optical delusion. This theatre is indebted to Colonel Congreve for the means of securing it effectually from fire; and its general appearance is brilliant, without being gaudy, and elegant without affectation. In this superb theatre, a great and laudable attention has been paid to the scenery, with respect to those historical subjects which occur in many of Sakespeare's plays. However, with respect to the exterior of Drury-Lane Theatre, there is more of the heavy and sombre than was necessary; as the long brick wall running from Brydges-Street into Drury-Lane gives the building rather the appearance of a prison than a place of public amusement.

Among the more recent alterations in the interior, the pit has not only been raised, but the elevation is



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• *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in all photosynthetic organisms. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl a is found in the thylakoid membranes of chloroplasts in plants and algae, and in the plasma membrane of cyanobacteria.

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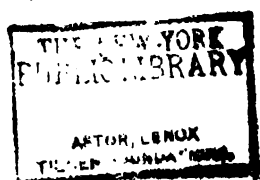
1. The first is the fact that the



Designed and Executed by W. M. Lusk, for the W. M. Lusk, through the aid of

the W. M. Lusk, through the aid of

Published by W. M. Lusk, New York, N. Y., 1877.



now at a greater angle than that of any other theatre in the metropolis: every person, since then, has seen the whole stage, without impediment from those before them. Three feet were also taken from the stage and thrown into the orchestra; this of course brought the band nearer the leader. The two ends taken from the orchestra have been appropriated for visitors at box prices; and, though some private boxes were taken away, two new ones were made for the Princess Charlotte and the Prince Cobourg, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester; and both the pit and the boxes considerably elevated. The Royal boxes are on the opposite sides of the house near the stage. The back seats on the dress circle are removed, which are now reduced to three rows of chairs.

Returning to the Strand, on the spot where Doiley's Warehouse now stands, was Wimbledon House, a large mansion, built by Sir Edward Cecil, third son of Thomas, Earl of Exeter. Sir Edward was much attached to military pursuits; and Stow, in his annals, says, that this house was burned quite down in November, 1628; and that the day before his lordship had the misfortune also of having his house at Wimbledon, in Surrey, blown up with gunpowder. The ruins at the back of Doiley's, formerly seen, were probably the remains of the house destroyed by fire.

Near this spot stands the *Lyceum Theatre*, which has been rebuilt, and was opened in June, 1816. It is now called *The English Opera House*, and belongs to Mr. Arnold, who has spared no pains in rendering it convenient and comfortable. The diameter is thirty-five feet; and the distance from the front boxes to the orchestra is only thirty feet; so that the actors may be seen, as well as heard, from all parts of the house. The pit is raised by an unusual elevation on an inclined plane, and has no steps, but a passage in the middle.

The building is upon a smaller scale than the winter theatres; and the form of the interior is that of a lyre. The decorations of the boxes and proscenium are all indicative of its being appropriated to music. The principal box entrance is from the Strand; the other entrances are from Exeter Place and Exeter-Street. This large pile of building was erected in the short space of six or seven months, and, though not very conspicuous, is an ornament to the metropolis.

Exeter House.—This, originally the parsonage-house of St. Clement Danes, falling to the crown, remained as its property till Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir William Cecil, Lord Treasurer, who enlarged and rebuilt it; after which it was called *Cecil House* and *Burleigh House*. Lord Burleigh died here, in 1598; being inhabited by his son Thomas, it was called Exeter House. After the Fire of London, it was occupied by the Doctors of Civil Law, till 1672. The lower part, forming Exeter Change, has long been filled with shops of various descriptions, whilst the upper part, occupied by a menagerie of wild beasts, birds, and reptiles.

The Savoy, originally the site of a house inhabited by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, a powerful baron, nearly opposite, takes its name from Peter, Earl of Savoy, who built a large house here in 1245, and gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy, of whom Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry the Third, purchased it for her son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. When it came into the hands of Henry the Seventh, he founded a large hospital here, and called it that of St. John Baptist.

The Savoy has been reduced to ashes several times, particularly by Wat Tyler and Jack Cade; and more than once by accident. The chapel that still remains is properly the Chapel of St. John Baptist, and is of great antiquity, and contains several ancient monu-



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Age Group	Percentage of Respondents
18-29	65%
30-49	70%
50-69	75%
70+	85%

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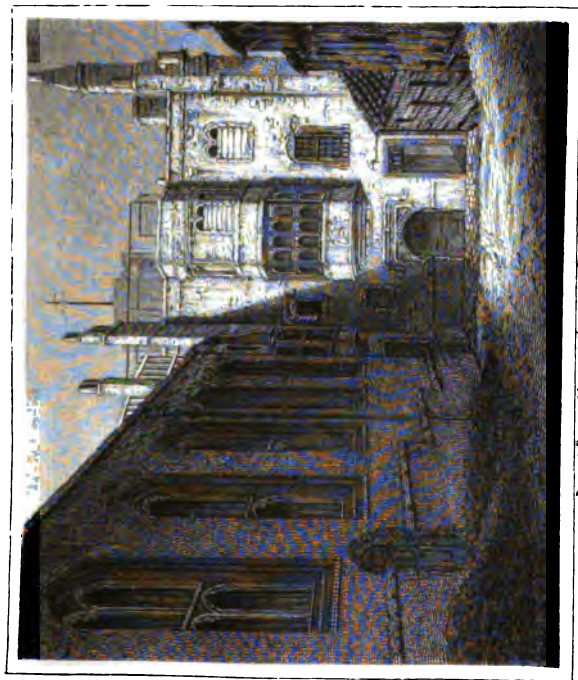
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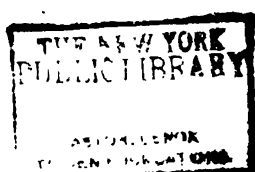
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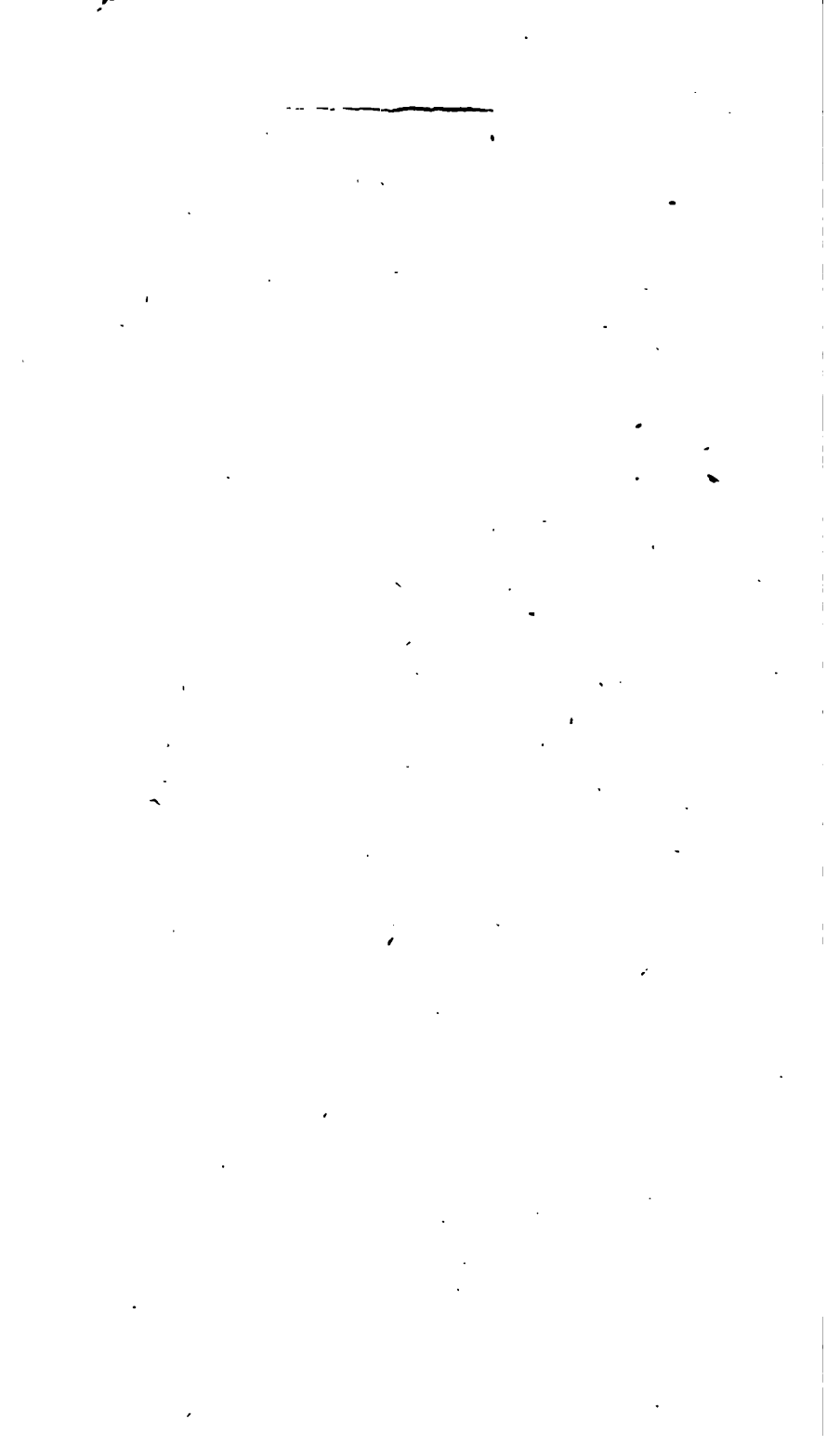
View of the Church & entrance to the Prison, London.
Printed & Published by J. Smith, for the Author, Strand, London.



¹² Was the "new" *W. b. b.* a new subspecies? The authors of the new subspecies were not sure. They wrote: "The new subspecies is distinguished from *W. b. b.* by the absence of the blackish brown dorsal band and the absence of the blackish brown dorsal band and the absence of the blackish brown dorsal band." (Emphasis added.)



of this was the *22nd*, a court formed by the south front of the body of the hospital part; the ground plan was in the shape of the cross: this had more ornaments than the south front; with large pointed windows and embattled parapets, lozenged with flints."



ments. It was repaired in 1721, wholly at the charge of George the First, who also enclosed the burial ground with a strong brick wall.

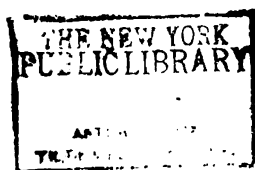


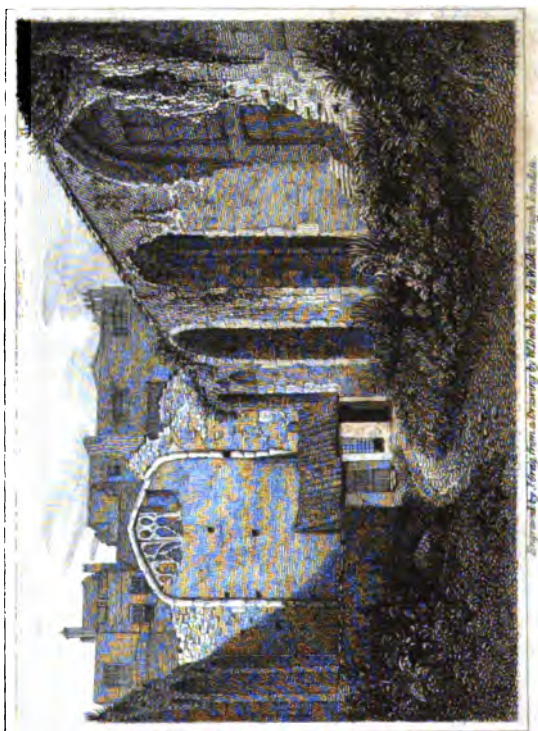
Mr. Malcolm observes—" Few places in London have undergone a more complete alteration and ruin than the Savoy Hospital. According to the plates published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 1750, it was a most respectable and excellent building, erected on the south side of the Strand, and literally in the Thames. . This front contained several projections, and two rows of angular-mullioned windows. Northward of this was the *Friary*, a court formed by the walls of the body of the hospital part; the ground plan was in the shape of the cross: this had more ornaments than the south front; with large pointed windows and embattled parapets, lozenged with flints."

"At the west end of the buildings is the *Guard-House*, with its gateway, secured by a strong battress, and embellished with Henry the Seventh's arms, and the badges of the rose and portcullis; and above these are two windows projecting into a semi-sexagon." This part is still the entrance to the military prison.

The Savoy was the honourable residence of John, King of France, as a prisoner, after the battle of Poitiers. After visiting his brother, in 1363, he returned, and died in confinement the April following. The appearance of this once-celebrated spot, in September, 1816, justified the following observations :

"The Savoy is every day the rendezvous for curious persons, who appear anxious to inspect the ancient walls of the once royal palace. Within the last week, or ten days, those vestiges of grandeur have been partly thrown down. The masses now remaining, covered with ivy and moss, present an object worthy the inspection of the antiquary. The large north window, with Norman Gothic frame work, is worthy a place in the artist's sketch-book; but any pleasure to be derived from committing it to the tablet will soon be lost for ever, because the last frail memorial must shortly lie level on the earth. The workmen employed to throw down these lofty enclosures have found their task rather arduous. Time, which destroys the most durable monuments of human ingenuity, has, in this instance, increased the strength and solidity originally given to the principal part of the fabric. The walls, built of brick, stone, and flint, cemented by mortar, seem to have formed, by long standing, one hard mass, almost immovable. In several parts the thickness is eight or ten feet. The men first applied that great mechanical power the screw jack, but found their efforts vain; they then dug with pickaxes holes at the bottom; and, having weakened the foundation, as it were, applied iron bars across the upper part of the Gothic windows;



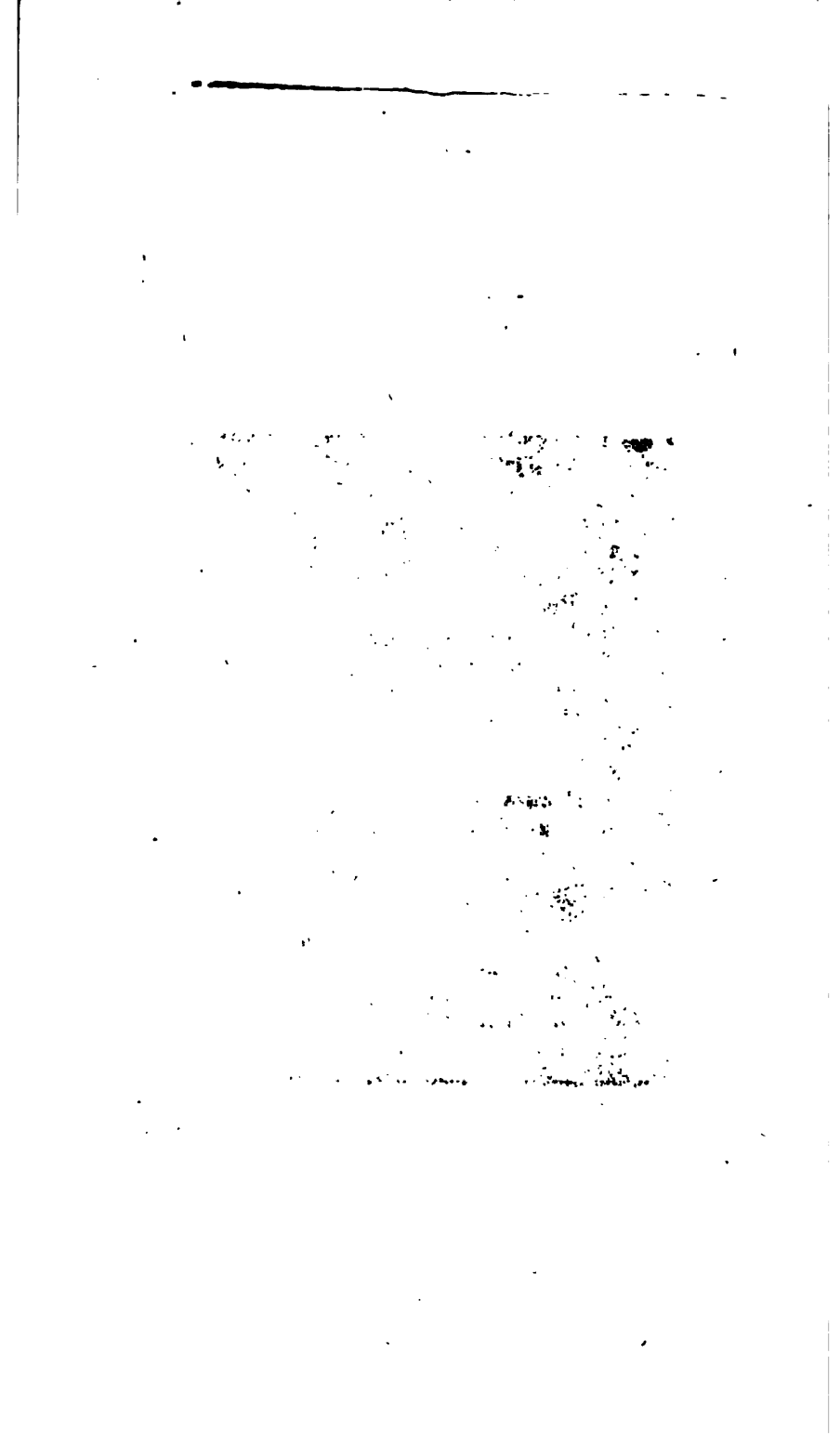


Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by W. G. Smith for the British Museum.

Remains of the Sanctuary.

Published by W. G. Smith, New Bond Street, London.

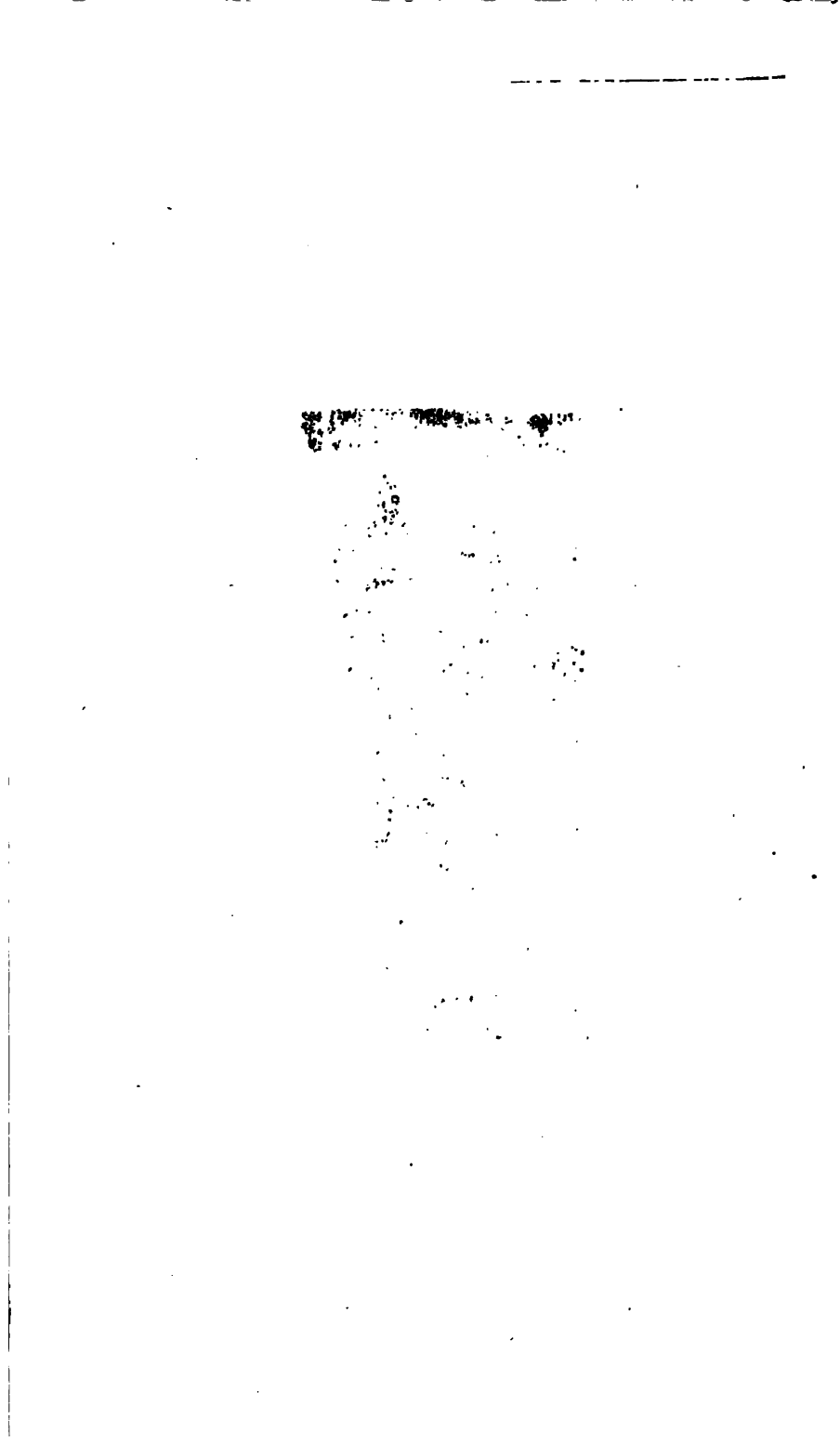
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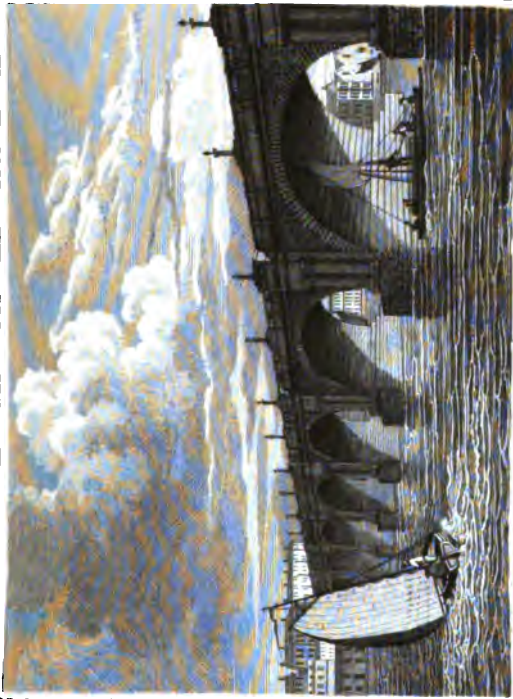


ropes were fastened to these iron bars, and the strength of many hands made the ruins fall inward: as the exterior of the walls were supported by strong buttresses, some hundreds of men would have been necessary to pull down the pile, so that it might fall outward.—Some of the stone is peculiarly white and soft; and, according to tradition, it was brought, in the reign of Queen Mary I. from Normandy, for the express purpose of repairing the Palace of the Savoy, or, as it was then called, the Savoy Hospital, built by her ancestor, Henry the Seventh. The quality of the stone was recently discovered by a few of those industrious individuals, who are constantly in search of whatever may be turned to profit and advantage. Every day one or two of the latter description may be seen sitting on the ruins and cutting the stone with knives into squares, which they sell as a proper material to clean hearthstones and the steps before doors. We have not been able to discover that any object containing inscription, or legible mark of antiquity, has yet been found. As the building decayed, the ground-floor, or lower apartments, were filled up with ruins. A fire also, about the year 1777, threw down a great portion of the structure, so that the present level leaves fifteen or twenty feet of the walls under ground. The vaults and subterraneous passage under the hospital are consequently covered over; and, as it is intended to make a road over the ruins, it is not probable those vaults will be explored. In parts where wells had been dug, the bricks and rubbish appear to have been removed and piled up again on each side, to leave the same open, but the depth now to be seen does not exceed ten feet. They have entirely removed the German Chapel, which stood next Somerset House, and pulled down the red brick house that stood in the Savoy square, and was used for barracks. The entrance to the Strand or Waterloo Bridge will be spacious,

and the houses in the Strand now only stop the opening. We understand they are shortly to come down. Upon the bridge the masons have got up a considerable part of the balustrade, and the filling in with clay proceeds rapidly. On the Surrey side, the grand support of the intended road-way, consisting of broad brick walls, and stone-work, is quite finished. From the extremity of the brick-work a line of road is continued by raised ground, which extends to the vegetable gardens north of Lambeth Marsh. These public works, on the whole, proceed with spirit; and, in the course of a few months, the face of the landed property contiguous to the bridge-work will assume a totally new appearance."

The *Strand Bridge*, of which Mr. Rennie is the architect, though one of the longest stone bridges in Europe, is rather flat. It consists of nine elliptical arches of one hundred and twenty feet span, on eight piers, twenty feet wide: the width, within the parapets, is forty-two feet; the foot-paths being seven feet each, and the road-way twenty-eight feet; and is embellished with short Doric columns. Besides the intended alteration of the pavement in the Strand, and other improvements for convenient access to the bridge, an embankment is to be made to the east of it, at least three feet above the high-water mark, and to extend to the distance of thirty feet into the river.—This bridge has been some time passable for foot passengers, who at present pay three-pence each: all the piers are of course completed, and the rest of the works are proceeding with great activity. In order also that a commodious access to this bridge may be secured on the Surrey side, a road is to lead from it to the other side of Westminster Bridge; to the *Stones End*, in Blackman-Street in the Borough, by the Obelisk in St. George's Fields; besides others continuing the way across Black Friars Road, towards that of Westminster.





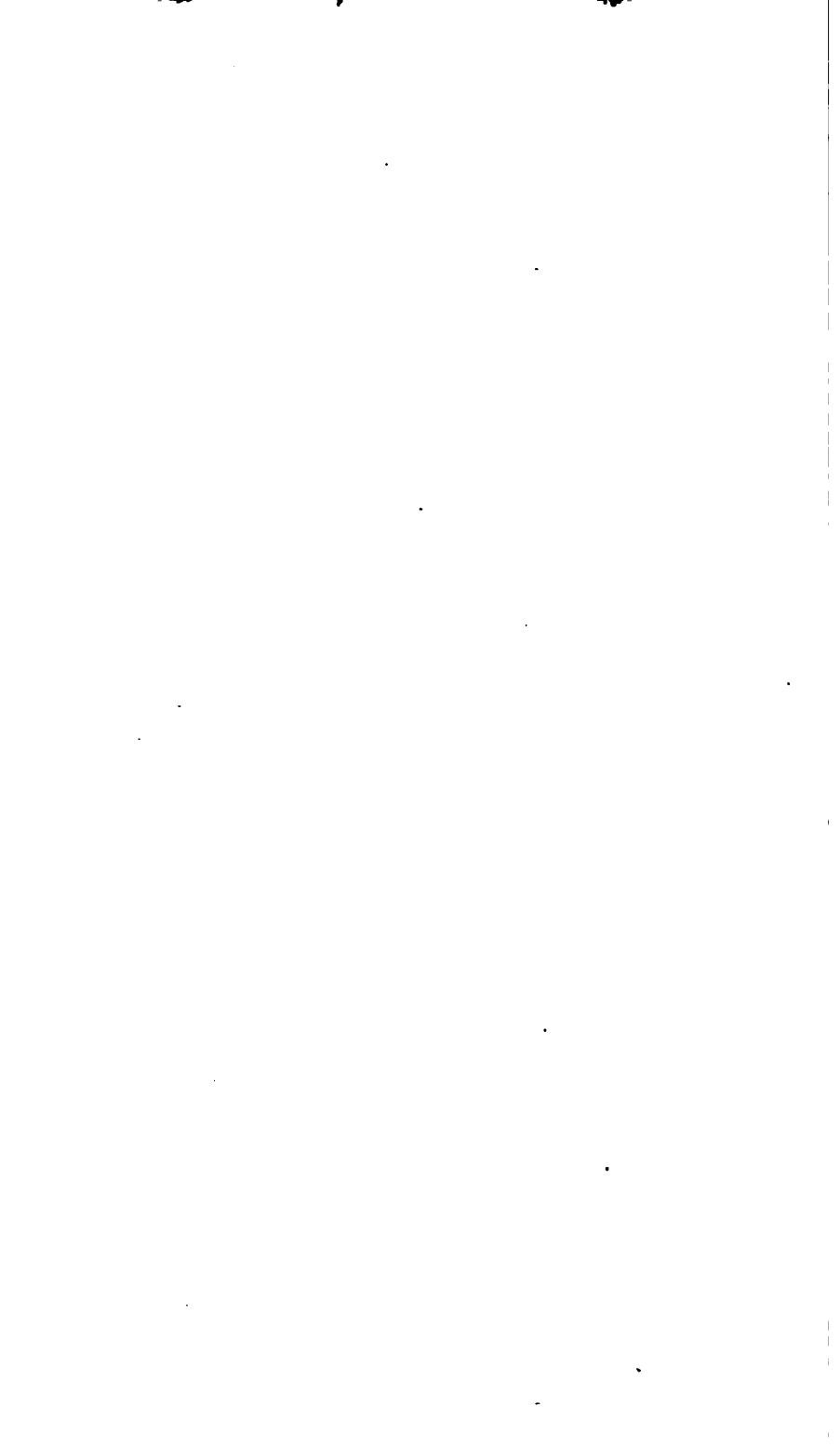
Painted and Engraved by J. May for the Works through London.

Water of the Thames.

Published by W. Lane, No. 10, Strand, April 11, 1817.

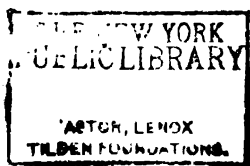


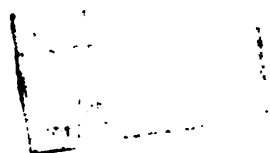






*Drawn and Engraved by W. M. W. for the Works of the Great London
 Bridge, from the Strand Bridge.
 Published by W. M. W. New Bond Street, Dec. 1866.*





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Interior of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, as drawn by E. Thomas for the Works of the Rev. J. G. Nichols.

By E. Thomas, Esq., and J. G. Nichols, Esq.

Published by W. G. Nichols, New York, and London, 1847.

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... and the fact that the ...

1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a number of ways. One common method is to conduct surveys of potential customers, asking them about their needs and preferences. Another method is to observe the behavior of potential customers in a natural setting, such as a store or a restaurant. A third method is to analyze data from existing products, such as sales figures and customer feedback. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a new product that meets that need. This often involves brainstorming and prototyping. Once a concept has been developed, the next step is to conduct a feasibility study to determine whether the product is viable. This study should take into account factors such as the cost of production, the potential for sales, and the competitive landscape. If the feasibility study is positive, the next step is to develop a business plan for the product. This plan should outline the marketing strategy, the production process, and the financial projections. Once a business plan has been developed, the next step is to secure funding for the product. This can be done through a variety of sources, including venture capitalists, angel investors, and crowdfunding. Once funding has been secured, the next step is to develop a prototype of the product. This prototype should be used to test the product and gather feedback from potential customers. Once the prototype has been tested, the next step is to produce the final product. This can be done through a variety of methods, including manufacturing, 3D printing, and hand production. Once the final product has been produced, the next step is to launch the product into the market. This can be done through a variety of channels, including retail stores, online marketplaces, and direct sales. Finally, the next step is to monitor the performance of the product in the market. This can be done through a variety of methods, including sales tracking, customer feedback, and market research. If the product is performing well, the next step is to consider expanding the product line. If the product is not performing well, the next step is to consider discontinuing the product.

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Center for Gender Equity, The University of
Michigan, 48106-1346, USA; e-mail: carolyn@umich.edu



Denmark Court, in the Strand, contains a handsome Jewish synagogue, as numbers of these people, mostly clothes salesmen, reside near Covent Garden and the Strand. Beaufort Buildings rose on the extensive site of Worcester House; here lived the great Earl of Clarendon, paying for this house the extravagant rent of 500*l.* per annum. Its latest possessor, the Duke of Beaufort, finding it going to decay, took it down, and formed Beaufort Buildings and the avenues leading to them, out of its ruins.

Southampton-Street is so called in compliment to Lady Rachel, the excellent consort of William Lord Russel, and at present forms a spacious avenue from the Strand to Convent Garden, commonly called Covent Garden. The large square called *Covent Garden Market*, contains three acres of ground, and is the best in England for herbs, fruit, and flowers. Had the magnificent piazza on the north side, as designed by Inigo Jones, been carried all round, this would have been one of the finest squares in Europe.

The Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, was erected in the year 1640, as a chapel of ease to St. Martins-in-the-Fields, at the expence of Francis, Earl of Bedford, for the accommodation of his tenants. The front exhibits a plain but noble portico of the Tuscan order; the columns are massy, and the intercolumniation wide; the roof is flat, and though of great extent, is supported by the walls alone, without pillars. In September 1795, a fire, caused by the neglect of the plumbers then at work, occasioned the whole of the interior to be burnt down. The walls having received but little damage, the whole edifice was restored, without any material deviation from the original plan. Before this church, the hustings for the election of parliamentary representatives for Westminster, are usually erected.

Covent Garden Theatre. The present edifice was opened in September 1809, within twelve months

of the time when the former building, rebuilt in 1787, was burnt down. Its magnificent front, and the sculpture in Bow-Street, has been much and justly admired; and no cost has been spared to render the interior correspondent in taste and grandeur. In the centre of this front three Greek poets are sitting; the two looking towards the portico are Aristophanes and Menander; the former representing the old comedy, the latter the new. Before them Thalia presents herself with her crook and comic mask. She is followed by Polyhymnia playing on the greater lyre, and Euterpe on the less; Clio with the long pipes, and Terpsichore, the muse of action, or pantomime. These are succeeded by three nymphs, crowned with the leaves of the fir-pine, and wearing short tunica, representing the hours or seasons governing and attending the winged horse Pegasus.—The third sitting figure in the centre, looking from the portico, is Æschylus, the father of tragedy. He holds a scroll open upon his knee, and his attention is fixed on Wisdom or Minerva, with her helmet and shield, seated opposite the poet. Between Æschylus and Minerva, Bacchus stands leaning on his fawn. Behind Minerva stands Melpomene or Tragedy, holding a sword and a mask, followed by two Furies with snakes and torches, pursuing Orestes, stretching his hands to supplicate Apollo for protection. Apollo is represented in the quadriga, or four-horsed chariot of the sun.

The Modern Drama. In the centre, looking from the portico, Shakspeare is sitting; the comic and tragic masks, with the lyre, are about his seat; his right hand is raised calling up Caliban, laden with wood; next, Ferdinand sheathing his sword; then Miranda entreating Prospero in behalf of her lover. These characters in the Tempest are led on by Ariel above, playing on a lyre; and this part of the procession is terminated by Hecate, the three-formed goddess, in her car, drawn by oxen descending. She is attended by

Lady Macbeth, with the daggers in her hands, followed by Macbeth, turning in horror from the body of Duncan behind him. In the centre, looking towards the portico, is Milton, seated and contemplating Urania, opposite to him above; at his feet is Sampson Agonistes chained. The remaining figures represent, the masque of Comus; the two brothers driving out three Bacchanals, with their staggering leader. The enchanted Lady is seated in the chair, and the series is ended by two tygers, representing the transformation of Comus's devotees. Two niches in the wings are occupied by statues representing Tragedy and Comedy; the former holding the tragic mask and dagger; the latter the shepherd's crook or pedom. Had all these figures been more prominent, the effect would have been more satisfactory to the general spectator; but the better informed will remember that they are in *basso*, not in *alto relitoo*.

Returning to the Strand, nearly opposite Southampton-Street, is Cecil-Street, the site of Salisbury House, built by Sir Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, who caused the high street in the Strand to be paved and levelled before his house for the convenience of passengers. A part of this house, over the long gallery, was eventually afterwards converted into an Exchange, and called *The Middle Exchange*; but being deserted, the whole went to decay. After it was taken down, Cecil-Street rose upon its ruins. The liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster ends at the east end of this street.

Durham-House was the town residence of Anthony De Bec, the Bishop of that see, in the reign of Edward the First, and was called Durham-Place in the Strand, by him and his successors; where, in 1549, a magnificent fete was given by the challengers of England against several lords of France, Holland, Scotland, and Spain. However, in the issue, both the challengers and defendants were English; and, after the gallant sports of each day at Westminster, both parties rode

to Durham-House, and feasted the King and Queen Ann of Cleves, with her ladies. This palace had previously been consigned over to Henry the Eighth, in exchange for some equivalent; and it was afterwards granted, by Edward the Sixth, to his sister Elizabeth, as her residence for life: Mary, however, who probably thought the gift sacrilegious, granted it again in reversion to the Bishops of Durham. Queen Elizabeth afterwards gave the use of this house to the great Sir Walter Raleigh. In the reign of Charles the First, coming into the possession of the Earl of Pembroke, his son caused the whole to be taken down, and converted into tenements and avenues, as it continued, till totally demolished, to make room for the Adelphi. Over the stables of this house, which probably disfigured the Strand, King James, in 1608, built an Exchange, which, though opened by the king and queen, and called *Britain's Bourse*, dwindled into frivolity and decay. In this structure, when an Exchange, sat, in the character of a milliner, the reduced Duchess of Tyrconnel, wife to Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, a bigotted Papist, under James the Second: till she was discovered, and otherwise provided for, she sat here in a white mask and a white dress; and, as Mr. Pennant says, was known by the name of the *White Milliner*.

The building of the *Adelphi* was a project of great magnitude, as, when purchased by Messrs. Adams, it was a heap of ruins; but the stately streets, the extreme depth of the foundations, the massy piers of brick-work, and the spacious subterranean vaults and arcades which they erected upon it, excited the wonder of the ignorant, and the applause of the skilful; whilst the regularity of the whole superstructure, and the elegance and novelty of the decorations, equally delighted all descriptions of people.

The front of the *Adelphi*, towards the river, is one

of the most distinguishing objects between Waterloo and Westminster Bridges. The elevation of the terrace, lifting the eye above the wharfs and warehouses on the opposite side of the river, charms it with a prospect of the adjacent country. It is also observable, that in the streets of the Adelphi the brothers have contrived to preserve their respective Christian names, as well as their family name. In John-Street is the building designed and executed for the *Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*. This building alone is a sufficient indication that the architects were completely sensible of the beauty and grandeur, resulting from simplicity of composition and boldness of projection. The pictures and other objects in the interior are such as must give natives and foreigners an exalted idea of the taste and genius of the British nation.

Returning through Adam-Street to the Strand, we arrive at *Bedford-Street*, the site of the ancient mansion of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford; it was "a large old house, having a great yard before it for the reception of carriages, and a spacious garden, behind which were coach-houses and stables;" but the house and gardens being demolished, the ground was covered with Tavistock, Southampton, and other streets.

On the opposite side of the Strand are avenues to *York Buildings*, so called from having been the residence of the Archbishops of York, till Archbishop Matthew, in the reign of James the First, exchanged it with the crown for several manors. It was the residence of Lord Chancellors Egerton and Bacon, after which it was granted to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it most magnificently. In 1648, the Parliament bestowed it on General Fairfax, whose daughter and heiress marrying the second Duke of Buckingham, the house reverted to its true owner, who resided here several years subsequent to the Restora-

tion; but at length disposed of it, and laid several streets out on the site, which go by his name and titles; "George-Street, Villiers-Street, Duke-Street, Of Alley, and Buckingham-Street."

York Stairs is a most perfect piece of building, and does honour to the name of Inigo Jones, who formed it of such equal and harmonious parts, and embellished it in such a manner, that nothing can be justly censured or added. Rock-work, or rustic, can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water; and it is a question with some judges whether it ought to be made use of any where else.

York Buildings Water-Works are under the superintendence of a Company, incorporated in the year 1691.

Hungerford Market takes its name from a family of Farleigh, in Wiltshire. Sir Edward Hungerford was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles the Second, and had a large mansion here, which he converted into tenements and a market. Over the market-house was a large room, called "The French Church," afterwards the Charity School for St. Martin in the Fields. A bust of Charles the Second, on the north side, was, till neglected, considered as an ornament to the market-house. It is understood that a new mart for fish is to be built on the bank of the Thames near this old market, now in disuse.

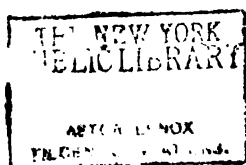
On the other side of the Strand, nearly opposite Hungerford-Street, is the parish church of *St. Martin in the Fields*.—This edifice was rebuilt and consecrated in the year 1726. It is an elegant stone structure. In the west front is an ascent by a very long flight of steps to a very noble portico of Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, in which is the royal arms in bas relief, and underneath a Latin inscription relating to the foundation of the church. The same order is continued round in pilasters; and in the intercolumniations are two

series of windows, surrounded with rustic. On each side of the doors, on the sides near the corners, are lofty Corinthian columns; the roof is concealed by a handsome balustrade; the steeple is stately and elegant, and the tower contains an excellent peal of twelve bells. The interior decorations are very fine; the ceiling is elliptical, "which," says Mr. Gibbs, "I find by experience to be much better for the voice than the semi-circular, though not so beautiful. It is divided into pannels, enriched with fret-work." Slender Corinthian columns, on high pedestals, rising in the front of the galleries, serve to support both them and the roof, which, on the sides, rests upon them in a very ornamental arch-work. The east end is richly adorned with fret-work and gilding; and over the altar is a large Venetian window, with ornamental stained glass. On each side are seats, with glazed windows, for the royal family and their household, whenever they come to church to qualify themselves to hold certain offices. Though the steeple of this church is so contrived as to seem to want support, the building, upon the whole, is composed in a grand style of one order: the portico is truly noble, and wants nothing but the advantage of being seen. The interior is remarkably handsome, and the vestry-room contains very fine portraits of Archbishops Lamplugh and Tennison, Bishop Pearce, Dr. Lancaster, and other dignitaries who were vicars of this church.

In *Craven-Street* is a house, No. 7, remarkable for having been the residence of Dr. Franklin, and at present the place of meeting for the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, which rose through the well-meant endeavours of the Rev. Dr. Dodd, in 1772. Between York House and Charing-Cross stood the Hospital of St. Mary, a cell to the priory of Rouncival, in Navarre, founded in the reign of Henry the Third. After the general suppression,

it was given by Edward the Sixth to Sir Thomas Cawarden, and from whom it came to Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, who built a mansion out of its ruins, and called it Northampton House. The Earl dying here, in 1624, left the edifice to his kinsman, the Earl of Suffolk; hence, by marriage of Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, with the daughter of the Earl of Suffolk, it passed into her family, about the year 1642, and has ever since been distinguished by the name of *Northumberland House*. Bernard Jansen was the architect. The mansion originally consisted of three sides of a quadrangle, and the principal apartments were in the upper story next the Strand, but the noise and hurry of so great a thoroughfare being unpleasant, the Earl caused a fourth side to be erected, under the inspection of Inigo Jones, which, commanding a view over a spacious garden and the Surry Hills, unites the advantage of a palace situated in the midst of a large and populous city, with the retirement of a country-seat. Besides other improvements, the whole of the front next the street was nearly rebuilt about 1750. The central part only received some trifling alteration, and may therefore be considered as a valuable remnant of the original pile. On the summit is a fine carved lion *passant*; the crest of the noble family of Percy. The vestibule of the interior is eighty-two feet long, and more than twelve in breadth, ornamented with Doric columns. Each end communicates with a staircase, leading to the principal apartments facing the Thames, and embellished with paintings, by Titian, particularly the Cornaro family, and the works of other great masters. The state-gallery on the left is one hundred and six feet long, most beautifully ornamented; and here are above one hundred and fifty rooms, appropriated for the several uses of the family. The garden lies between the house and Scotland-Yard, and forms a pleasing kind of scenery before the principal apartments.

THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
ROYAL
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE
OF GREAT
BRITAIN
AND IRELAND
VOLUME
LXXV
PART I
1905
LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE
INSTITUTE
11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1
1905



In this house the Earl of Northumberland, during the *interregnum*, received General Monk, and had a conference with him and several of the leading persons of the nation, when Charles the Second was for the first time proposed in direct terms, as a measure absolutely necessary for the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom.

Nearer to *Charing Cross* was an ancient hermitage, with a chapel dedicated to St. Catharine; this hermitage, in 1262, belonged to the see of Llandaff. A few surrounding houses, it is said, constituted the hamlet of Charing, where Edward the First built a beautiful wooden cross, as a testimony of his respect for his beloved Queen Eleanor; it was afterwards constructed of stone, and appears to have been of an octagonal form, and in an upper stage decorated with eight figures: the whole, however, was levelled by the intemperate fury of the bigots during the Reformation. Notwithstanding common fame has supposed a village or hamlet, called *Charing*, on this spot, previous to the death of Eleanor, the Queen of Edward the First, this is now asserted to have been an error, and, on the other hand, it is affirmed that the spot was afterwards called Charing, from the circumstance of its having been the resting-place of the remains of the *Chere Reyne*, the dearly-beloved Queen. In fact, it does not appear that there was any village on the spot, either before or after the event that caused the erection of the cross. If any argument was wanting to establish the probability of this conjecture, it would be worth observing, that in a View, published in the Antiquarian Repertory, after the supposed village of Charing was placed here, not more than a house or two appear on the spot, upon which an increasing number of them would naturally have been found. In this View, on the left of the Observer, is a public-house, with some large trees before it, and one or two small cottages; probably all that ever gave birth to the report of the village of Charing situated here.

Charing Cross, properly so called, was, about the year 1633, replaced by a most beautiful and animated statue in brass, of Charles the First, by Le Sœur, though it was not restored in its present state till 1678, when it was placed on the pedestal, the work of Grinlin Gibbons. The Rump Parliament had previously ordered it to be sold and broken to pieces; but John River, the brazier who purchased it, having more taste or more loyalty than his masters, buried it unmutilated, and shewed them some broken pieces of brass, in token of his obedience. Charles the First is most admirably represented in armour with his own hair, uncovered, on horseback. The figures are brass, looking towards Whitehall, and are as large as life. The pedestal is seventeen feet high, enriched with the arms of England, trophies, cupids, palm branches, &c. enclosed with a rail and banister of iron-work; the pedestal is erected in the centre of a circle of stone, thirty feet in diameter; its area being one step above that of the street, fenced with strong posts, to keep off coaches, carts, &c.

The Mews.—The north side of Charing Cross was appointed for keeping the king's falcons as early as the reign of Richard the Second. The royal stables at Lomesbury, since called *Bloomsbury*, being destroyed by fire in the year 1537, Henry the Eighth caused the hawks to be removed, and this place to be fitted up for the royal stables. In the reign of George the Second, the old part of the building being decayed, his majesty caused the north side to be rebuilt in a magnificent manner, in 1732.

Behind the Mews is *Castle-Street*, in which is a library, founded, in 1685, by Dr. Tonnison, Vicar of St. Martin's, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, for the use of the parish and his school, over which it is placed, and consists of about five thousand volumes.

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of appendices.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of figures.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of tables.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of footnotes.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of acknowledgments.

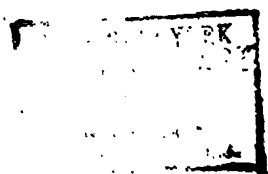
12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of abbreviations.



Designed by J. H. Stoddard, and a. Used by W. H. Stoddard for the White House, London.

Charing Cross.

Published by W. H. Stoddard, New Bond Street, London.



Craig's Court, containing the principal office belonging to the Sun Fire Insurance Company.

Scotland Yard anciently contained a palace for the kings of Scotland, given by King Edgar to Kenneth the Third, for the humiliating purpose of obliging him to make an annual journey to do homage for his kingdom. In aftertimes, when the northern monarchs did homage for Cumberland and other fiefs of the crown, it became at length a magnificent edifice; and Margaret, widow of James the Fifth, and sister to Henry the Eighth of England, made it her residence a considerable time after her consort's death. When the two crowns of England and Scotland became united in the person of James the First, this palace was deserted for those of St. James's and Whitehall, and, having been demolished, no remains can be traced, or the exact place where it stood.

Opposite was situate *Wallingford House*, built by William Lord Knollys, Viscount Wallingford, in the second year of Charles the First. It was from the roof of this building that the pious Archbishop Usher was prevailed upon to take the last sight of his beloved sovereign, when brought on the scaffold before Whitehall. In the reign of William the Third this house was appointed for the Admiralty Office, which had been removed from Duke-Street, Westminster. This structure, rebuilt in the reign of George the Second, by Ripley, is a magnificent edifice of brick and stone. The front, facing the street, has two deep wings, and a very lofty portico, supported by four massy stone pillars. Besides the hall, and appropriate offices for transacting maritime concerns, there were built seven large houses for the Lords Commissioners, who are ready on the spot in case of urgent business. The wall before the court was built in an elegant manner by the Adams; and a beautiful piazza, with a stately gateway in the centre, surmounted with marine ornaments, screens the fabric from the noise of a public street. The new house that

has lately been erected here, for the habitation of Sir George Warrender, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is stated to have cost 20,000*l*. During the late war, the telegraphs on the top of this building were very frequently occupied in receiving and communicating intelligence from the sea-ports.

The *Horse Guards* constitute a noble modern edifice, which consists of a centre and two wings. In the centre are arched passages into St. James's Park, under the principal of which the King passes when he goes in state to the House of Peers. On each side there are pavilions and stables for the use of the horse-guards or other troops. A cupola, upon the summit of the building, serves to break the plainness without injuring the harmony of the structure. The wings are plainer than the centre; they consist of a front, with a small projection; the windows in the principal story are ornamented; but those on the sides are plain. Each has a pediment, with a circular window in the middle; and under the two pavilions in front of the street, centinels mounted and in uniform, constantly do duty. The various offices for the War Department are in this building.

Adjoining is *Melbourn-House*, built by Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, and afterwards purchased by Lord Melbourn, who exchanged it with His Royal Highness the Duke of York, for York-House, Piccadilly, who added the fronts and the dome-portico across the street. When the Duke removed to Portman-Square, the house was restored to Lord Melbourn.

The *Offices of the Treasury* are contiguous; this is a handsome stone building, fronting the Parade in St. James's Park. The whole front is rustic, and consists of three stories; the lower Tuscan, and the second Doric, with good-sized arched windows. The upper part of this story is singularly adorned with the tryglyphs and metopes of the Doric freeze, though this range of ornament is supported neither by columns nor pilasters.



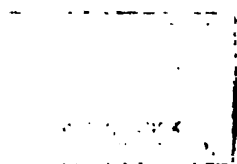
Published by W. B. Eerdmans, Inc., Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A.

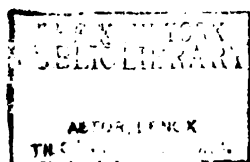


From the painting by J. M. W. Turner, "Rain, Steam, and Great Bridge", 1844.

John Henry's Guards

Published by W. G. Smith, 11, Mark Lane, London, April 1847.







Painted and engraved by J. P. P. for the sale of the whole at night in London

W. Whitehead

Printed and sold by J. P. P. at the end of the street, 1801

the palace, built by the Duke of York, the second son of Henry the Fifth, who was afterwards King of France and England. The Duke of York, who was afterwards King of France and England, was the first of the House of York. The Duke of York, who was afterwards King of France and England, was the first of the House of York. The Duke of York, who was afterwards King of France and England, was the first of the House of York.

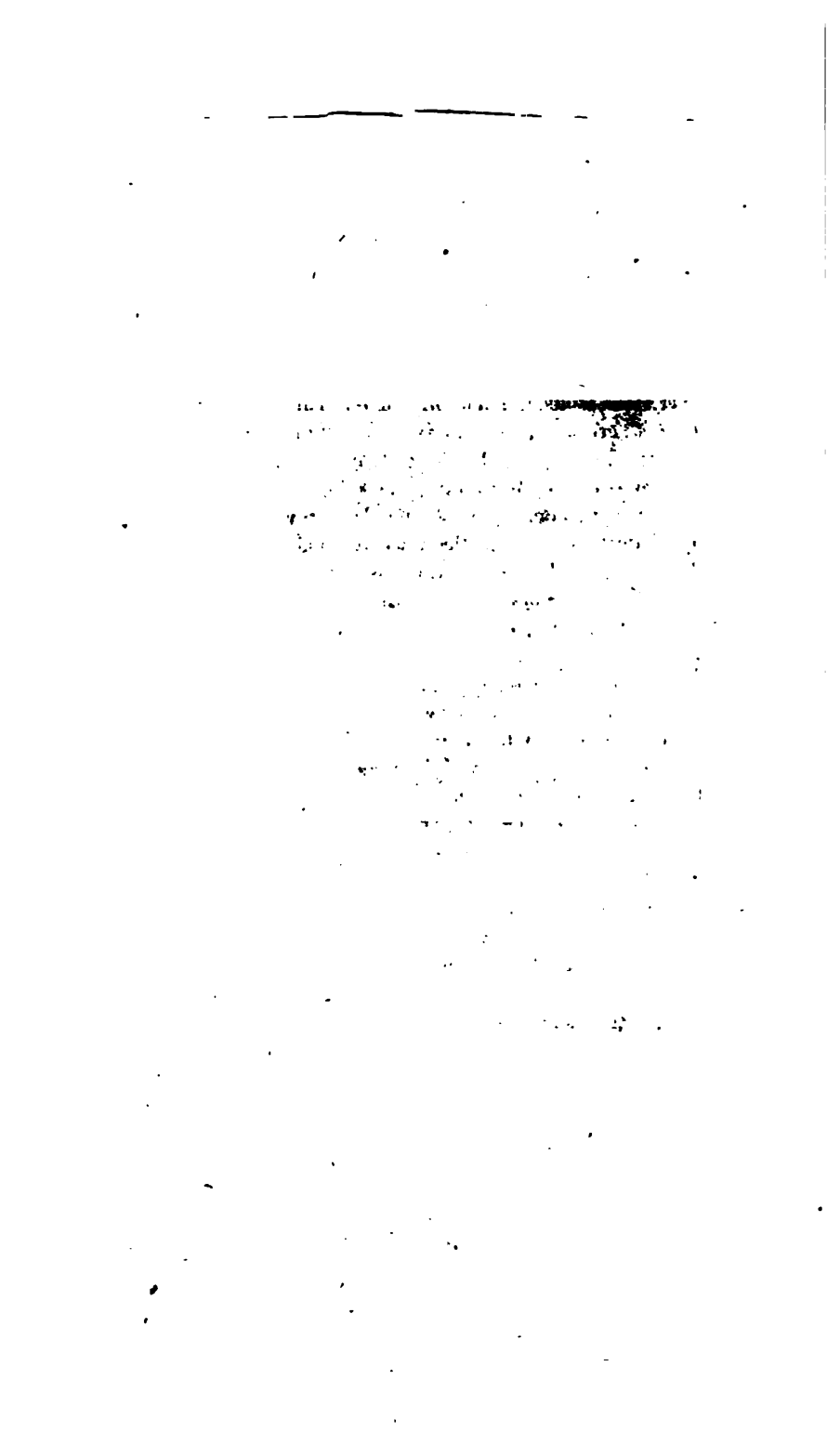
Whitchall, originally the house of the Duke of Kent, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, was the death, bequeathed by him to the Duke of York, who derived from them coming to the throne. The Duke of York, who was afterwards King of France and England, was the first of the House of York.

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The old palace, situated on the north bank of the river, was below the old bridge, and extended to St. James's Park, along the eastern end of which many of its various buildings stood. The Duke of York, who was afterwards King of France and England, was the first of the House of York.

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A range of Ionic columns above this supports a pediment. Near the Treasury is the house usually appointed or the residence of the prime minister. A passage to the public street before Whitehall, under the Cockpit, is esteemed a part of the ancient palace. A little northward from this entrance was the beautiful gate belonging to this palace, built by order of Henry the Eighth, from a design of Hans Holbein, enclosing the Tilt Yard, &c.

Whitehall, originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry the Third, was, at his death, bequeathed by him to the Black Friars of London; from them coming to Walter De Grey, Archbishop of York, it became the town-residence of the archbishops of that see; till passing from the haughty Thomas Wolsey, the Cardinal, it came into the hands of the crown, and was formed into one of the royal palaces.

The old palace occupied a space along the northern bank of the river, a little below Westminster Bridge, and extended to St. James's Park, along the eastern end of which many of its various buildings lay, from the Cockpit to Spring Gardens. At present, that part of it which was along the river is occupied by the houses of the Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Buccleugh, and others. The ancient building, which contained upwards of 1000 apartments, was mostly consumed by a fire, which broke out in the year 1697.

The *Banqueting-House*, now remaining, derived its name from an old building, which, in the time of Elizabeth, served for public entertainments. This edifice was built by James the First, and is the work of Inigo Jones, in his best manner. It was part only of a vast and magnificent plan, left unexecuted by reason of the troubles which followed. It is a stone edifice of two stories, ornamented with columns and pilasters, with their entablatures; and has an air of grandeur and sweetness, the united effect of which is extremely fine. The great room of this edifice has

been converted into a chapel, in which service is performed in the morning and evening of every Sunday ; George the First having granted a salary of thirty pounds per annum to twelve clergymen, selected equally from Oxford and Cambridge, who officiate each one month in the year. It is much attended by persons of quality. The ceiling of this room was painted by Rubens. The subject is the Apotheosis of James the First, which is treated in nine compartments ; and Vandyke was to have painted the sides with the history of the Order of the Garter. The ceiling was very ably re-touched, a few years since, by Cipriani. The Banqueting-House cost 17,000*l.* ; the painting of the ceiling 3000*l.* ; and Cipriani had 2000*l.* for re-touching it. In the court behind the Banqueting-House is a statue, in brass, of James the Second, by Grinlin Gibbons. It is a fine performance, possessing grace and dignity in a superior degree. In front of the Banqueting-House, on a scaffold, Charles the First was beheaded, on the 30th of January, 1648-9. His Majesty passed from the Banqueting-House to the scaffold through one of the windows.

In Whitehall-Chapel have been deposited the eagles, colours, and other trophies obtained from the French during the late revolutionary war. This took place, with great ceremony, on the 18th of May, 1811 ; and in January 1816, the eagles taken at the battle of Waterloo were placed here.

It is to be observed, that as Whitehall used to be considered the principal palace, and the rest only appendages to it, it still maintains its ancient imaginary consequence ; the great offices of state are kept in the detached edifices, and all public business is dated from Whitehall.

Before we quit this place, we should notice the brazen statue of James the Second, by Grinlin Gibbons ; the attitude is fine, the manner free and easy, the execution finished and perfect ; and the expression of the face is

inimitable, as it depicts the very soul of the unhappy monarch whom it is intended to commemorate. Among other improvements near the spot, the wall formerly extending along Parliament-Street has been taken down, and an iron railing, with shrubberies, erected before the several houses, which gives the whole an airy and lively appearance.

Advancing southward through Parliament-Street, an avenue which has been made since the construction of Westminster-Bridge, we arrive at *Cannon-Row*, formerly called St. Stephen's Alley, from its being the residence of the Dean and Canons of St. Stephen's collegiate chapel. Upon the dissolution of the college by Henry the Eighth, the site was occupied by several of the nobility and gentry, who built houses and laid out gardens towards the river. Derby-House stood upon what was afterwards called Derby-Court. Opposite to this Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, had a handsome house, as had also the Sackville family, Earls of Dorset, whose name is still preserved in Dorset-Square. The Earl of Manchester's house was in what is now called Manchester Buildings, adjoining to which is *Bridge Court*, and *Bridge-Street*. Cannon-Row now contains the *New Transport Office*. This building is upon a solid commodious plan; both fronts are faced with stone, and are simply elegant; and the interior is well calculated for the management of an extensive public business.

Westminster-Bridge is a structure of that simplicity and grandeur, that, whether viewed from the water, or by the land-passenger, it fills the mind with admiration: The twenty-eight semi-octangular towers forming the recesses in the footway, the manner in which the lamps are placed, and the height of the balustrades, are at once judiciously and beautifully contrived. This bridge is regarded by architects as one of the most beautiful in the world. It was begun in the year 1738, and finished in 1750, and cost 389,500*l*. The whole of the super-

structure is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches. It is 1223 feet long, and 44 feet wide; has fifteen large semicircular arches. The central arch is seventy-six feet wide; the other arches decreasing in width five feet. The quantity of stone used in this bridge is said to have been nearly double to what was employed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Before this bridge was built, the houses in this part of Westminster were very ruinous. Many of these were probably built about *Le Wolstaple*, held in New Palace-Yard. Henry the Sixth had no less than six wool-houses in this place; and the conflux of people towards this wool-market caused such an increase, that in time the royal village of Westminster became a town.

The ancient clock-house or tower stood opposite Westminster-Hall Gate: the tower being demolished in 1715, the great bell, or Old Tom of Westminster, was granted to the clock of the new cathedral of St. Paul. On the old bell was inscribed,

Tercius àptabit me Rex Edonardque vocavit,
Sancti decore Edonardi signaretur ut hore:

meaning, that Edward the Third gave this bell, in order that the hours of prayer, appointed by Edward the Confessor, might be properly observed. The range of ancient buildings on the south side of this quadrangle next the Thames, belonged to the Court of Star-chamber, a court so shamefully abused as to be abolished in the reign of Charles the First, and never since restored.

Westminster-Hall was built by William Rufus as a banqueting-house to the palace, which then stood in *Old Palace-Yard*; but old Westminster-Hall was pulled down, and the present edifice erected in its stead, in the year 1397. This ancient building is of stone, the front ornamented with two towers, adorned with carved work. The hall within is reckoned the largest room in

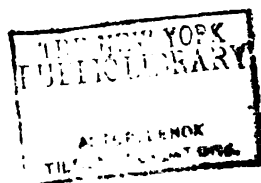




Designed by W. B. Thorne from a drawing by J. Turner for the White, through London.

White water hall.

Published by W. B. Thorne, 10, St. James Street, London.



Europe, being 270 feet in length, and seventy-four in breadth. The pavement is of stone, and the roof of chesnut wood. It was formerly covered with lead, but this being found too weighty, it has been slated for many years past. In entering the hall at the front gate, there are stairs on each side adjoining to the wall; the right leading to the *Court of Exchequer*, and the left to the office where the revenue is paid in, called the Receipt of the Exchequer. The *Court of Common Pleas* is on the west side, nearly in the middle of the hall, and was established by Magna Charta in the year 1215, being before ambulatory, in following the king. The *Court of Chancery* is so called from the Latin word *Cancelli*, or a screen, within which the judges sat to determine causes, without being annoyed by the spectators. The *Court of King's Bench* is situated directly opposite the Court of Chancery, and is so called from a high bench on which our ancient monarchs usually sat in person, whilst the judges to whom the judicature was deputed in their absence, sat on lower benches at their feet.

The situation of the exterior of this hall is still a subject of regret with the antiquary, in the poor mutilated headless figures which occupy several niches on the outside; but they are fast sinking to utter decay, as are also the arms and other decorations that once adorned the gate and walls of this ancient building. The arms of Edward the Confessor are, however, here and there plainly to be made out; as are also several roses, portcullises, quatrefoils, cinquefoils, shields, &c.

A dark passage from the south-east corner of the Hall lately led to St. Stephen's Chapel-Yard and Old Palace Yard. From this part the beautiful ancient cloisters may be observed, with their rich-groined arches and sculptured key-stones. Before this Hall was anciently a handsome conduit or fountain, with numerous spouts, whence, on occasions of rejoicing, streams

of wine issued to the populace; at other times the inhabitants received the waste water from this source for their domestic uses.

New Palace Yard, was so called on account of its being the site of the palace which Richard the Second added to the more ancient building, and called it the New Palace, for distinction sake.

Adjoining to the south-east angle of Westminster-Hall are the remains of *St. Stephen's Chapel*, first erected by King Stephen; but being rebuilt by Edward the Third, in 1347, he made it collegiate, and built for its use, in the Little Sanctuary, a strong *clochier* or bell tower, covered with lead, and containing three large bells, which were usually rung at coronations, funerals, &c. Near this was another smaller chapel, dedicated to *Our Lady of the Pew*, burnt down in the reign of Richard the Second. After the surrender of St. Stephen's chapel to Edward the Sixth, that monarch gave permission that it should be converted to a chamber of parliament. The west front of this venerable chapel is still nearly entire, and has a fine Gothic window of great size and beauty. The Speaker's house is joined to, and may be almost said to form a part of the House of Commons itself. This house was a small court of the palace, but has of late years been greatly altered, enlarged, and beautified, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, who, to a stuccoed front, has added two pinnacles at the east end. An old view from the Thames, taken before the towers of the Abbey were erected, represented St. Stephen's chapel with pinnacled buttresses on the sides and angles, and double ranges of windows, fairly marked with ramified mullions; this part is now adorned by the most minute ornaments and tracery, in the pointed style of Henry the Eighth, by Mr. Wyatt, in a new lime, which is moulded, and congeals instantaneously. The front of the building next the river has partaken of the same decoration;

but none of these *modern antiques* can compensate for the demolition of the original ornaments of St. Stephen's chapel.

The House of Commons. This may now be entered from the Speaker's house by a passage which has been made for the purpose; the whole front of this house next the street has been rebuilt in its present Gothic style, and cased with stucco. Beneath the house, in passages or apartments, are considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under chapel, and the entire side of a cloister; the roof of this is scarcely surpassed by that of Henry the Seventh for richness and beauty.

Mr. Wyatt's front of the House of Commons consists of an elegant colonade, &c. which connects the entrance to both houses. Within are rooms for the great officers of state, and numerous committee rooms for the various business requiring separation from the house. The floor of the house was newly laid in the course of 1816; and a new fire-place, or rather a Russian stove, has been placed in the lobby, which, without being seen, will emit considerable heat.

The House of Lords is on the south side of the Commons, adjoining the Hall. It is an oblong room, rather less than that in which the Commons meet; this, as well as the other house, was repaired and beautified on the occasion of the Union with Ireland. In the front next to Abingdon-Street it is decorated with pinnacles; and though by no means a splendid room, it is nevertheless very handsome. The old canopy of state under which the throne is placed, remains as it was before the Union, excepting that its tarnished state is rendered more conspicuous by the arms of the United Kingdoms being inserted into the old stuff embroidered with silk, with silver supporters. The throne is an armed chair, elegantly carved and gilt, ornamented with crimson velvet and silver embroidery. The doors of the offices

round the house have been lately painted green and white; and the site of the ground behind the Westminster Sessions House, has been entirely cleared of the old decayed buildings, and a fine opening made from that to Princes-Street.

Between the House of Lords and the House of Commons is the *Painted Chamber*, said to have been Edward the Confessor's bed-chamber: conferences are sometimes held here between the two houses or their committees. The vast mass of buildings in the Old and New Palace-Yards constituted the ancient palace of the monarchs of England, erected by Edward the Confessor; these being mostly consumed by a fire in the year 1512, the Court afterwards removed to Whitehall and St. James's.

In *St. Margaret's Street* is a respectable stone building for the committee-rooms and offices belonging to the House of Commons. Proceeding through *Abingdon-Street*, the furthest extent of the city of London is at *Milbank*. Here Peterborough-House was occupied by the Earls of Peterborough, and by the Grosvenor family within the last half century. The filling up of the marsh on the right-hand side proceeding towards Chelsea, with the number of new buildings, have nearly destroyed this pleasant walk, once bounded by the Thames and its willows on one side, and by fields, gardens, and a number of small neat dwellings on the other.

The church of *St. John the Evangelist* is on the west side of *Milbank-Street*. On the north and south sides of this edifice are magnificent porticos, supported by vast stone pillars, as is also the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful stone tower, and pinnacle: for the church beginning to sink while it was building in 1721, these additions were erected, in order that the whole might sink equally. The parts of this building are held together by iron bars, which

even cross the aisles ! The elegant portico, in front, is supported by Doric pillars. Passing into *Tufton-Street* is a house, which Mr. Moser says was the residence of Colonel Blood, after he had stolen the crown from the Tower. It is distinguished by having a shield upon the brick work over the first story, from which the arms are now obliterated. " In this street there is a building devoted to the brutal and unmanly practice of cock-fighting. It is a large circular area, with a slightly elevated platform in the centre, surrounded by benches rising in gradation nearly to the top of the building." In *Peter-Street* is the gasometer and works belonging to the *Gas Light and Coke Company*.

Proceeding towards Vauxhall-Bridge we come to the *Milbank Penitentiary*, for the reception of convicts and others, who are to be confined here in lieu of being sent to the hulks. This building, which has some resemblance in its exterior to the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields, is walled round, and though built of brick, has much of the appearance of a fortification; and though not finished, it already covers considerably more than twelve acres of ground. The entrance is very handsome, having the word *Penitentiary*, in very large letters, placed over the gateway, which leads into a spacious area. Mr. Harvey is the architect.

The rooms in which the convicts will reside, are as comfortable as can be expected by individuals who have forfeited their claim to remain at large : they are about twelve feet by six, lofty, with an arch. Each cell is furnished with an iron bedstead, a mattress, a coarse sheet, pair of blankets, bolster, and a rug; also a table with a drawer in it, and a chair. The windows are glazed inside, and iron rails or bars outside. The whole of them are warmed by means of flues placed in the passages, and proper measures are adopted to insure regular ventilation. The rooms all look towards the centre of a circle (which is divided by brick walls into

court-yards for exercise), where the principal Task-master resides, and commands a complete view of all that is doing. Women are to act as turnkeys to the female prisoners, and all communication with the male convicts will be entirely prevented.

The chapel is very large for the accommodation of the committee, officers, and prisoners. There are schools for religious and moral instruction; the latter upon Dr. Bell's plan, under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain, who distributes amongst them, according to his discretion, religious books, at the expence of the establishment. He keeps a journal of observation, and daily sees and converses with the prisoners as to the state of their minds, and gives spiritual advice to the sick, and to all who require it. The governor and matron also keep a journal of observation, and though the prisoners are treated with the greatest kindness, yet the management of the prison is so conducted, that they must feel, in a proper degree, the punishment of being confined.

From Lady-day to Michaelmas, the prisoners who are in health, rise at half past five, and at day-break during the remainder of the year. Half an hour is allowed them for dressing and washing—then they commence their work. At nine o'clock they have their breakfast; at half past nine they resume their work. At one o'clock their dinners are distributed among them, and an hour is allowed for dinner, air, and exercise; at two o'clock they return to work. At six o'clock in summer, and at sun-set in winter, they leave off work. In the winter all the prisoners are then locked into their night cells, except on the evenings on which they are assembled for the purpose of religious and moral instruction. In the summer months they are not locked up till seven o'clock, an hour being allowed during these months for air and exercise in the courts. Immediately after they are locked up in their

separate cells for the night, their suppers are delivered to them.

On a Sunday they rise at seven from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at eight during the remainder of the year. They attend the chapel twice in the day, are allowed a considerable time between the hours of Divine Service and the time allotted for their private religious instruction, for air and exercise. Soon after they leave the chapel in the evening, they are locked up in their night cells, that those who are so disposed may have an opportunity of improving themselves by reading and reflection.—They are frequently examined publicly in the chapel as to the progress they have made in their religious instruction.

When walking in the courts they are always under the inspection of a turnkey, who must attend to their behaviour, and prevent their loitering and standing still for the purpose of conversation, instead of taking such exercise as may be essential to their health.

Dress.—First class, yellow and brown ; second class, green and brown—made of cheap and coarse materials, with such marks or peculiarities as may tend to facilitate discovery in case of escape.

No strangers are admitted to see any part of the prison in the occupation of prisoners, unless by an order from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, or unless accompanied by a Member of the Committee.

No prisoners, during the period of their confinement, are permitted to see their friends, unless by an order from the Committee or from the Visitor. This indulgence is granted only to such prisoners whose conduct, on reference to the Chaplain, Governor, and Master Manufacturer (or Matron, if a female prisoner), may appear to entitle them to such favour. The interview between the prisoners and their friends can only take place in the presence of an officer of the prison. If any prisoner

be dangerously ill in the infirmary, he or she may, at the discretion of the Chaplain, be visited by his or her friends. No provisions or liquors are allowed to be conveyed into the prison by any friends of the prisoners.

The prisoners are allowed a per centage on their work. The Governor may, with the consent of the Committee, indulge industrious prisoners by allowing them to work after the hours appointed for labour.

Prisoners of the second class may be reported to the Secretary of State, for the Home Department, in consequence of any extraordinary diligence, in order that they may be recommended by him as objects of the Royal Mercy.

We now return to *Westminster Abbey*, or the Abbey Church of St. Peter. As our limits prevent us from going far into the history of this edifice, suffice it to remark, that it was first erected by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, about 616, and after the ravages of the Danes, by Edgar, in 969, and lastly re-erected entirely by Edward the Confessor, in 1065. Henry the Third, about 1220, built a chapel to the Blessed Virgin, then called the New Work at Westminster; and, about twenty years after, finding the walls and steeple of the old structure much decayed, he caused the whole to be pulled down, intending to rebuild the fabric in a more regular manner; but he dying, it was not completed till fourteen years after; this is the date of the present building. Henry the Seventh began the magnificent structure bearing his name, about the year 1502, when he pulled down Henry the Third's chapel, and an adjoining house called the White Rose Tavern; but no very material alterations were made in the outward structure, after the death of Henry the Seventh, till the reign of George the Second, when it was thoroughly repaired at the national expence. The whole has been new coated on the outside, except Henry the Seventh's chapel; and the west end adorned with two

stately towers. In viewing the outside, the attention is particularly engaged by the magnificent portico of the north cross, which has been styled the *Beautiful or Solomon's Gate*. This portico, probably built by Richard the Second, has been beautified; and over it is a window of modern date, finely executed. On the south side is a window set up in 1705. The building within the walls is 360 feet long, the nave 72 feet broad, and at the cross 195. The Gothic arches and side aisles are supported by forty-eight pillars of grey marble, each composed of slender clusters, covered with ornaments. On entering the west door, the whole body of the church presents itself at one view; the pillars dividing the nave from the side aisles being so contrived as not to obstruct the side-openings; nor is the sight terminated to the east but by the fine painted windows over Edward the Confessor's Chapel; and the pillars terminate towards the east by a sweep, enclosing this chapel in a kind of semi-circle. These pillars, as far as the gates of the choir, are filleted with brass, but all beyond with stone. In conformity to the middle range of pillars, there are others in the wall, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and meet in acute angles with their opposites, which, in the roof, are adorned with a variety of carvings. At the bottom of the walls, between the pillars, are shallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, in which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted; round these are their titles, &c. but they are mostly concealed by the monuments. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns fifteen feet wide, covering the side aisles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which is an upper range still larger; these, with the four capital windows facing the north, east, south, and west, enlighten the whole fabric in an admirable manner. The choir is a late improvement, and made more commodious for the celebration of divine worship, performed every day at ten in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. Round

the choir are eleven chapels. In that of St. Benedict is an ancient tomb railed in, and containing the effigy of Archbishop Langham, who had been a monk, prior, and abbot of Westminster.

Behind the altar is the *Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor*. It extends to the fourth western pillar, and is formed by the circular sweep of the east end of the choir. This chapel is ascended by ten wooden steps. The pavement was at one time of exquisite workmanship; but the constant tread of visitors, and the depredations of idle persons in many places, have almost worn away the stone from the marbles inlaid upon them. The ground-work of this fine pavement consists of large irregular dark stones, cut into circles intersecting others, triangles within triangles, and many other geometrical figures which are filled with thousands of pieces in the above shapes, of the same valuable materials that compose the pavement above the altar. In this chapel is the ancient shrine of St. Edward, once the glory of England, but now neglected, defaced, and much abused. A few traces of it exist, but they are scarcely perceptible. Only two of its spiral pillars remain; the western, and a capital at the east, and one of these is in a very precarious state. The wooden Ionic top is much broken and covered with dust; the Mosaic is picked away in almost every part within reach, and the Latin inscription upon the architrave, is only legible in part. The shrine, the production of Pietro Calvalini, was erected by Henry the Third, upon the canonization of Edward; and this king was the last of the Saxon race. "Before the Confessor's shrine," Mr. Pennant observes, "the *spolia opima* seem to have been offered. The Scottish regalia, and their sacred chair from Scone, were offered here; and Alphonso, third son to Edward the First, who died in his childhood, presented the golden coronet of the unfortunate Welsh prince, the last Llewelyn. The Coronation

Chair, represented in the wood cut, is preserved in this chapel.



The most ancient of the coronation chairs was brought with the regalia from Scotland, by Edward the First, in the year 1297, after he had overcome John Baliol, King of Scots, in several battles, and offered here. The stone under the seat, of an oblong shape, and a rough cast, is reported to have been Jacob's pillow. The other chair was made for Queen Mary the Second ; and at coronations, one or both of these are covered with gold tissue, and placed before the altar, in the choir. In this chapel is the long rusty iron sword of Edward the First ; and the wooden part of his shield, broken and patched, rests on his tomb.

" Fourteen legendary hieroglyphics respecting the Confessor, appear round the frieze of the chapel-screen : they are extremely rude pieces of workmanship. They

describe respectively, the trial of Queen Emma; the birth of Edward; that monarch's coronation; the story of his being frightened into the abolition of the *Danegelt*, by seeing the devil dance upon the money bags; the story of his winking at the thief who was robbing his treasury; the miraculous appearance of the Saviour to him; the story of the drowning of the Danish King, by which the invasion of England was prevented; the quarrel between the boys Tosti and Harold, predicting their respective fates; the Confessor's vision of the Seven Sleepers; his vision of St. John the Evangelist, in the habit of a pilgrim; the story of curing the eyes of the blind, by washing in the Evangelist's dirty water; the Evangelist delivering a ring to the pilgrims; the pilgrims delivering the ring to the king, which he had inadvertently given to St. John as an alms, when he met him in the form of a pilgrim; this was attended," continues the legend, "with a message from the Saint, foretelling the death of the king: lastly, the consequential haste made by him to complete his pious foundation." These basso-relievos were between fifteen quatrefoils, but one is gone; every other, with a shield, has a black label along the bottom.

The screen containing these whimsical memorials was ornamented with deer and swans chained to a beacon; a female figure with an animal on her knees and painted shields of arms; but they are almost obliterated. Several iron hooks are left, from which it is supposed lamps used to be suspended. From this part buttresses ascend; between them were canopies, exceedingly rich (three of these are destroyed). The niches vary in size. Seven are for figures large as life; the middle statue is removed. The others are a man kneeling at his devotions; a King erect praying; St. George in armour piercing the dragon's throat; a female seated with her hands crossed; another monarch and St. Dionysius who

carried his head after his decapitation. Over the place where the altar of this Chapel stood are thirty statues in four ranges; they are much broken and decayed. Of the armour of Henry the Fifth which once hung round this Oratory, nothing remains but a plain rusty iron helmet, part of a saddle, and a shield without any symptom of royalty about them. Ascending the parapet facing the tomb of St. Edward, still lies the stone coffin of that saint, firmly bound with iron, and covered with dust. On the south side of the shrine just described, lies Editha, daughter of Goodwyn, Earl of Kent, and Queen of St. Edward; she died in 1118. Here is also the tomb of Henry the Third and that of his son Edward the First, surnamed Long Shanks. The Society of Antiquaries having discovered, in reading *Rymer's Fædera*, that this monarch was enclosed in wax, in a stone coffin here, to satisfy their curiosity, applied to Dr. Thomas, Dean of Westminster, for leave to have the tomb opened. This being readily granted, in the month of May 1770, the Dean, with about fifteen of the Society, attended, when on lifting the lid of the tomb, the royal body was found as described, wrapped in a strong thick linen cloth waxed on the inside: the head and face were covered with a *sudarium*, or face-cloth, of crimson sarsnet, wrapped in three folds; and the body was wrapped in fine cerecloth, closely fitted to every part, even to the fingers and face. Over this cloth was a tunic of red silk damask; above that a stole of thick white tissue crossed the breast, and on this, at six inches distant from each other, quatrefoils of filligree work of gilt metal, set with false stones, imitating rubies, sapphires, amethysts, &c. The intervals between these quatrefoils were powdered with minute white beads, tacked down in the most elegant embroidery, in form not unlike a true-lover's knot. Above these was the royal mantle of rich crimson-satin, fastened on the left shoulder with a magnificent *fibula* of gilt metal, richly chased and or-

namented with several pieces of red and four of blue transparent paste, with twenty-four more of pearl. The corpse, from the waist downwards, was covered with a rich cloth of figured gold, falling down to the feet, and tacked beneath them. On the back of each hand was a quatrefoil like those on the stole. In the king's right hand was a sceptre of copper gilt, and of elegant workmanship, reaching to the shoulders; in the left, the rod and the dove, which passed over the shoulder, and reached his ear. The dove stood on a ball, placed on three ranges of oak leaves, of enamelled green; the dove was white enamel. On the head was a crown, charged with trefoils, made of gilt metal. The head was lodged in a cavity of the stone coffin, always observable in those receptacles of the dead: the royal corpse measured six feet two inches. The rest of the Royal monuments in this chapel, which our limits prohibit us from describing, are highly worthy the notice of the curious.

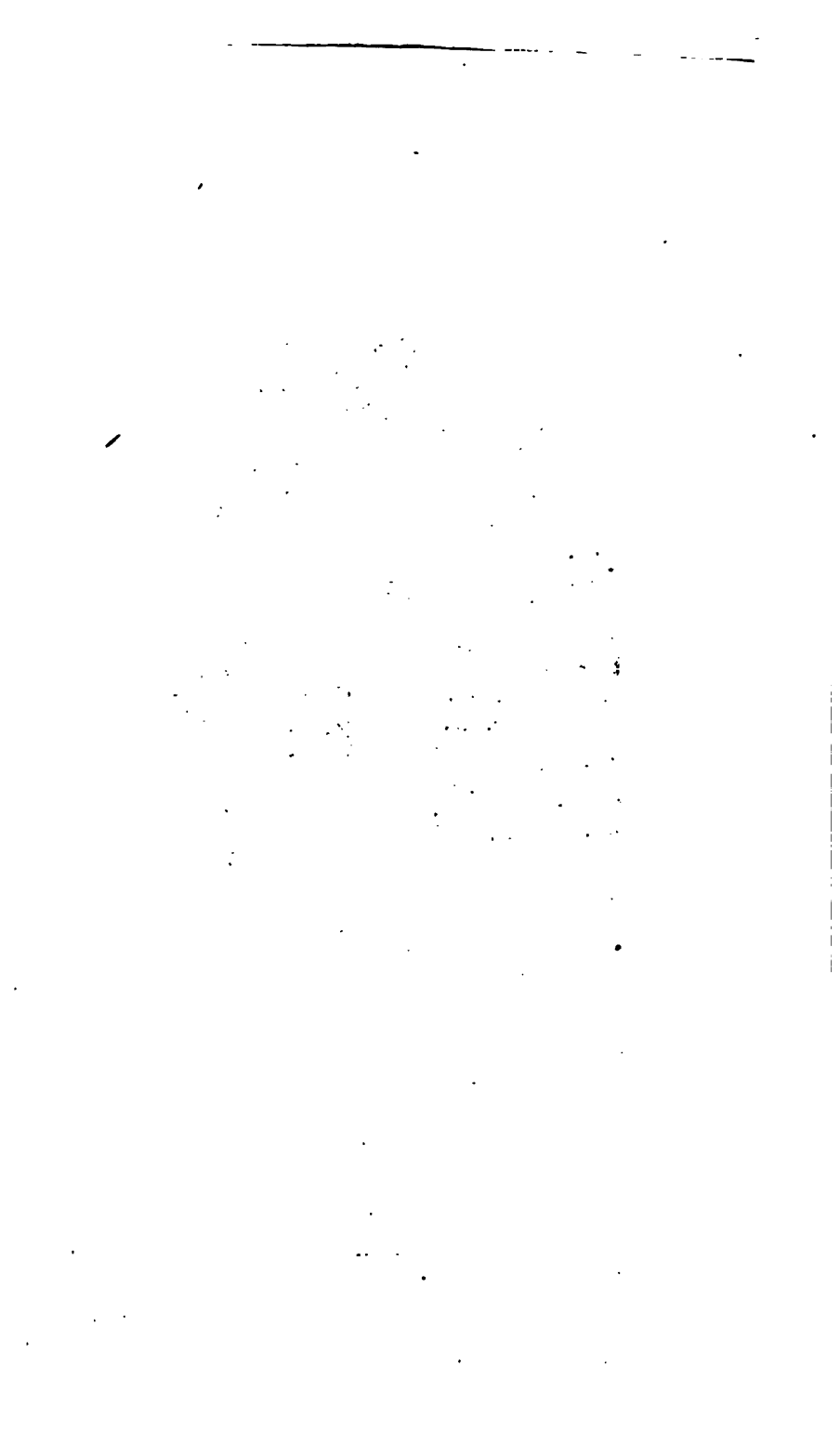
Henry the Seventh's Chapel, which has been styled the Wonder of the World, is adorned with sixteen Gothic towers, beautifully ornamented, and projecting from the building in different angles. It is situated to the east of the Abbey, to which it is so neatly joined, that, upon a superficial view, it would seem to be one and the same building: it is enlightened by a double range of windows. In the towers are niches, upon which stood a number of statues, till removed by order of the Rump Parliament; and these towers are joined to the roof by Gothic arches. The ascent to the inside is by steps of black marble, leading to the gates, which open to the body or nave of the Chapel: a door on each hand leads to the side aisles. The gates of the nave are of brass, curiously wrought in the manner of frame work, having in every other open pannel, a rose and a portcullis, alternately. The lofty ceiling is wrought with an astonishing variety of figures

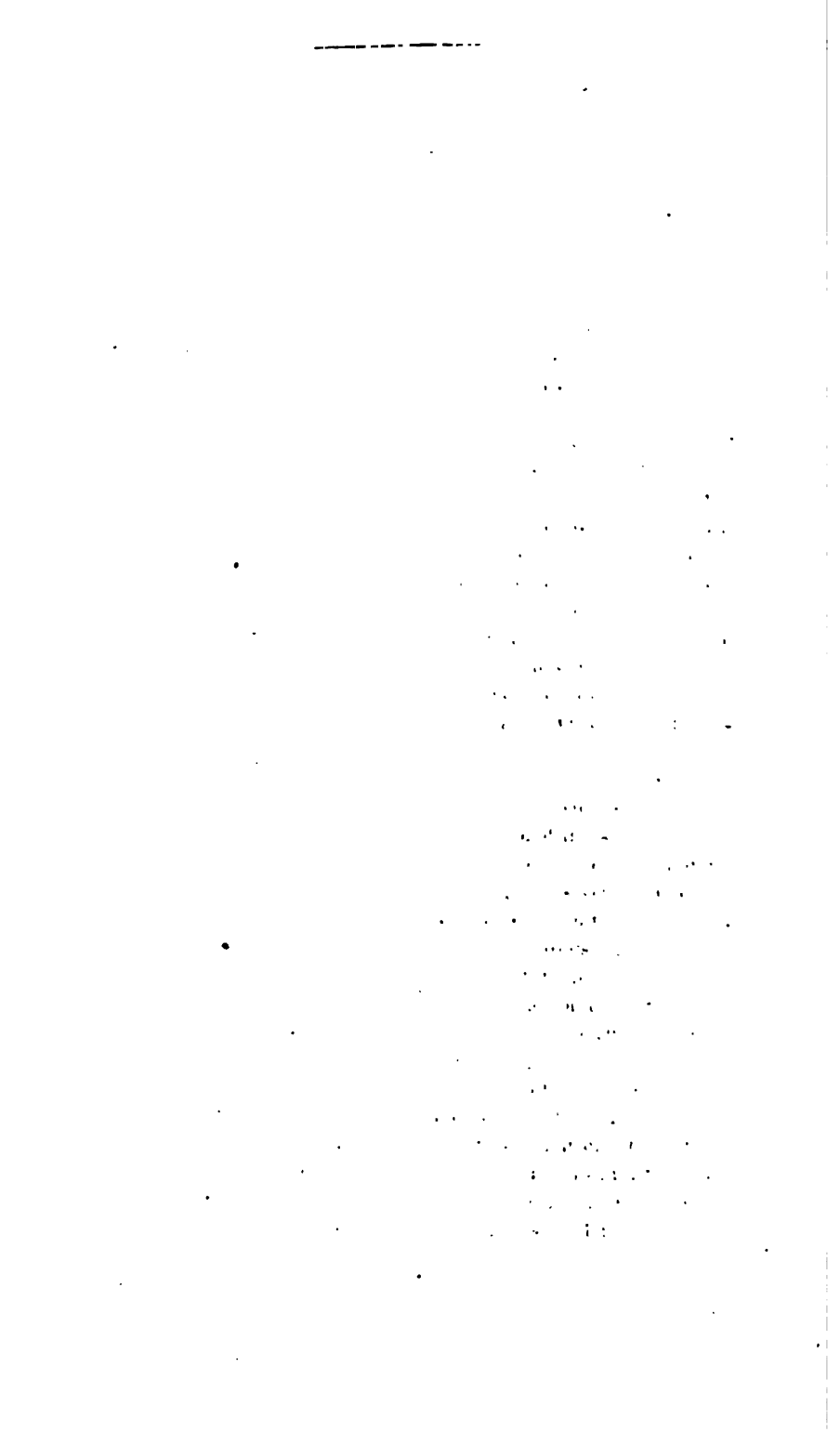
and fret work, and the stalls are of brown wainscot, with Gothic canopies. The east view, from the entrance, presents the brass chapel and tomb of the founder; and round it, where this end forms a semi-circle, are the Chapels of the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond. The walls, as well as the nave, are wrought into the most curious imagery, and contain one hundred and twenty large statues of patriarchs, saints, martyrs, and confessors, besides angels and other innumerable small figures. The numerous windows were formerly of painted or diapered glass, having in every pane a white rose, the badge of Lancaster, or an H, the initial of the founder's name. The length of this Chapel within is ninety-nine feet, the breadth twenty-six, and the height fifty-four.

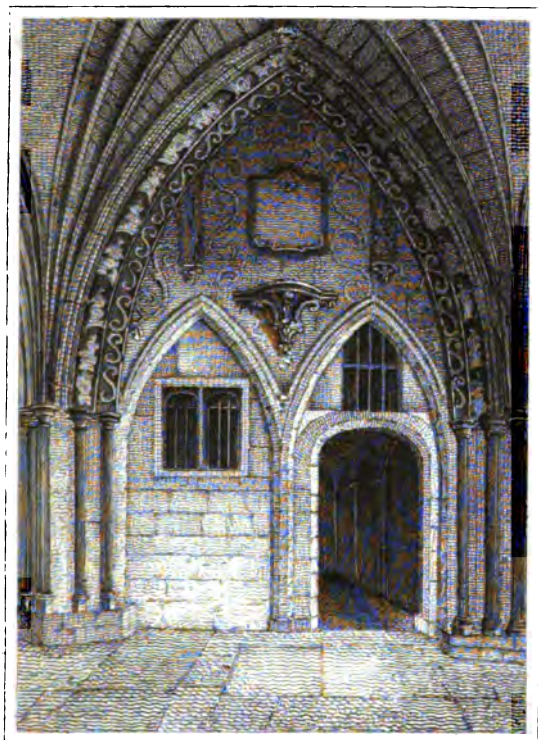
In a more detailed description of this wonderful piece of architecture, it is observed, "some new perfections may be discovered after the fiftieth examination; and first the gates of brass. The great gate is divided into sixty perfect squares, and five imperfect ones; these contain pierced crowns and portcullises, the King's initials, fleur de lis, an eagle, three thistles springing through a coronet, their stalks terminating in seven feathers, three lions, and a crown, supported by sprigs of roses: on each division of the gate is a rose, and between them dragons; some of these are broken off. The smaller gates contain twenty-eight squares each, with the above-mentioned emblems; the two pillars between the gates are twice filleted, and the capitals are foliage: the animals, badges of the King, hold fanciful shields on them, but have lost their heads, and are otherwise mutilated. The angles of the three arches are filled with lozenges, circles, and quatrefoils, with a rose in the centre of the latter. Fourteen figures of angels, habited as bishops and priests, and crowned, extend across the nave: the two corner ones are hidden by the canopies over the respective stalls of Prince Frederick

(the Duke of York) and the king's stall, bearing the flag of England and France; this canopy has no crest. From hence to the roof the space is filled by a great window of many compartments, so much intersected and arched, that a description would not be comprehended: the lower part is blank; the upper contains figures in painted glass, crosses or crowns, and fleur-de-lis, single feathers of the Prince of Wales's crest, red and blue mantles, portcullises, crowns and garters, crowns and the red rose, two roses or wheels full of red, blue, and yellow glass. But little light passes through this window, it is so near the end of the Abbey, and covered with dust. Several fragments of pinnacles of glass remain in the arches of the lower divisions, which were parts of the canopies over saints. The side aisles have four arches, hid by the stalls; the clustered pillars between them, five in number, support great arches on the roof, each of which have twenty-three small semi-quatrefoil arches on their surface, and two rich pendants or drops; there are five small drops in the centre." Four windows, very like the western, fill the spaces next the roof; all of them, more or less, containing painted glass, and red, yellow, and blue panes. Five of the windows were restored in 1815. Excellent, indeed, are the canopies, niches, and statues under these; and seventy-three statues in this chapel are all so varied in their attitudes, features, and drapery, that it is impossible to say any two are alike. The disposition of their limbs is shewn through the clothing, and the folds of their robes fall in those bold marked lines, which are the characteristics of superior sculpture and painting.

The Chapter-House, built in 1250, is on the east side of the cloisters; for its stone roof, timber was afterwards substituted. Beneath is a very singular crypt, the walls of which are eighteen feet thick, and form a firm base to the superstructure. *The Jerusalem Chamber* was anciently part of the abbot's lodgings, and is famous for



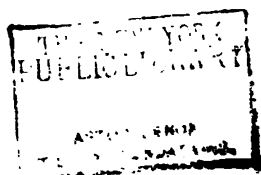




Drawn & Engraved by J. May for the Walks through London

Entrance to the Prior's House, Westminster Abbey.

Published by W. Taylor in Bond Street March 11 1817



being the place in which the ambitious Henry the Fourth ended a life of anxiety.

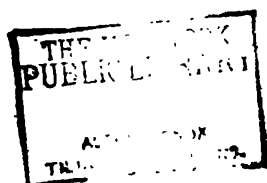
Westminster-School, erected about the year 1070, was refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, for a head and second master, and for forty students, called "King's scholars," and twelve almsmen. The broad part, on the north side of the Abbey, was appointed as a *Sanctuary*; the church belonging to it was in the form of a cross and double, the one being built over the other. Dr. Stukeley, who remembered it standing, says it was of great strength, and was not demolished without great labour, and is supposed to have been the work of the *Confessor*. Westminster Market rose on the site of this ancient fabric; and this being long disused, was taken down to make room for the new *Guildhall* for the city and liberty of Westminster.

In closing this brief account of the Abbey, by a review of its exterior, as it now appears, it may be observed, "the great door-way is of considerable depth, and contracts inwards. The sides are composed of panels, and the roof intersected with numerous ribs. On each side of the door are pedestals in empty niches, with shields in quatrefoils beneath them. A cornice extends over the whole, on which are ten niches, separated by small buttresses; they are without statues, and their canopies are cones, foliated and pinnaced. Above these is another cornice of a doubtful order: the King's, and eight other coats of arms, adorn the frieze above it. Hence arises the great window before-mentioned; it has a border of eight pointed enriched panels, a large heavy cornice over it, and a frieze inscribed *Georgis II. A. D. 1736*. The roof is pointed, and contains a small window. Two great buttresses strengthen the towers, and are considerable ornaments, with two ranges of canopied niches, unfortunately deprived of the statues on their fronts. Each tower has projecting wings panelled. The lower windows are pointed;

those above them arches, only filled with quatrefoils and circles. It is from this part that the incongruity of the new design begins in a Tuscan cornice ; then a Grecian pediment, and enrichments over the dial of the clock, with a plain window, pannels, and battlements. The truly great and excellent architect, Sir Christopher Wren, reprobates irreconcilable mixtures in such designs ; “ I shall speedily prepare perfect drafts and models, such as I conceive proper to agree with the original scheme of the architect, without any modern mixtures to shew my inventions.” The ancient front of the Jerusalem Chamber obstructs the view of the south tower ; it has a square window of a horizontal direction, and three upright mullions, with a battlement repaired with bricks. The wall extends some distance westward, when it terminates in modernized houses, against the end of which is the ruin of a great arch of decayed stone, leading to *Dean's Yard*.

The north side of the Abbey has nine buttresses, each of five gradations, with windows to the side aisles, and over them semi-windows filled with quatrefoil. These buttresses join the nave by slender arches ; the wall finishes with battlements. The niches on the buttresses still remain, though there are but four statues, which appear but little injured, and are excellent figures.

What Sir Christopher Wren said of the north side, nearly one hundred years past, is strictly descriptive at this moment—“ The stone is decayed four inches deep, and falls off perpetually in great scales.” And so indeed has the casing intended to repair it from the north transept to the towers, leaving a decayed, corroded, and weather-beaten surface, half black, and half the colour of the stones. The front of the transept is less injured, because most of the heavy rains are from the west ; and the north sides remain perfectly smooth and good, as Sir Christopher Wren left them.

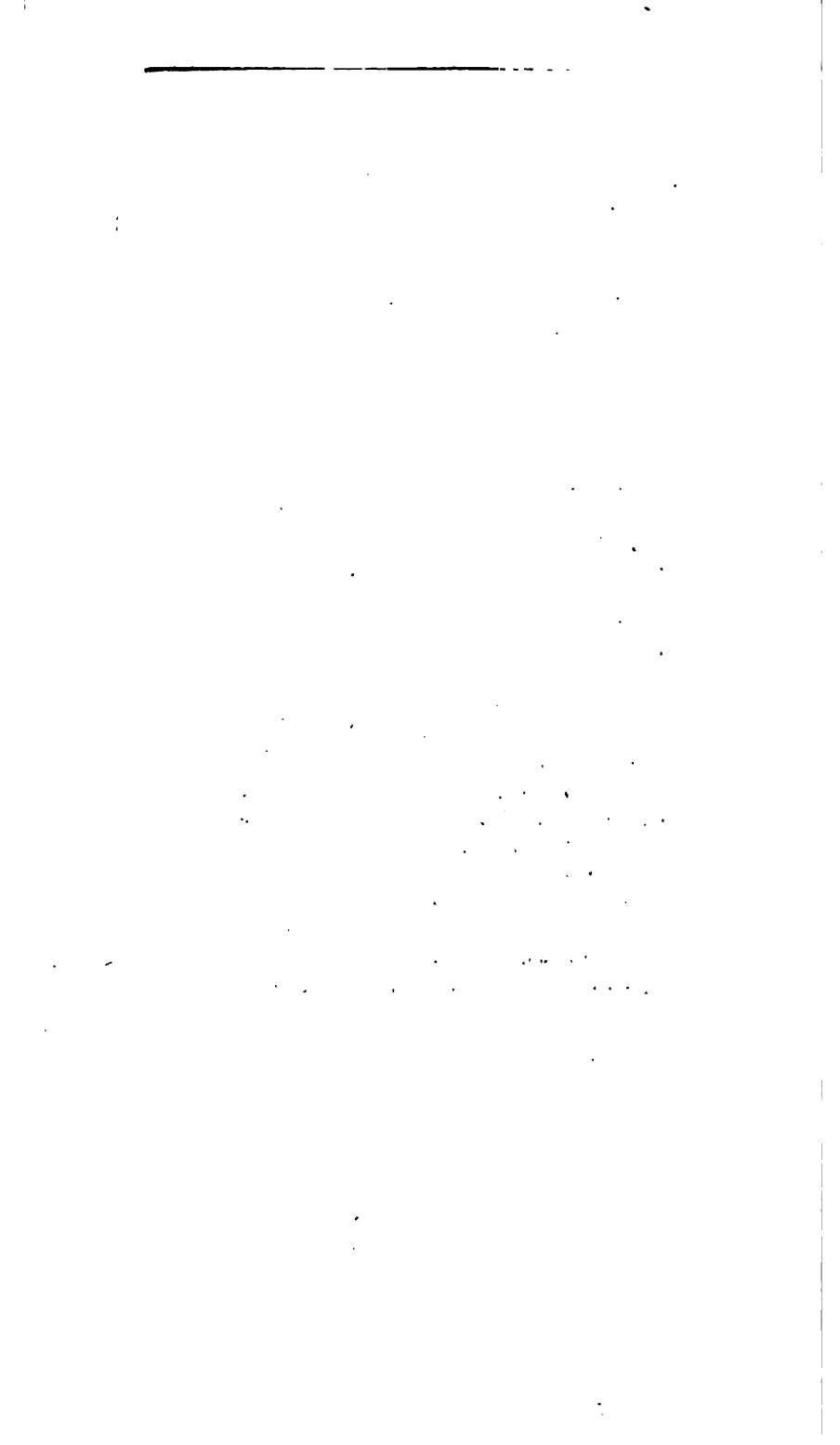




Engraved & coloured by W. H. Stiles for the W. H. Stiles, London

Entrance to St. Edward's Chapel, Westminster Abbey

Published by H. Laurie, New St. and Strand, Feb. 21. 1837.



The great door is an arch from four large pillars on each side, whose capitals are singularly beautiful. Within them is a range of ten circles, enclosing stars on the roof, and on the sides arched pannels. The wall is of considerable thickness, adorned by six columns on both sides. The space over the principal entrance has a vast circle of circles, and within it another of pointed pannels; and in a third, others with the arms of Edward the Confessor for a centre. Above the whole is a range of pierced arches. Four enormous buttresses secure the front; those at the angles terminate in octagons, and connect with the upper part of the walls, over the side aisles, by strong arches.

All the chapels that project on the north-east and south-east, are in their designs like the body of the church; those to the north are enclosed by a row of handsome houses, so near "that there is no room left for raising of scaffolds and ladders, nor for a passage for bringing materials." This was the complaint of Sir Christopher, who also hoped the sovereign power would take compassion on the chapel of St. Mary, the sepulture of the royal family.

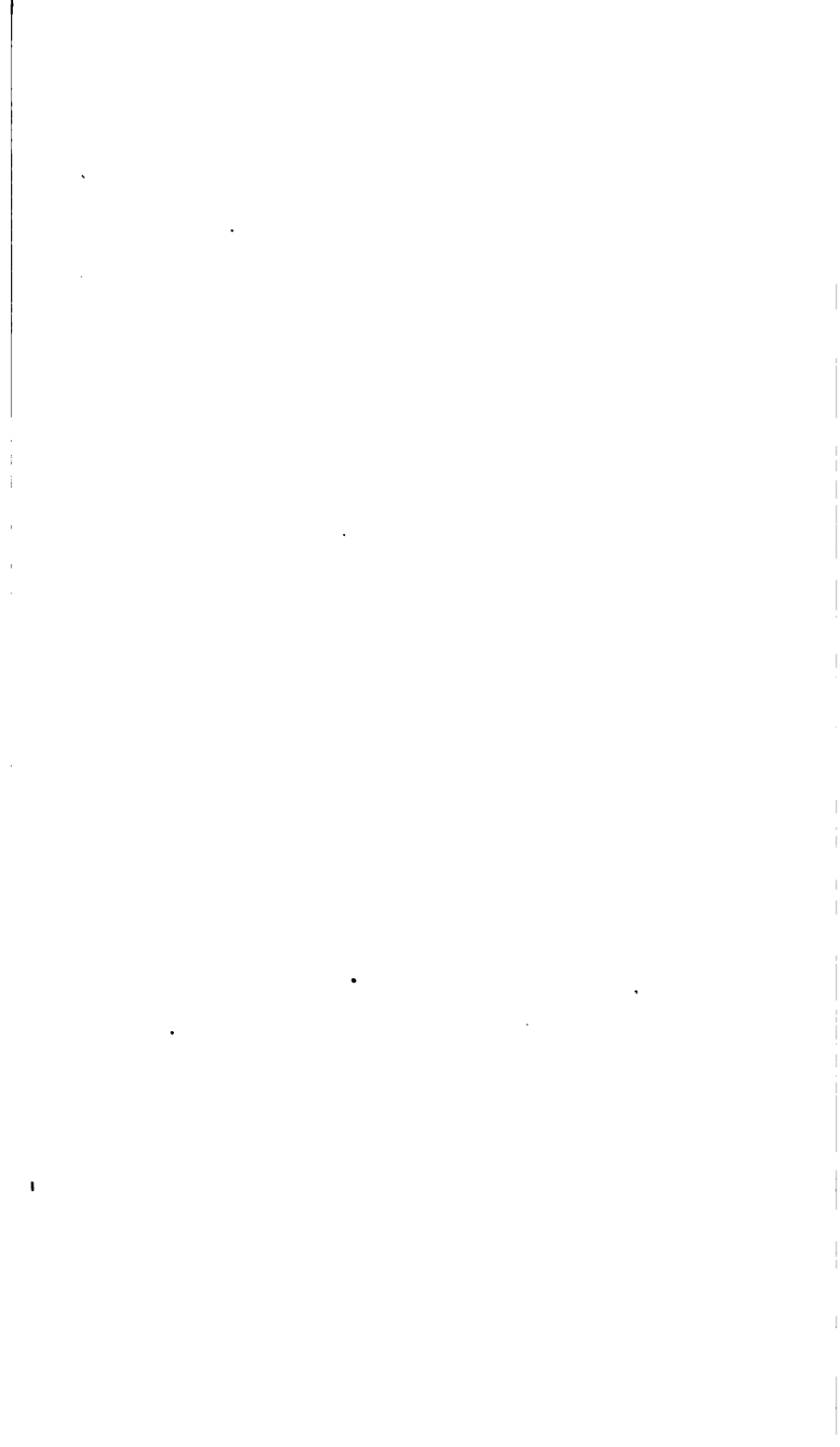
All these earnest wishes of this great man are now in the fairest way of being soon realized; the work of renovation is far advanced, and already excites the attention of every foreigner. The repairs on the south side of the Abbey are still perfect. The chapter-house, which hides all the south end of the transept, is protected on the east by a vast pierced buttress, with very large pointed windows, now filled up: they had each one mullion, in the shape of the letter Y. A very transient and imperfect sight is to be obtained of the front of the transept, and that from the cloisters only; four huge buttresses support it: the six buttresses on the outside of the nave have their bases without the walls of the cloister. "This manner of contriving them," Sir Christopher Wren says, "was the work of a bold

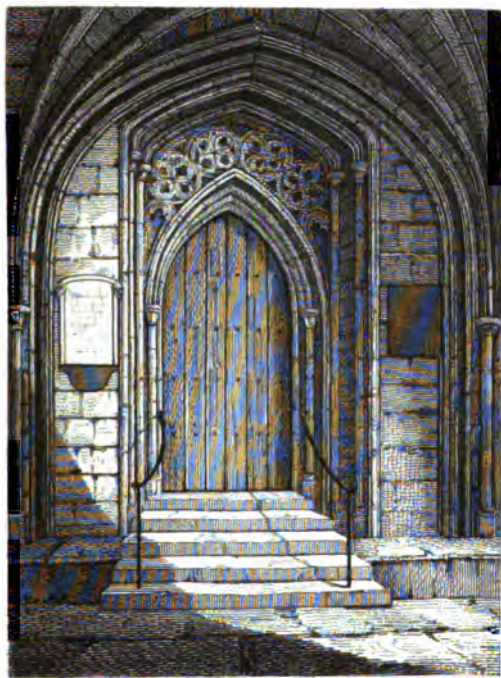
but ignorant architect, for flattering the honour of the monks."

At the entrance of the cloisters from *Dean's Yard*, much remains of the walls of the original buildings; and where sash windows and other alterations are not introduced, they bear all the marks of venerable age and decay. *Dean's Yard* is certainly an odd mixture of decayed grandeur. There is a silent monastic air in the small court from which is the entrance to the *Jerusalem chamber*, which has also undergone various alterations, from the Reformation to the present time. It is now used for a Chapter-house. The picture of Richard the Second, so often engraved, now adorns this room; and, with some tapestry, an old chimney-piece, and a little painted glass, remind the antiquary of past days.

Two anti-chambers are more in their original state; in one is a handsome niche. *The Abbot's Hall* is on the western side, and contains a gallery; at the south end, east of the passage leading to the school, is a long ancient building, whose basement story is roofed with semi-circular groined arches, arising from pillars with handsome capitals. At the north end, the Regalia is said to have been kept. The upper story is used as the school-room. This building, if we may pronounce from the Saxon style, is the most ancient in the precincts of the Abbey. Very little is left of the lesser cloisters. Near it is another portion or room of equal antiquity. The place here in which the records of the House of Lords were kept, was originally a great tower, but is now greatly altered, as is likewise the inside of the Old Chapter House, to make room for the Treasury Records of the Exchequer and Domesday Book. The roof, as usual in such buildings, is supported by a central column; but the galleries, shelves, and presses, defy description. However, fragments in some places, and large portions in others of walls, gates, &c. may





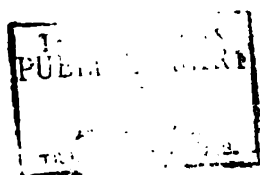


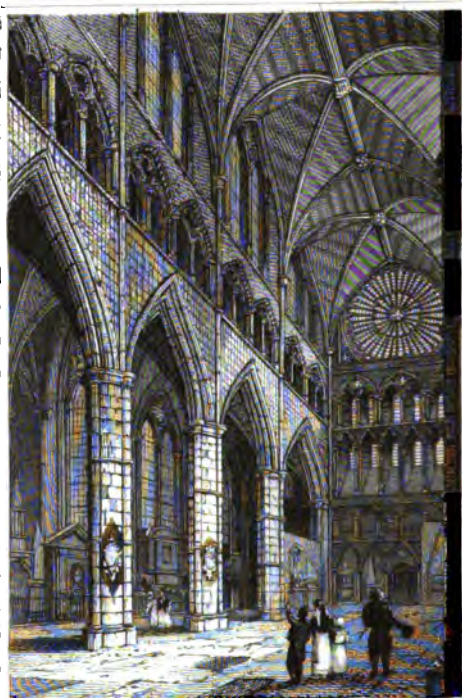
Engraved by T. Bigham from a Drawing by E. B. for the Walls, & the Architectural.

Entrance to the Nave from the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Feb. 1, 1857.







From the West End by J. H. Johnson from the House of Commons

Interior of Westminster Abbey

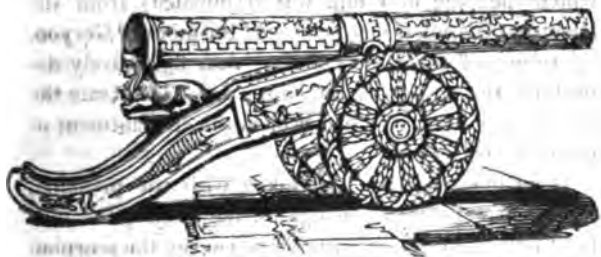
Printed by H. Davis, New Bond Street, London



be found in many directions, by which means the ancient enclosure of these extensive buildings might be traced with considerable accuracy.

We must pass over the monuments, &c. in the interior, as being in themselves almost sufficient to occupy a small volume.

We now proceed to *St. James's Park*, which is of an oblong form, and nearly two miles in circumference. The beauty of this park is heightened by the prospect of the Green Park, separated from it by an iron railing, but which gradually rises into a fine verdant eminence, called Constitution Hill. The Green Park extends to Piccadilly, and leads to Hyde Park. In *St. James's Park* the guards parade every day between ten and eleven o'clock; this, with a full band of music, renders it very lively and attractive. On the north side of the parade, within a *chaux-de-frise* fence, is the celebrated piece of Turkish ordnance, represented in the wood cut.



It is of great length, and was taken by the British troops at Alexandria in Egypt, during the revolutionary war. It is mounted on a very handsome carriage, ornamented with hieroglyphics.

St. James's Park affords many pleasant walks, and is

a grand thoroughfare from London and Westminster to Chelsea, Kensington, &c. At the east end, facing the Treasury, is the spacious parade for the exercise of the horse and foot-guards. This spot has lately received the singular embellishment, known by the common appellation of the Prince Regent's Bomb. The history of this celebrated piece of ordnance, which was first exposed to public view on the 12th of August 1816, is as follows :

In 1812, the city of Cadiz having endured a long siege by the French, it was raised on the 24th and 25th of August, when, amongst the artillery abandoned by the French to the Spaniards, was an enormous mortar, which, being left spiked, was, with one of smaller dimensions, presented by the Cortes to the Prince Regent. It had been employed in throwing shells the immense distance of three miles ; and it has actually thrown to the distance of three miles and a half.

Soon after its arrival at Woolwich, orders were issued for constructing an appropriate carriage. An emblem has been selected (in allegorical allusion to the means by which the siege of Cadiz was terminated) from the labours of Hercules, who destroyed the monster Geryon, the tyrant of the isle of Gades, thus figuratively describing the raising of the siege, and to illustrate the fame of the hero, who had broken the enchantment of the modern Geryon.

Some liberties have been taken with the principal figure, in substituting wings for the heads ; the tails twist round to the vent, in order to convey the scorpion fire. The heads of the tyrant's guardian dog are represented in the alternate state of activity and repose, to denote eternal watchfulness.

Its station being fixed on the Parade in St. James's Park, a few yards from the iron railing enclosing the canal, and immediately opposite the centre of the Horse-Guards, the work proceeded within a canvas

enclosure. On Thursday, August 2, the mortar was lifted on a carriage, cast in gun-metal, under the direction of General Cuppage. It was four years in completing.

On the breech of the gun is the founder's inscription :

" No. 7,390—Seville, 11 de Marco, 1811."

The length of the mortar is eight feet ; the diameter of its bore at the mouth is twelve inches ; its weight, five tons.—The pedestal is nine feet long, four feet wide, two feet eight inches high, and weighs five tons and a half : it was cast all in one piece. The total weight of the mortar, its carriage, and pedestal, is about fifteen tons. The height of the whole, from the ground, is about nine feet and a half. The mouth of the mortar points at an elevation of forty-three degrees over the Horse-Guards. The front of the pedestal bears the Prince's plume of feathers in alto-relievo. The following are in raised brass letters :—

INSCRIPTION ON THE BACK OF THE PEDESTAL :

" Constructed in the Carriage Department, Royal Arsenal, EARL of MULGRAVE, Master-General, 1814."

INSCRIPTION ON THE SOUTH SIDE, NEXT WESTMINSTER ABBEY :

Devictis, a WELLINGTON, Duce propre Salamancam, Gallis,
Solutaque exinde GADIUM obsidione, hanc, quam, aspictis,
Basi superimpositam BOMBARDAM, Vi Præditam adhuc inaudita
Ad urbem portumque GADITANIUM destruendum, confiatum
Et a copiis turbatis relictam, CORTES HISPANICI pristinorum
haudquaquam

Beneficiorum obliti, summæ venerationis testimonio donaverunt
GEORGIO : ILLUS : PRINC :

Qui in perpetuam rei Memoriam, hoc loco ponendam, et his ornamentis decorandam, jussit.

INSCRIPTION ON THE NORTH SIDE, NEXT CARLTON HOUSE :

To commemorate
The raising of the Siege of CADIZ, in consequence of the glorious
victory gained by the

DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Over the French, near SALAMANCA, on the XXII. of July,
M.DCCC

This MORTAR, cast for the destruction of that great Port, with
powers surpassing all others,
And abandoned by the BESIEGERS on their RETREAT,
Was presented, as a token of respect and gratitude, by the
SPANISH NATION
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

This chimera of its kind, has been by some persons, compared to the chimerical imagination of its former master, Buonaparte. Those who notice curious coincidences will observe, that as Homer's chimera was overcome by Bellerophon, so Buonaparte's surrendered to the British ship of war of the same name. Nor can any one deny that a strong similarity exists between Homer's chimera, as translated by Pope, and this extraordinary piece of ordnance :

First dire chimera's conquest was enjoin'd,
A mingled monster of no mortal kind ;
Behind a dragon's fiery tail was spread,
A goat's rough body bore a lion's head ;
Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire,
Her gaping throat emits infernal fire.
This pest he* slew.

But, added to its natural beauties, this park perhaps never appeared in greater splendour than in the summer of 1814, when, in honor of the allied sovereigns who visited England, the beautiful *Chinese Bridge* was first erected over the canal.

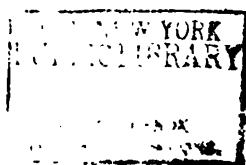
Upon the centre of this bridge an elegant and lofty pagoda was then constructed, consisting of seven pyramidal stories. The pagoda was illuminated with gas lights ; and brilliant fireworks, both fixed and missile, were displayed from every division of this structure ;

* Bellerophon.



These bridges of James' Park.

Exhib. 100 to 107, Exhibitions Road, "Mar. 1927"



the pagoda was consumed by accident. Various smaller temples, and other columns on the bridge, were also vividly illuminated. The canal was at the same time provided with handsomely decorated boats, and the whole margin of the lawn surrounded with booths for refreshment, open marquees with seats, &c. The Mall was illuminated all the way along with Chinese lanterns, the whole forming a kind of *Vauxhall* upon an enlarged scale. In the Green Park, the grand fireworks were displayed from a fortress or castle, the ramparts being an hundred feet square, surmounted by a round tower in the centre, about sixty feet in diameter, and rising about fifty feet above the ramparts; whilst Hyde Park had been occupied by shews, drinking-booths, &c. like a fair, during the *Naumachia*, or sham fight between a number of vessels on the Serpentine river; among others were exhibited, the celebrated manœuvre of Admiral Nelson in breaking the enemy's line at Trafalgar. In the afternoon, the lawn in the front of Buckingham-House, was enclosed for the purpose of filling and sending up a balloon, which ascended about five o'clock, with Mr. Sadler, junior, in a fine style. This, and the effects of the various fire-works exhibited till a very late hour at night, may be more easily conceived than described.

Nearly opposite to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, viz. at the distance of about thirty feet, is the parish church of *St. Margaret, Westminster*. This structure, ascribed to Edward the Confessor, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward the First, by the parishioners and the merchants of the Wool Staple, its chancel excepted, which was added by the Abbot of Westminster. It has been several times repaired; but, last of all, completely in 1808. It was then decorated with a richly-ornamented pulpit and desk, and a new organ, and the Speaker's Chair, placed in the front of the west gallery. Among the numerous monuments here, that of Sir Walter

Raleigh merits particular attention; however, the greatest ornament of this fabric is its fine painted window, representing the whole history of the Crucifixion of Christ, in a most masterly style, originally intended for Henry the Seventh's Chapel. Round the cross are the Roman officers, and some of the Jewish rulers: at the foot are Mary Magdalen, and Mary, the wife of Cleophas; the latter stands in the front, and is represented as fainting. On the right of the cross is the Roman Centurion on horseback, who, with a lance, pierces the Saviour's side. Behind the cross, a little to the left, Jerusalem appears in perspective: on the right is the penitent, and on the left the impenitent thief. On the left, in a niche, is St. George of Cappadocia, completely armed, and holding in his hands, partly unfurled, a white banner, charged with a red cross; behind him a red dragon lies at his feet. The second figure, on the right hand, is St. Catharine, the virgin, a martyr of Alexandria, resting her left hand on a sword: at the bottom, towards the left, is a hermit holding something like a root: on the right, towards the bottom, is a wheel, the emblem of her torture. The third figure, on the left hand, under St. George, is Henry the Seventh at his devotions, in his royal robes, crowned with a diadem, and kneeling under a canopy of state, with a book before him. The fourth figure, on the right hand, under St. Catharine, is that of Elizabeth, Henry's consort, kneeling under a state-canopy, with a book before her. Above the whole is a row of six small panes, containing representations of angels attendant on the Crucifixion. On the left, in a small pane, is the moon, and on the opposite side the sun, alluding to the preternatural darkness at the time of the Crucifixion. On the left of these figures, over the moon, is a white rose within a red one, alluding to the union of the houses of York and Lancaster. On the opposite side, over the sun, is a

pomegranate, another allusion to the descent of these houses from the royal line of Spain. This beautiful window was originally intended as a present from the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, to Henry the Seventh; but the king dying before it was completed, it fell into the hands of the Abbot of Waltham, who kept it in his church till the Dissolution. To preserve it, Robert Fuller, the last abbot, sent it to New Hall, a seat of the Butlers, in Wiltshire. From this family it was purchased by Thomas Villars, Duke of Buckingham: his son sold it to General Monk, who caused this window to be buried under ground. Monk well knew that if it fell into the hands of the Puritans, they would not fail to demolish so fine an effort of genius and talent; as it is said, that during these disgraceful times, they destroyed no less than eight hundred of these productions of art. After the Restoration, Monk replaced it in his chapel at New Hall. Subsequent to General Monk's death, John Olmius, Esq. demolished this chapel, but preserved the window, in hopes of selling it for some church. After laying a long time cased up, Mr. Conyers bought it for his chapel near Epping: here it remained till his son built a new house; and this gentleman finally selling it to the Committee appointed for repairing and beautifying St. Margaret's, Westminster, after a lapse of nearly three hundred years, it occupies a place immediately contiguous to that for which it was originally designed.

Great George-Street forms a very handsome avenue from Westminster Bridge to St. James's Park. *Duke-Street* also, which faces the Park, with other good houses, contained one built by Judge Jefferies; which, after being a short time in the possession of his son, was purchased by Government for the use of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and one of the wings

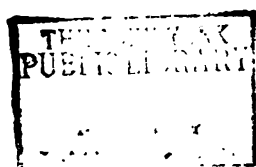
was converted into a Chapel of Ease to St. Margaret's parish.

Long Ditch, over which Maud, Queen to Henry the First, erected a bridge, leads to Tothill-Street and Broad Way, in which is another Chapel of Ease, called New Chapel, completed in 1636, by the bounty of Archbishop Laud.

Nearly opposite Broad Way is an avenue to *Queen-Square*.—This contains a chapel and one of the Police offices.

At the south end of James-Street, which contains a pleasant row of good houses opposite the Park, is *The Westminster Infirmary*.—This noble foundation commenced in the year 1719.

Tothill Fields, during the great plague, had some houses appointed as *Pest Houses*, which, standing quite detached, are still known by the appellation of the *Five Chimnies*. This spot is further remarkable for a number of charities, viz. The Grey Coat Hospital; the Green Coat Hospital; Emanuel Hospital, or Lady Ann Dacre's Alms-houses; twelve alms-houses, founded by John Palmer, B. D. in 1654; besides Mrs. Kifford's, Mr. Hill's, Mr. Cornelius Vanden's, a charity school in Duck-Lane, &c. &c. The prison called Tothill Fields Bridewell, in this vicinity, merited the unqualified commendations of the philanthropic Mr. Howard. We may add, that a part of this district, nearly as bad as the worst part of St. Giles's, is now formed into a neat square, and one of the most spacious in London: each side consists of elegantly-constructed houses, somewhat in the cottage style. The area still serves as a play-ground to the Westminster scholars, and the square itself derives its name from their late venerable preceptor, Dr. Vincent. The new road to Vauxhall Bridge runs immediately to the rear of the west side of this square; and since the road was constructed, a number of new houses, and even new streets, are

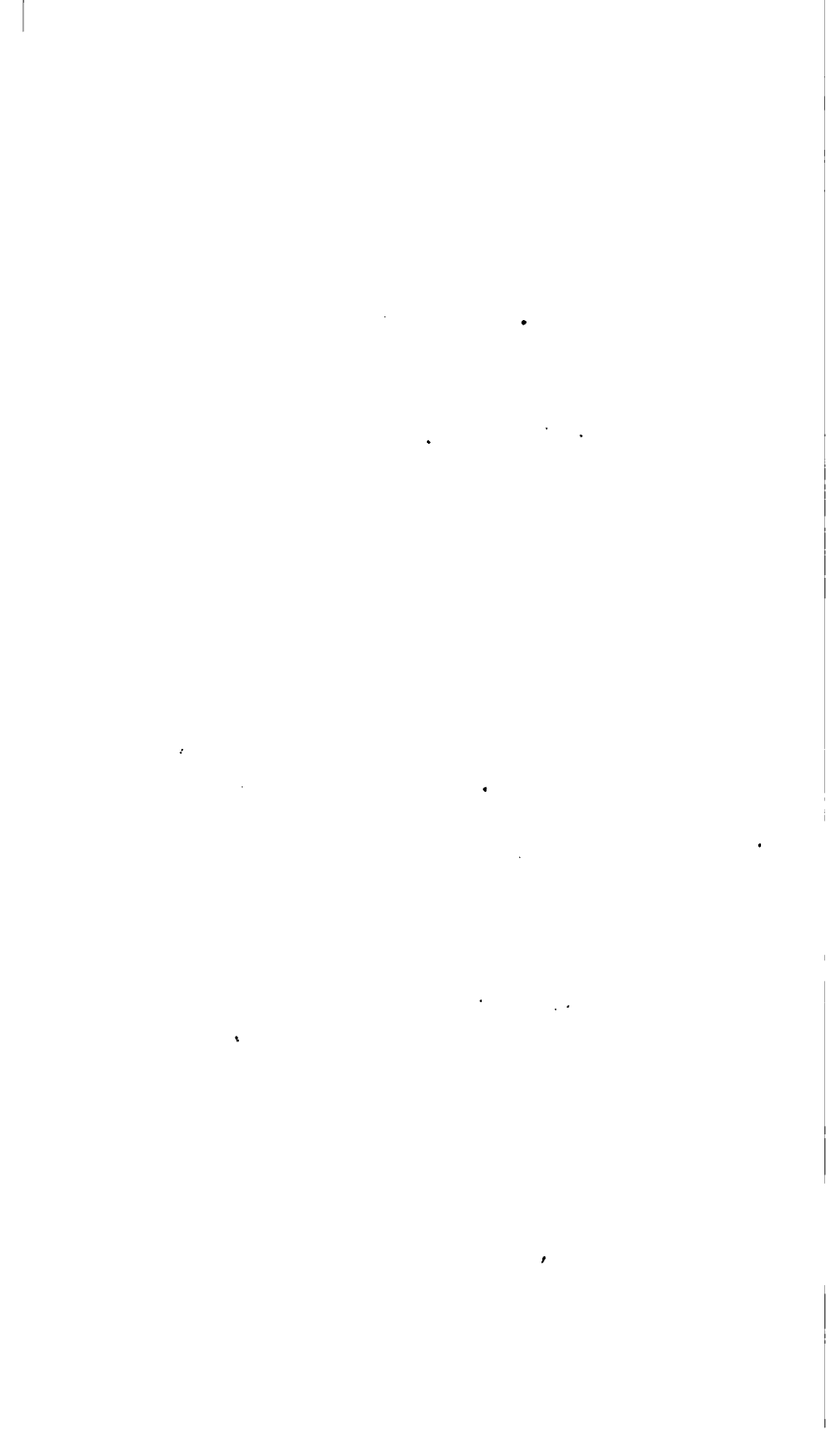




Drawn & Engraved by J. H. St. John del. for the Publisher, London.
Buckingham House, St. James's Park.

Published by Mr. R. B. Smith, 10, St. James's Street, London.





building on each side, especially since the bridge was thrown open.

Returning through James-Street, we arrive at Buckingham Gate, near which stood *Tart Hall*, built for the wife of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1638. This house, in which was preserved the last remains of the Arundelian marbles, was pulled down about the year 1720.

Pimlico has increased from a few houses to a considerable town, having a number of handsome houses, and a chapel.

At the west end of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall, stands the Queen's Palace, which, till 1762, when his present majesty bought it, was called *Buckingham-House*.—This edifice, a mixture of brick and stone, has a park and a canal behind, with a good garden. The spacious court fronting St. James's Park is enclosed with iron rails, and has offices on each side separated from the house by two wings of bending piazzas and arched galleries, supported by pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. Each front of the house has Corinthian and Tuscan pilasters.

On the north side of the Park is *Carleton House*, built by the late Mr. Holland, as the residence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It contains several magnificent apartments, and one of the most complete armouries in the world. The colonade fronting Pall Mall does not partake of that grandeur of style exhibited by the Adams in the colonade at Sion House, near Brentford. The front of Carleton House is evidently too low, and consequently affords but one range of spacious apartments, recently connected by large folding doors, and thus opening to an enriched Gothic conservatory; but it allows of nothing more than a diminutive attic, with very small windows. The façade has a centre and two wings rusticated, without pilasters, an entablature and balustrade, which conceal the roof.

The portico consists of six composite columns, with a pediment, an enriched frieze, and a tympanum, crowned with the Prince's arms; but all the windows are without pediments, except two in the wings. The gardens behind Carlton House are very beautiful, and seem as retired as if they were in the country. The stables at the east end are of brick, and in form semicircular. The new conservatory is a rich display of what is called the florid Gothic style, seventy-two feet in length, twenty-three in breadth, and twenty feet high.

Adjoining to Carlton House Gardens are those belonging to the residence of Henry Frederick, late Duke of Cumberland, brother to His present Majesty. It was originally built for Prince Edward, Duke of York, another brother, but was subsequently occupied by a subscription club, and called *The Albion Hotel*.

Marlborough-House was built in the reign of Queen Anne, at the expense of 40,000*l*. It is a large brick edifice, ornamented with stone; the first story is crowned with an attic above the cornice. A small colonade extends on the side of the area next the wings, and the opposite side is occupied by offices. The apartments within are noble and well-disposed. In the vestibule, at the entrance, is painted the Battle of Blenheim or Hochstet, in which the most remarkable scene is the taking of Marshal Tallard. The figures of the great Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and General Cadogan, are finely executed.

St. James's Palace was originally an hospital founded by some devout citizens of London, before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous females; this foundation being afterwards augmented by the addition of eight brethren, the hospital was rebuilt in the reign of Henry the Third. When this hospital was surrendered, with many others, during the rapacious reign of Henry the Eighth, its revenues amounted to 100*l*. per annum. Henry demolished most of the old fabric, and on its

My new all Model.

Published by W. Charles New Bond Street, London.

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• The following are all the
• names of the persons who have been
• given prizes by the Board of
• Education, New York City.
• The names of the winners are as follows:

(1) *John A. Smith*

It is a story of the life of a man who was born in the year 1800, and who died in the year 1850. The story is told in a simple and straightforward manner, and is full of interest and detail. The author has done a good deal of research, and has gathered up a great deal of material. The result is a book that is both interesting and informative. It is a book that is well worth reading.

the fact that the "new" and "old" are not mutually exclusive. The "new" is not a replacement of the "old," but a continuation of it. The "old" is not a relic of the past, but a living tradition that shapes the present. The "new" is not a rejection of the "old," but a transformation of it. The "old" is not a static entity, but a dynamic process that evolves over time. The "new" is not a static entity, but a dynamic process that evolves over time. The "old" is not a static entity, but a dynamic process that evolves over time. The "new" is not a static entity, but a dynamic process that evolves over time.

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Drawn and Engraved by Long for the Walls, through London.

Edizione del 1847. 100 mini. 1000 copie. 1000 copie.

Published by W. Larkins New Bond Street, London.

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ASTOR LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

site founded the present palace, called by Stow "a goodly manor." Though the exterior of St. James's is inconsiderable, it certainly is not mean. It is a brick building, and the entrance to the rooms of state is by a staircase that opens into the principal court next to Pall Mall; at the top of this are two guard rooms, one on the left called the Queen's, and the other the King's guard-room. Immediately beyond the latter is the Presence Chamber, now used only as a passage to the principal rooms. The Presence Chamber opens into the centre room, called the Privy Chamber, where there is a canopy, under which His Majesty used to receive private addresses. On the right are two drawing-rooms, one within the other, and at the upper end of the further one, a throne with its canopy; here the King receives corporation addresses: the nearer room is a kind of anti-chamber, where the nobility are permitted to sit down, whilst their Majesties are present in the further room, there being stools and sofas for that purpose. In the grand drawing-room is a large magnificent chandelier of gilt silver, and in the grand levee-room, a very noble bed, with furniture of crimson velvet, manufactured in Spitalfields.

Among the pictures in this palace are those of Jeffery Hudson, the dwarf of Henry Lord Darnley, consort of Mary Queen of Scots, and father of James the First, his hand resting on his brother Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, in a black gown; the famous picture of Mabuse of Adam and Eve, with the curious anachronisms of navels, a fountain richly carved, &c. &c.

On the west side of the court-yard is the *Chapel Royal*, a plain contracted room, supposed to have been the same used as when belonging to the hospital; the ceiling is divided into small painted squares. The service here is performed in the same manner as at cathedrals; its establishment is a dean, usually the Bishop of London, a lord-almoner, a sub-dean, and forty-eight

chaplains, who preach in their turns before the Royal family. There are also twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organists, ten choristers, a serjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the vestry, &c.

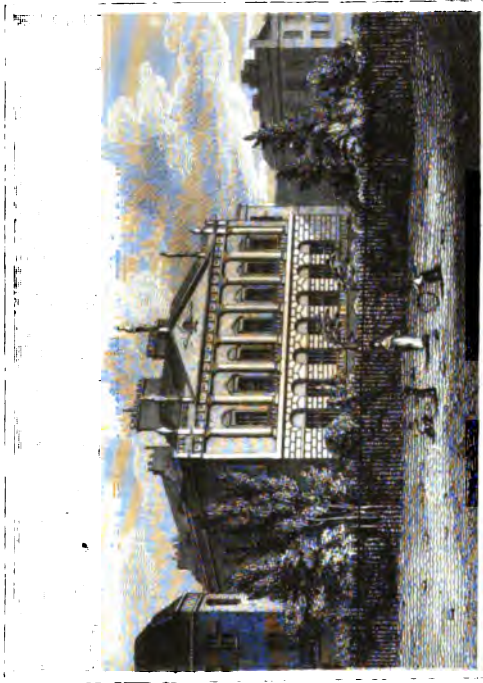
The other parts of this palace are very irregular in their form, consisting of several courts. Some of these have been appropriated to the use of the branches of the Royal family: others are occupied by the King's servants, or granted as a benefit to their occupiers.

Cleveland Row.—Berkshire-House, which formerly stood here, was purchased by Charles the Second, of one of the Earls of Berkshire, and presented by him to that "beautiful fury," Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland.

A passage leads from hence to the *Green Park*. The *Wilderness*, with the *Ranger's Lodge*, the *Lawn*, the *Water*, the *Walks*, and the extensive prospects, render it extremely beautiful. The east side is ornamented with the houses of many of the nobility, with gardens before them. *Spencer House* is one of the most worthy of notice; the Park front of this mansion is ornamented to a high degree, though the pediment in it is too lofty, and has not the grace and majesty of the low Grecian pediment. The statues on the pediment, and the vases at each extremity, must be mentioned with approbation, as they are in a good style, and judiciously disposed. The interior of *Spencer House* is not inferior to the outside; but its chief ornament is THE LIBRARY.



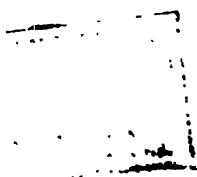
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Drawn & Engraved by W. H. Miller for the People through L. Miller

East Spencer House New York

Published by W. H. Miller, New York, 1867.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
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WALK XI.

Commencing at Charing-Cross by the Haymarket through Pall Mall, part of Piccadilly, and Hyde Park Corner; return through Oxford-Street, taking in the North Side of the Metropolis undescribed.

IN the days of Charles the Second, the *Haymarket* and *Hedge-Lane*, had names, but they were literally lanes, bounded by hedges, and all beyond to the north-east and west, was entirely country. In the fine plan of London, published by Faithorn in 1658, the only house that appears at the end next to Piccadilly is the *Gaming House*.

Windmill-Street consisted of disjointed houses, and a windmill, standing in a field on the west side; all the space occupied by the streets radiating from the Seven Dials was, at that period, open ground.

Leicester-Fields was not then built upon, but *Leicester-House* was then standing. The first house was founded by one of the Sydneys, Earls of Leicester. It was for a short time the residence of Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, the titular Queen of Bohemia, who died here in February 1661. This house, it has been observed, "was successively the *pouting* place of princes;" the late king, when Prince of Wales, after he had quarrelled with his father, lived here several years. His son Frederick followed his example, and died here. In 1658, *The Military Yard* stood behind Leicester-House; and in the reign of Charles the Second, Major Foubert kept his academy here for riding, and other exercises, till he moved to *Swallow-Street*, opposite to Conduit-Street, in the avenue that still retains the name of *Major Foubert's Passage*.

Gerard-Street derived its name from *Gerard House*,

which belonged to the brave Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield, one of the lords who presented James, Duke of York, at the King's Bench bar, as a Popish recusant.

Coventry-House stood on the site of *Coventry-Street*, and was the residence of Henry Coventry, Secretary of State, who died here in 1686, and this is supposed to have stood on the site of the old gaming-house before mentioned.

Jermyn and *St. Alban's-Streets* took their names from the gallant Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, supposed to have married the Queen Dowager, Henrietta Maria, after the death of Charles the First, whose spirit was observed to have been awed by her *subject* spouse.

The *Pest-House Fields*, about the site of Carnaby-Market, took their name from a lazaretto, built there in the time of the dreadful plague, by Lord Craven, who remained in London the whole time.

In 1700, *Old Bond-Street* was built no farther than the west end of *Clifford'-Street*. *New Bond-Street* was at that time an open field, called *Conduit-Mead*.

George-Street, *Hanover-Square*, with its church, rose about the same time : the church was finished in 1724. In 1716 *Hanover-Square* and *Cavendish-Square* were unbuilt ; but their names appear in the plans of London in 1720.

Soho-Square was built in the time of Charles the Second ; and as the Duke of Monmouth lived in the centre house on the south side, on the site of which Bateman's Buildings now stand, it was called *Monmouth-Square*, then *King's-Square*. On his death, it is said, the admirers of this unfortunate prince changed it to *Soho*, that being the watchword at the battle of Sedgemoor.

Having concluded the retrospect, we proceed from *Charing-Cross* by *Spring-Gardens*, where there is a

Chapel of Ease to St. Martins; thence by *Hedge-Lane*, or *Whitcomb-Street*, and *Suffolk-Street*, to the *Hay-market*.

In *Oxendon-Street* there is a Chapel, first built as a meeting house by the famous Richard Baxter.

Leicester House, in Leicester Fields, when totally deserted by its royal possessors, became the Museum of Natural History, belonging to Sir Ashton Lever, who died in 1788. This being won by way of Lottery, by Mr. James Parkinson, and transferred by him to the Surrey side of Blackfriars-Bridge, it again experienced the most mortifying neglect, and was disposed of by public auction, in separate lots, in a sale which lasted upwards of forty days. During the year 1806, *Leicester House* was pulled down, and *Leicester Place* erected on its ruins; this now forms an avenue from the Square to *New Lisle-Street*.

At the end of *Cranbourne-Street*, adjoining to Leicester Square, *Barker's Panorama* has been exhibited several years in such perfection, that to many of the beholders the scenes appeared to be realized. Mr. Barker's species of painting has not unaptly been called, "The Perfection of Perspective." Some of the latest views exhibited here were, the Battle of Paris in 1814, and another of the still more celebrated and decisive Battle of *Waterloo*.

The large house on the west side of Leicester Square was called *Saville House*, being the residence of that independent patriot Sir George Saville, who was many years Knight of the Shire for York. The inside of this house was destroyed by the infuriated bigots collected by Lord George Gordon, in 1780. Sir Joshua Reynolds also lived on the west side of this square. The celebrated Hogarth resided in the house on the east side of the square, now the *Sablonier Hotel*; adjoining to which lived that eminent Surgeon, Mr. John Hunter. A part of Sir George Saville's house, at present con-

tains *Miss Linwood's exhibition of Needle Work*: this novel style of picturesque needle work consists of a number of copies of the finest pictures of the English and Foreign Schools of art, possessing all the correct drawing, just colouring, and light and shade of the original pictures from whence they are taken.

The fine equestrian statue of George the First, which stands in the centre of this square, originally stood in the Park at *Cannons*, in Herts.

Facing the top of the Haymarket, in Great Windmill-Street, is the large house formerly the residence of Dr. William Hunter.

Norris-Street, in the Haymarket, leads to St. James's Market for butchers' meat, poultry, &c.

Lower down the Haymarket are two structures for public entertainment—*The King's Theatre or Opera House*; and the *Little Theatre*.

This Theatre is opened during the summer months. The patent by which it is held was formerly granted to Samuel Foote, Esq. denominated the *Aristophanes* of his day; of whom it was purchased by George Colman, Esq. and held by his son, both dramatic writers, jointly, with other proprietors. This Theatre contains three tiers of boxes, a pit, and two galleries.

The Opera House.—As this massy pile has never been finished according to the designs of the architect, it can only be said, that with respect to its *interior*, it is one of the finest buildings in the metropolis. The present form of the boxes, and their ornamental beauties, create the most lively images of grandeur; their fronts are painted in compartments, a blue ground, with broad gold frames. In the second tier are Neptunes, Nereids, Tritons, Mermaids, Dolphins, Sea Horses, &c. On the third tier the ornaments exhibit festoons and wreaths of flowers, sustained by cupids. Leopards, Lions, Griffins, &c. are the supporters of the fourth. The dome presents a sky, in which a flame-colour prevails.

The *Coup d'œil* of the whole is rich and magnificent, and the measurements of the interior of the house is within two feet of the dimensions of the great theatre at Milan. The stage is sixty feet in length from the wall to the orchestra, eighty in breadth from wall to wall, and forty-six feet across from box to box : the pit will hold eight hundred persons, and each box in the five tiers is so constructed as to hold six persons with ease, all of whom command a full view of the stage. The gallery, containing seventeen benches, holds eight hundred persons. The Opera usually opens for the season in January, and continues its representations on the Tuesday and Saturday of every week till June or July.

In *Pall-Mall*, on the left side from the Opera House, is the exhibition of the Pictures painted by Mr. West. Here is the celebrated piece, *Christ Rejected* ; or, as it is sometimes called, *The Judgment of Christ* ; the new Picture of *Christ Healing in the Temple* ; a *Design of the Crucifixion*, &c.

The *Waterloo Museum* is situated in Pall Mall, westward of Carlton House, and occupies the spacious premises in which Mr. Winsor, a few years since, exhibited his gas lights. This house was formerly a tavern of considerable note, called the *Star and Garter*. This Museum contains an elegant painting of *Napoleon Buonaparte* in his coronation robes, by Robert Lefevre, fifteen feet by six : the likeness is accurate, fully depicting the mind of that extraordinary character, and the drapery is surprisingly beautiful. There is also a fine painting of *Joachim Murat*, in the costume of Commander-in-Chief of the Cavalry, represented as receiving his military cap from a page. Another painting represents the Allies entering Paris, in 1814, through the gate of St. Denis. The Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenburg, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, are represented on horseback beneath the arch, while

the populace receive them with acclamations. A cloud of Cossacks appear advancing in various directions.—The same room contains a painting of the Battle of Waterloo, by a Flemish artist. The Duke of Wellington is represented in the foreground, with Major Freemantle on his right. The flight and destruction of the enemy is portrayed in a masterly manner. The Scots Greys attacking the French Cuirassiers is beyond description. The Cuirassiers' Hall, as it is called, and the grand staircase, contain a vast number of cuirasses, helmets, sabres, muskets, and bayonets. The rest of the exhibition consists of state swords, belts, truncheons, rich dresses, and other trophies : the whole being laid out with extraordinary skill and taste, is an ornament to the metropolis, and a lasting monument of the triumph of our arms.

The new pictures added here are, *The Battle of Waterloo*, by Coene ; *The Meeting between the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Anglesea* after the battle ; *The Entrance of the Allies into Paris* ; *Lefevre's Napoleon*, from the Military School ; *Girodet's Murat*, from the Hall of the Marshals ; *Buonaparte at St. Helena* ; his *Miniature*, by Isabey ; *Marshal Ney*, by the same artist ; and the *Magic Table* at St. Cloud. The collection of trophies from the field of Waterloo has also received a considerable addition.

Schomberg House, in Pall-Mall, was built by the Duke of Schomberg, during the reign of William the Third, for his town residence ; after his death it fell into private hands, and was inhabited by Astley, the painter, who, dividing it into three habitations, reserved the centre for himself. It was then occupied by Richard Cosway, Esq. R. A., after him by the eccentric Dr. Graham, and here he delivered his lectures. Mr. Robert Bowyer, another occupant, collected a large gallery of paintings and engravings, by the first masters, which he named, the *Historic Gallery* ; but

being unfortunate, the whole was disposed of by Lottery, in 1807. Equally so was the *Shakespeare Gallery*, on the other side of the street, notwithstanding all the merits and exertions of the late Mr. Alderman Boydell.

St. James's Square, on the north side of Pall-Mall, is very large and beautiful; the area forms an octagon, enclosing a fine basin of water and a pedestal, surmounted by a statue of William the Third. On the east side stands *Norfolk-House*, in which his present Majesty, George the Third, was born. Adjoining this is London House, the town-residence of the Bishops of that see.

York-Street.—The house now *Wedgewood's Warehouse*, was formerly the residence of the Spanish Ambassador; and the adjoining Chapel is now a place of worship for the people called *Swedenborgians*, or the New Jerusalem Church, from Emanuel Swedenbourg, a Swedish nobleman, the founder of this sect, and who died in London in 1772.

Facing *York-Street*, is situated the parish Church of *St. James, Westminster*.—This structure, originally a Chapel of Ease, was, in the first year of James the Second, constituted a parochial Church, and the parish wholly taken out of that of St. Martin in the Fields. The walls of this church are well built of brick, with rustic quoins, facios, doors, and window-cases of stone. The roof is arched, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, and the door-cases of the Ionic order. The interior of the roof is divided into pannels of crocket and fret work. The galleries have neat fronts; and the door-cases, especially that facing Jermyn-Street, are highly enriched. The windows at the east end are adorned with two columns and two pilasters; the lower of the Corinthian, and the upper of the Composite order. The pews and pulpit are neat, and on the baptismal font, carved by Grinlin Gibbons, the Fall of Man, the Salvation of Noah, &c. are represented. The

altar-piece is very spacious, consisting of fine bolection pannels, with architrave, friese, and cornice of cedar; with a large compass pediment, under which is a carved pèlican, feeding its young, between two doves; also a noble festoon, with very large fruit of several kinds, fine leaves, &c. all neatly done in lime wood. The organ was given by Queen Mary the Second, in the year 1691. The tablet in the porch of this church, to the memory of the facetious Tom D'Urfey, has been removed several years past.

Facing St. James's Church, in Piccadilly, is *Swallow Street*, a narrow avenue to Oxford Street, with a meeting-house, containing one of the oldest Scots' Presbyterian congregations in London.

Piccadilly is so called, from *Peccadilla Hall*, a sort of repository for ruffia, when there were no other houses where *Sackville-Street* now stands. *Piccadilly* was completed, as far as *Berkeley-Street*, in 1642. The first good house built here, was *Burlington House*, the noble founder of which said, he placed it there "because he was certain no one would build beyond him!"

The front of this noble mansion is of stone; the circular colonade is of the Doric order, and by this the wings are connected. This house was left to the *Devonshire* family; on the express condition, that it should not be demolished. The heavy screen, which conceals this beautiful front from the street, has long been regretted as a nuisance.

Adjoining to *Burlington-House* is the *Albany Hotel*; first inhabited by Lord Melbourne, and exchanged with him by the Duke of York. When His Highness quitted possession, the next proprietors built on the gardens; and converted the whole into chambers for the casual residence of the nobility and gentry who had not settled residences in town. The name of the *Albany* was given to this house in compliment to the Prince

Duke, whose second title is *Duke of Albany*. Here also stood the house of the Earl of Sutherland, whose advice ruined his sovereign James the Second. The present structure is the work of the late Sir William Chambers.

The most prominent and interesting object in Piccadilly is Mr. Bullock's *Egyptian Museum*. This house is built in a style appropriate to the name it bears, the inclined pilasters and sides being covered with hieroglyphics. The model is said to have been taken from the Temple of Dendera, in Upper Egypt. This museum contains curiosities, not only from *Africa* but from *North and South America*; amphibious animals in great variety, with fishes, insects, shells, zoophytes, minerals, &c. *ad infinitum*, besides the *Pantherion*, intended to display the whole of the known quadrupeds, in a state of preservation hitherto unattempted. For this purpose the visitor is introduced through a basaltic cavern, similar to the Giant's Causeway, or Fingal's Cave, in the Isle of Staffa, to an Indian hut. This hut is situated in a tropical forest, in which most of the quadrupeds described by naturalists are to be seen, with models from nature of the trees, and other vegetable productions of the torrid climes, remarkable for the beauty of their fruit or foliage. This museum also contains marbles, mosaic floors, pictures, &c. and the military carriage of the late Ex-Emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte. At the back of *Burlington-Gardens* are several good streets; viz. Saville-Row, Cork-Street, Old and New Burlington-Streets. At the end of the latter is *Burlington-School*, founded by the last Lady Burlington, for the maintenance, clothing and education of eighty females, upon the most liberal plan. The south end of this street is occupied by the stately mansion built by Leoni, for Gay's patron, the Duke of Queensbury, who was allowed to build and have a view into Burlington Gardens. Having been in a state of dilapidation, it was purchased by the Earl of Uxbridge, who making

several improvements, gave it the name of *Uxbridge House*.

Hence an avenue leads to Old Bond-Street, and again to Piccadilly, in which is *Albemarle-Street*. At the top of this is *Grafton-Street*, on the site of which stood *Clarendon-House*, built by the great Lord Clarendon. This his enemies called *Dunkirk-House*, calumniating him with having built it with the money arising from the sale of that town to the French.

Here is also the Society's House for the encouragement of improvements in arts and manufactures, or, *The Royal Institution*. The front of this house is barricadoed by double windows, to prevent the entrance of cold in winter, and heat in summer. Here is a room for experimental dinners, and a kitchen fitted up upon the late Count Rumford's plan. Adjoining this is a large workshop, in which a number of coppersmiths, braziers, &c. are employed, and over this a large room for the reception of such models of machinery as may be presented to the Institution. They have also a printing-office, &c.

Opposite *Albemarle-Street* is *St. James's-Street*, a broad descending avenue to the Royal Palace. This street contains several subscription-houses for the reception of noblemen, members of parliament, &c.

The front of *St. James's-Palace* next to this street appears little better than an antiquated gate-house; and, in fact, since the Prince Regent has been so much in the habit of prolonging his excursions to Brighton, this palace seems hastening to a state of desertion.

Arlington-Street forms an avenue from *St. James's-Street* to Piccadilly, and contains several noblemens' houses. Opposite is *Dover-Street*, in which is the house appointed for the residence of the Bishops of Ely. Upon *Hay Hill*, according to *Strype's Annals*, Sir Thomas Wyatt and his insurgents were defeated in 1554, by the Royalists, in favour of Queen Mary.

At the foot of Hay Hill is *Berkeley-Square*, and in the centre, a fine equestrian statue of His present Majesty, by Wilton. The north side of this square is occupied by tradesmens' houses, but most of those on the west side are inhabited by persons of quality. At the top of Charles-Street, on this side, is *John-Street Chapel*. The south side of Berkeley-Square is occupied by the beautiful and stately structure and gardens of the late Marquis of Lansdowne; the house, fronted with stone, was built by the Adams: the gardens are well laid out.

Berkeley-Street is built on the site of Berkeley-House, a fine ancient mansion which belonged to the family of that name and title. At the corner of this street, in Piccadilly, is *Devonshire House*. This part of Piccadilly, as far as the turnpike, was formerly called *Portugal-Street*. Devonshire House was the last in the street long after 1700. The present building was constructed according to a design by Kent, and cost 20,000*l.* including 1000*l.* presented by the third Duke of Devonshire to the architect. The old house, according to Pennant, was frequented by Waller, Denham, and most of the wits in the days of Charles the Second.

The south side of Piccadilly, to the turnpike, is bounded by the iron railing of the *Green Park*, and the Ranger's house and garden. The north side is composed of an assemblage of mansions belonging to the nobility, some shops of tradesmen, livery stables, &c. On this side are also several good streets; Stratton-Street, Bolton-Street, and Clarges-Street, built on the site of *Clarges House*, leading to *May Fair*. This spot was originally called *Brook Field*, and when the ancient fair, granted by Edward the First to St. James's Hospital, on that saint's eve, ceased with the dissolution of most of the religious houses, this fair was removed to Brook Field; and here assumed the name of *May Fair*, from its being held on the first days of that month. In

process of time the resort of low company was productive of such disorders, that it was presented in 1708 by the grand jury of Westminster, and abolished for that time; however, having revived, it used to be covered with booths, temporary theatres, and in fact every enticement to low pleasures, particularly duck-hunting in a pond, most of which continued till the fair received its final dissolution about 1764, but not till after a peace-officer had been killed in endeavouring to quell a disturbance. The principal exhibitions of this once famous place were mostly on an open space upon which May Fair Chapel and Curzon Street stood.

Relative to this once famous spot, the scene of much broad English humour, we are indebted to Mr. J. Carter, an eminent antiquary, who, but a few months ago, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, communicated the following information:—

“ Fifty years have passed away since this place of amusement was at its height of attraction: the spot where the fair was held still retains the name of May-Fair, and exists in much the same state as at the above period; for instance, Shepherd's-Market, and houses surrounding it on the North and East sides, with White-Horse-street, Shepherd's-court, Sun-court, Market-court. Westwards an open space extending to Tyburn (now Park) Lane, since built upon in Chapel-Street, Shepherd's-Street, Market-Street, Hertford-Street, &c. Southwards the noted Ducking Pond, house, and gardens, since built upon, in a large Riding School, Carrington-Street, the residence of the noted Kitty Fisher, &c. The Market-house consisted of two stories; first story, a long and cross aisle for butchers' shops, externally; other shops connected with culinary purposes; second story, used as a Theatre at fair time, for dramatic performances. My recollection serves to raise before me the representation of the Revenge, in which the only object left on remembrance is the “black

man," Zanga. Below, the butchers gave place to toy-men and gingerbread-bakers. At present the upper story is unfloored, the lower nearly deserted by the butchers, and their shops occupied by needy peddling dealers in small wares; in truth, a most deplorable contrast to what once was such a point of allurements. In the areas encompassing the market building were booths for jugglers, prize-fighters, both at cudgels and back-sword, boxing-matches, and wild beasts. The sports not under cover were mountebanks, fire-eaters, ass racing, sausage tables, dice ditto, up-and-downs, merry-go-rounds, bull-baiting, grinning for a hat, running for a shift, hasty pudding eaters, eel divers, and an infinite variety of other similar pastimes."

Down-Street, Hamilton-Street, and Park-Street are the only avenues of any consequence till we arrive at *Hyde-Park Corner*, one of the principal entrances of London from the western counties. The mass of buildings on the right side of the street, containing *Apsley-House*, &c. erected from the designs of the Adams, cannot fail of impressing strangers with an elevated idea of the opulence and splendour of the metropolis.

Park-Lane was called *Tybourn Lane* till its more fashionable inhabitants changed its name. Facing *Stanhope-Street*, in this direction, is *Chesterfield House*, built by the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield; the stone colonades leading from the house to the wings, are very beautiful; the stair-case belonged to the vast mansion of the Duke of Chandos, at Cannons.

Grosvenor-Square is entirely surrounded with magnificent houses, many of the fronts being of stone, and others of rubbed brick, with quoins, facios, windows, and door-cases of stone; and some are adorned with stone columns of the various orders. The centre is a spacious garden, ornamented with a gilt equestrian statue of King George the First.

Upper Brook-Street is a very fine avenue, and has long been inhabited by noble and opulent families.

Tybourn Turnpike is another considerable entrance to the metropolis, from the great western road. The view over Hyde-Park to the Surrey hills on the south, over Paddington to Harrow on the north-west, and the extent of prospect down Oxford-Street, constitute altogether a very beautiful avenue.

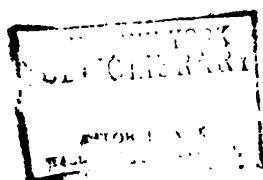
Oxford-Street extends about one mile from east to west, and looks into six of the principal squares—Soho, Hanover, and Grosvenor-Squares on the south; Cavendish, Manchester, and Portman-Squares, on the north.

Portman-Square is next in beauty, as it is next in dimensions, to Grosvenor-Square. It is built with more regularity, but the uniformity of the houses, and the small projection of the cornices, are not favourable to grandeur and picturesque effect. This square, begun in 1764, was nearly twenty years before it was completed.

Manchester-Square contains the residence of the Marquis of Hertford, originally inhabited by the Duke of Manchester, and afterwards by a Spanish ambassador, who erected a small chapel, in *Spanish Place*, on the east side of his mansion, from designs by *Bonomi*, which, for its classic purity of style, is admired by all lovers of architecture.

Cavendish-Square contains, in the centre of its enclosure, an equestrian statue of William, Duke of Cumberland, constructed, in 1770, at the expense of Lieut.-Gen. William Strobe.

Pursuing the route from Manchester-Square, we come to *High-Street, Marybone*, in which is situated the parish church of *St. Mary-at-Bourn*, vulgarly called *St. Mary-la-Bonne*. The foundation of the old church here was laid by Bishop Braybroke, about the year 1400,





Engraved by T. Hylton, from a Sketch by W. Marlow for the Public through London

St. George's Church, Hanover Square

Published by W. Larkins, New Bond Street, March 1787

and this structure continued till 1741. It was then found necessary to take it down, on account of its ~~anxious state when another building was to be erected~~



and this structure continued till 1741. It was then found necessary to take it down, on account of its ruinous state, when another diminutive and disgraceful brick building rose in its room; but for this result of parsimony a noble atonement is now made, in the new church erected a little to the northward of the old one. This is built in the Corinthian style of architecture, and is extremely spacious.

Opposite the church stood the ancient manor-house, pulled down in 1791; behind this mansion was a tavern and bowling-green, much frequented by persons of rank, during the reign of Queen Anne; but it afterwards grew into such disrepute, that Gay, in his *Beggar's Opera*, made it one of the scenes of Macheath's debauches. The gardens were afterwards opened for public breakfasts, and other entertainments, about 1740, and continued to be a place of public resort, similar to the present Vauxhall, till 1777, when the whole was let, and the site since occupied by the stately houses of *Devonshire-Place*.

Returning to Oxford-Street through Marybone-Lane, we come to *Stratford-Place*, a handsome pile of buildings.

New Bond-Street is still esteemed an avenue of fashionable resort; the shops here are much improved within a few years past; but the communications from it to the several squares, and its length, are its principal advantages.

In *Conduit-Street* is *Trinity Chapel*, which being sold a few years ago to Mr. Robson, a bookseller in Bond-Street, he modernized the building with a new front, and fitted up the interior with great neatness and propriety.

On the east side of George-Street is the parish church of *St. George, Hanover-Square*, a noble stone building. The west front is truly grand, being supported by six

pillars of the Corinthian order, an entablature, and a handsome pediment, on the apex of which is a base, apparently as if intended to support a statue: and behind the columns are pilasters, to support the architrave; the cornice of the entablature extends round the north side and the east end, which is wrought in bold rustic; but the south side, being almost hid, is quite plain. Mr. Malton observes, "The portico is inferior in majesty to that of St. Martin's in the Fields, but is superior to every other;" and he recommends an accurate examination and measurement of these two porticos as an advantageous study to a young architect; and remarks, that geometrical drawings, placing the dimensions of these porticos in a comparative view, would be a valuable addition to his library.

The steeple of this church, though it possesses few ornaments, is noble and majestic, consisting of a tower rising from the roof. It is of an octagon shape, having coupled columns at the four sides of the Corinthian order, and large windows at the four fronts: on the top of the entablature, above the columns, are vases coupled. The whole is crowned with an elegant dome, and a small turret, surmounted by a ball and vane of copper gilt, about 100 feet high. The interior of this church is very handsome, being supported by eight pillars of the Corinthian order, raised upon pedestals; a band of ornamented scroll-work extends from column to column; the intermediate spaces are filled with sunk pannels. Here is a fine painting, supposed by Sir James Thornhill. The church is pewed with oak, and wainscotted eight feet high. One, and sometimes both the churchwardens of this parish are usually persons of nobility.

Hanover-Square, built soon after the accession of the present Royal family, as well as *George-Street*, exhibits many examples of the German style of architecture in

private houses. On the east side are *The Concert Rooms*, originally opened under the conduct of Messrs. Harrison and Knyvett. Mr. Ralph observes, that "the view down George-Street, from the upper end of the square, is one of the most entertaining in this whole city; the sides of the square, the area in the middle, the breaks of building that form the entrance of the vista, the vista itself; but above all, the beautiful projection of the portico of St. George's Church, are all circumstances that unite in beauty, and render the scene perfect." Mr. Malton says, "This view has more the air of an Italian scene than any other in London." Harewood-House, on the north side of the square, was built by Messrs. Adam for the late Duke of Roxburgh, but purchased afterwards by Lord Harewood.

Crossing Oxford-Street, Holles-Street leads to *Cavendish-Square*, and hence to *Harley-Street*, whence *Mansfield-Street* forms an avenue to *Portland-Place*. This is one of the most regular and spacious streets in the world; it is 125 feet wide, terminated at the south end by *Foley House*, and at the north end by an open railing looking over the fields towards the New Road. The ample width of the foot-pavement, the purity of the air, and the prospect of the rich and elevated villages of Hampstead and Highgate, render *Portland-Place* a most agreeable summer promenade.

Returning by *Portland Chapel* through *Edward-Street* and *Bolsover-Street*, we arrive nearly facing *King-Street*, in which is *King-Street Chapel*, first built of wood by Dr. Tennison, and other well-disposed persons. In 1702 it was handsomely rebuilt of brick, and is neatly adorned in the interior.

Through *Major Foubert's Passage* is a way to *Great Marlborough-Street* and *Poland-Street*, leading to *Oxford-Street*. Here is situated *The Pantheon*, a noble structure, originally built in the best style, and orna-

mented with the richest embellishments, for the entertainment of the nobility, in the performance of musical pieces, masquerades, balls, &c. The elegant front and portico still remain, though the interior, in 1792, was entirely destroyed by fire. Having lost its licence, it has now been shut up a considerable time.

On the north side of Oxford-Road, at the end of Berner's-Street, is *The Middlesex Hospital*. At the back of this hospital, in Cleveland-Street, is *Fitzroy-Square*, still unfinished, though begun several years since. The houses are faced with stone, and have a greater portion of architectural ornament than those of any other square in the metropolis. They were designed by Messrs. Adams.

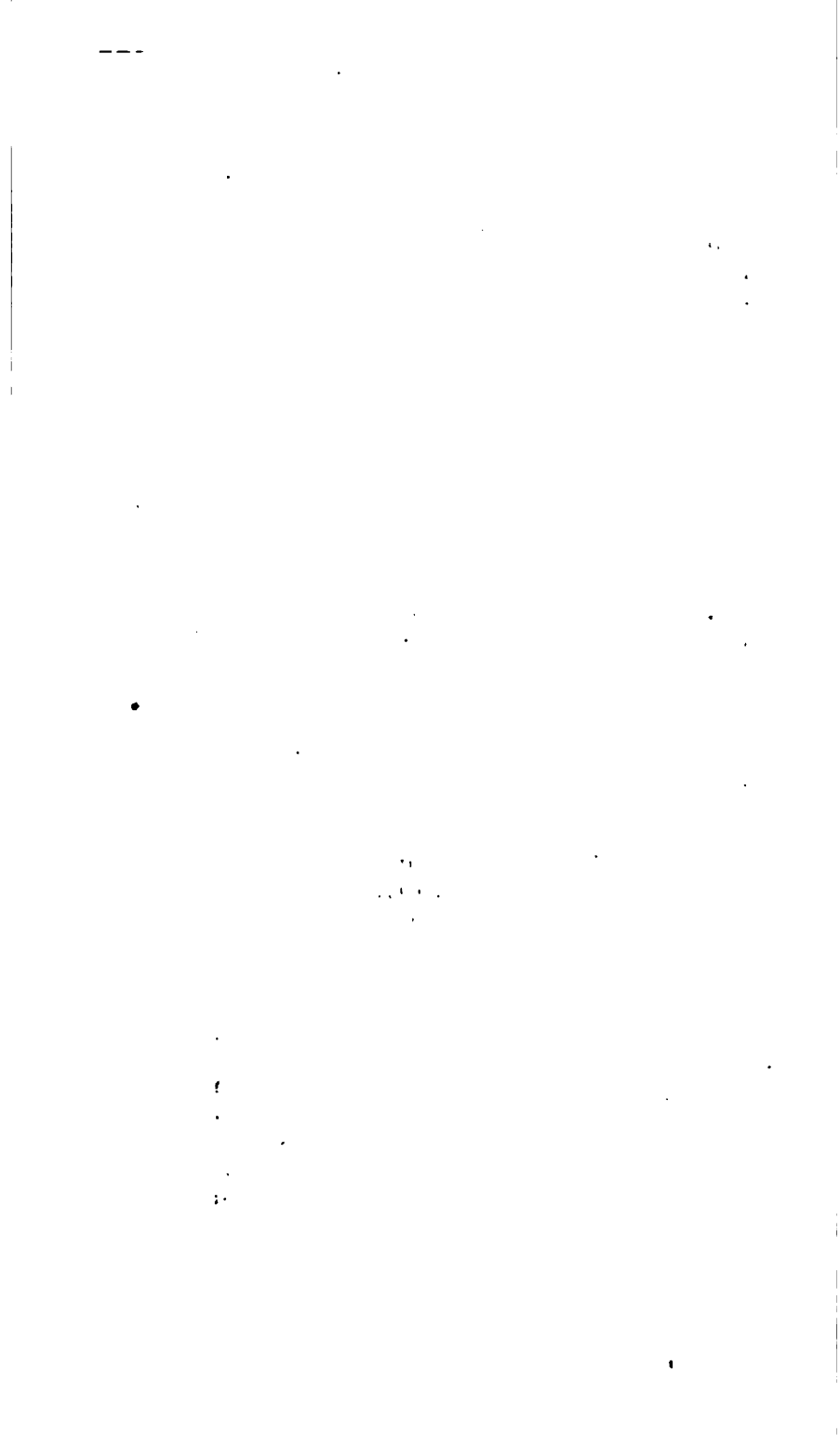
Grafton-Street leads to Tottenham-Court-Road, on the west side of which is a spacious uncouth chapel, built by the Rev. George Whitfield in 1756.

Newman-Street, Oxford-Road, is remarkable for having been the residence of several eminent artists.

Nearly opposite Newman-Street is *Dean-Street, Soho*, leading to the parish church of *St. Anne, Soho*, finished in the year 1686, and dedicated to St. Anne, in compliment to the Princess Anne of Denmark. The former steeple was almost the only specimen of Danish architecture in London; but the church having been repaired a few years since, the steeple, which has been entirely rebuilt, at present exhibits a mass of absurdity peculiar to itself. To make the deviation from all others more ridiculous, within a few feet from the summit is displayed a copper globe, on the four sides of which are the clock dials, which being supported by iron bars, has been not unaptly compared to a gypsy's iron pot prepared for boiling.

Soho-Square.—In the centre of this square is a statue of James the Second, at the feet of which are figures representing the rivers Thames, Trent, Severn, and



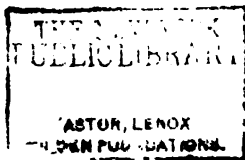




Painted by J. M. W. Turner, 1845, showing the White House from the water, through London.

White House, April 1845.

1845, White House, April 1845.



Humber. Here is the residence of Sir Joseph Banks, and the house which formerly belonged to the Earls of Carlisle, afterwards a place of public resort for balls, masquerades, &c. under Madame Corneilly. The grand saloon of this house was purchased and converted to a Roman Catholic chapel, under the name of St. Patrick's chapel.

Soho-Square at this time contains the most celebrated Bazaar in the Metropolis, and the first of this kind, opened by Mr. Trotter in 1815. These premises, originally used by the Storekeeper-General, are of very great extent—from the square to *Dean-Street* on one hand, and on the other to *Oxford-Street*, consisting of several rooms conveniently fitted up with mahogany counters, and comfortably lighted and warmed, will have another large room added early in 1817. The walls of the rooms are hung with red cloth, with large mirrors at the ends. To the excellent regulations of this singular establishment, it is impossible to do justice in our narrow limits. We can only add, that a kitchen here is furnished with dining-tables fifty feet in length, cooking apparatus, and a stove on a singular principle. A man and woman cook dress victuals, which are disposed of, as in a cook shop, to such persons belonging to it who choose to partake of them.

We pass the intervening space eastward, to Russell Square and the *British Museum*. Montague House, which contains this invaluable treasure, is situated in Great Russell-Street, and was built on a French model by the first Duke of Montague. The stair-case and ceilings were painted by Rousseau and La Fosse. This building has, for many years past, been appropriated to the reception of *The British Museum*. The entrance to the vestibule, on the west side, is under tall arches, and leads to the various rooms for studying and copying. The paintings on the stair-case represent Cæsar and his military retinue, attended by chiefs of provinces which he had conquered. In a compartment are the feasts

and sacrifices of Bacchus; in another, the Rivers Nile and Tyber are emblematically represented. The ceiling exhibits the story of Phæton, who, with all the ardour of youth, is driving the sun's chariot, accompanied by the hours, represented as females. In the first room this story is completed on the ceiling. Over the north door, leading to the saloon, is a fine portrait of Sir William Hamilton, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The adjoining room, proceeding northward, was the reading-room till the winter of 1803, when not being deemed sufficiently light, the appendages for study and research were transferred to the next room north, which is surrounded by shelves of books, secured by wire; it has a vaulted ceiling, a handsome cornice and a large marble chimney-piece, four windows, and several portraits on the walls. The first room on the first floor is ornamented with real fluted composite pillars, in pairs, which have an elegant carved entablature and festoons between the capitals. Over the doors are medallions, surrounded by sphynxes and cherubim dropping flowers. The ceiling is semi-oval, and richly painted, with Jupiter hurling his lightning at Phæton. In the room for the Cottonian and king's manuscripts is an original copy of *Magna Charta*, enclosed in a glass frame, with a fragment of the seal, totally defaced. In consequence of the paleness of the ink, and the increasing illegibility of the manuscript, the trustees permitted Mr. J. Pine to engrave a fac simile of the perfect charter, surrounded by the arms of the twenty-five barons who witnessed the king's act.

It is impossible to give a detail of the various articles with which this Museum is so amply supplied. Among those in the hall are to be found enormous skulls and tusks of elephants, a prodigious ram, warlike trophies taken from the French army in Egypt, a Roman tomb, about three feet long and eighteen inches deep, a curious wooden chest, an Indian canoe, many Roman

pigs of lead, with inscriptions; a fine specimen of petrified wood; a model, in wood, of Blackfriars'-bridge, and another of an Indian carriage. Against the side of the stair-case are many Grecian and Roman inscriptions, and upon the stairs, antique fountains, a model of a first-rate man of war ready to launch, her tender, a large marble foot, &c. Sir William Hamilton's collection is rich in ancient armour, jars, vessels of stone and wood, urns, asbestos, &c. &c. In the second room are some curious mummies, pictures, medallions, specimens of cut paper, vases of flowers, &c. &c. The Otaheite and South Sea rooms abound in curiosities, natural and artificial, from those parts of the world. Other rooms contain cases of minerals, fossils, shells, putrefactions, reptiles, &c. the spoils of the Egyptian campaign; baths, coffins, fragments of columns, and Roman statuary. But a volume would not contain a description of every article of curiosity, utility, and interest, in this vast collection, which has lately received the addition of the Elgin marbles.

In the bird-room are some curious nests, and among the birds the Egyptian Ibis, and several varieties of the bird of Paradise; the American humming-bird, &c.

In the great hall, the most curious articles are the Egyptian tombs, &c. covered with hieroglyphick.

Formerly persons wishing to view this national depository of curiosities were required to leave their names; and attend at a fixed hour on some other day appointed, when they were hurried through the rooms without respect to their taste, object, or curiosity; but now, any decently dressed person may, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, (Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, with the months of August and September excepted), between the hours of ten and four, obtain free admission, without fee or delay, on simply writing his or her name and address in a book, and may pass away as many hours as is agreeable, in viewing and

studying this immense and valuable collection. An elegant synopsis of the contents of the entire Museum, consisting of 150 pages, is sold at the door for two shillings for those who may choose to purchase, and this serves as a guide to the inspection of every thing there. The Slonian and Cottonian collections deposited there have often been described ; but the Museum has, within these five years, been enriched by various novelties of matchless interest, above all, the Egyptian Antiquities, acquired by the capitulation of Alexandria, 1801 ; among which is the famous rosetta stone, containing the triple inscription, the supposed sarcophagus of Alexander, and many fragments of sculpture, coeval with the earliest periods of Egyptian history. Here are also arranged, with the most elegant taste, the large collection of Greek and Roman statues, and other sculptured marbles, formed by the late Charles Townley, Esq. and recently purchased by parliament for 20,000*l.*; in number, 313. But the most recent addition is the splendid and perfect collection of minerals, formed by the late Charles Greville, purchased by Parliament for 13,727*l.*: the whole are disposed in cabinets, containing 550 drawers, while specimens of the drawers are exhibited in glazed compartments over them. Besides these natural objects, the literary additions made within these few years are very considerable : thus the Hargrave library of valuable law books, which cost 4925*l.*; the Lansdowne manuscripts ; Halhed's Persian and Shanscrit manuscripts ; 500 volumes of curious tracts, collected by the late Dr. Lettsom ; Tyssen's Saxon coins ; eighty-four volumes of scarce classics, belonging to Dr. Bentley, with Roberts's series of the coins of the realm, from the conquest to the present time ; and for which many of the best patrons of literature, nearly connected with this national establishment, have considerable claims upon the gratitude of the country.

For the *Elgin marbles*, or the *Athenian sculptures*,

two spacious rooms were built, in 1816, on the ground-floor, adjoining the Townley and Egyptian galleries. The smallest room contains the spirited sculptures recently dug up at Phygalia, together with correct casts of statuary, the originals of which still adorn Athens. On the ground-floor of the other room are displayed the Athenian marbles or sculptures, consisting of several statues, as the *Theseus*, &c. &c. ; and at the height of six feet from the floor, the *Friezes* ; and a few feet higher, the *Metopes* : many of these being the work of *Phidias*, are extremely interesting. United to the Townley and other collections, the suite of rooms here exhibit the finest display of the art of sculpture in the world. The trustees of the Museum have recently purchased Colonel Montague's complete collection of *Zoology*, as formed by him in Devonshire, and which is also in train for being arranged and opened to public inspection.

The wood cut subjoined, is a copy of the representa-

Russell-Square, is considerably larger than any other in London, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields* excepted. The south side is graced by a pedestrian statue, in bronze, of the late Duke of Bedford, by Mr. Westmacott : his grace reposes one arm on a plough ; the left hand holds the gifts of Ceres. Children playing round the feet of the statue, personify the four seasons. To the four corners bulls' heads are attached, in a very high relief ; the cavity beneath the upper mouldings has heads of cattle in recumbent postures. On the carved sides are rural subjects in *basso relievo* : the first is the preparation for the ploughman's dinner ; his wife, on her knees, attends the culinary department ; a youth is also represented sounding a horn ; two rustics and a team of oxen complete the group. The second composition is made up of reapers and gleaners ; a young woman in the centre is delineated with the agreeable features and general comeliness of a village favourite.

These enrichments, the four seasons, and the statue of the Duke, are cast in bronze, and are very highly finished. The pedestal is of Scotch granite ; and with the superstructure, from the level of the ground to the summit of the monument, measures twenty-seven feet. The principal figure is nine feet high. The only inscription in front is, " *Francis, Duke of Bedford ; erected 1809.*"

The elegant building near the corner of *Great Coram-Street* is devoted to *The Russell Institution* ; it has a handsome portico with four pillars. The Institution is now appropriated to the formation of a library and lectures on philosophical and scientific subjects.

In *Tavistock-Street* is *Tavistock Chapel*, a modern imitation of Gothic architecture ; the interior is spacious, but rather gloomy. Hence by *Southampton Row* is an avenue to *Bloomsbury-Square*, the north side of which is embellished with a statue of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. The work consists simply of a

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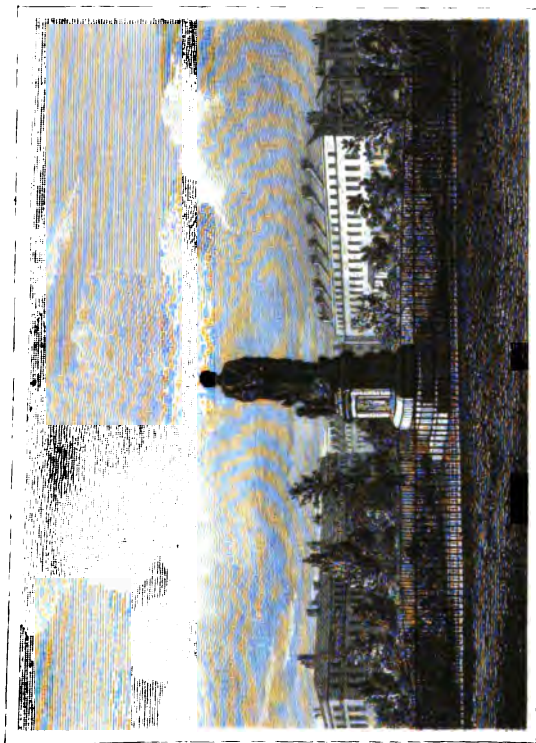
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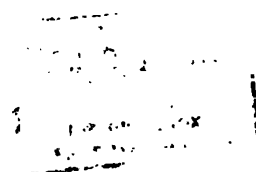
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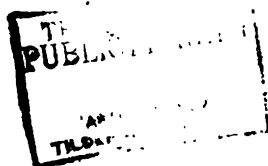
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Statue of the Duke of Wellington, Wellington Square,
London. The Duke of Wellington died in 1845.





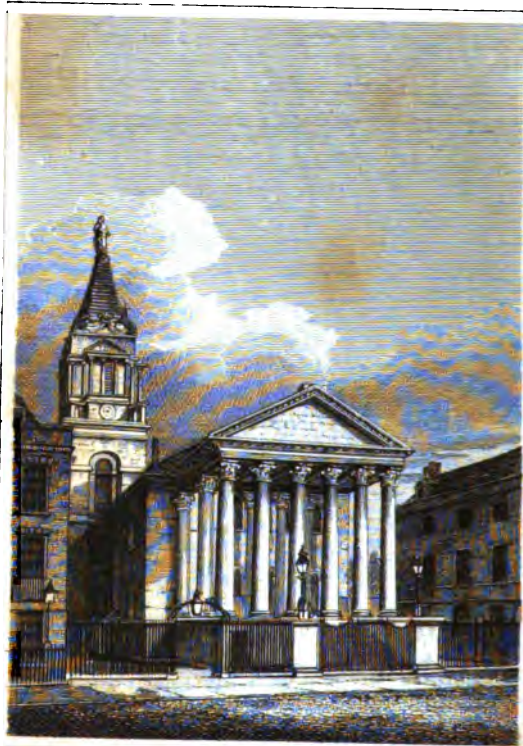


This work was from a drawing by W. H. Sturt for the statue of Charles Fox in Parliament Square.
 Sculpture by Charles James Fox. 1800. Sculpture by W. H. Sturt. 1800.

FC

1917





Engraved by W. Wallis from a drawing by W. Marshall for the W. & A. Catalogue, London

St. George's Church, Bloomsbury.

Published by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, April 1857.

The first of these is the fact that the
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Reverend Sir,—I send to you the parish account for 1866, as required by the statute of the 10th of Geo. IV. The portions which are enclosed are fairly and honestly taken from the account, but no claim to any pecuniary benefit is expected from any individual parishioner.

According to Holman, the "new" *Journal of the American Medical Association* is "a fine, interesting, and appropriate" publication. The *Journal* is held here, and copies are distributed.

Upon the site of Green Street, Cleveland, Ohio, a very spacious building is now erecting by the action of Mr. Wesley's benevolent friends.

On the north side of the river a ...
... pure, built on the side of the ...

[illegible]

statue of colossal dimensions, being to a scale of nine feet in height, executed in bronze, and elevated upon a pedestal of granite, surmounting a spacious base, formed of several gradations: the whole is about seventeen feet in height. Dignity and repose appear to have been the leading objects of the artist's ideas; he has adopted a sitting position, and habited the statue in the consular robe, the ample folds of which, passing over the body, and falling from the seat, give breadth and effect to the whole. The right arm is extended, the hand supporting *Magna Charta*; the left is in repose. The head is inclined rather forward, expressive of attention, firmness, and complacency: the likeness of Mr. Fox is perfect and striking. The inscription, which is in letters of bronze, is, "CHARLES JAMES FOX, erected M.DCCC.XVI." This statue, and the statue of the late Duke of Bedford, by the same artist (Westmacott), at the other extremity of Bedford-Place, form two grand and beautiful ornaments of this metropolis.

Queen-Street leads to *Hart-Street*, in which is the parish church of *St. George, Bloomsbury*, distinguished by the statue of George the First at the top of its spire. The portico, which is inferior to *St. Martins*, is certainly magnificent. The inside of the church is convenient, but has no claim to the elegance which might be expected from its grand approach.

Returning to *Holborn*, an avenue leads to Great *Queen-Street*, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*. Here is *Freemasons' Hall and Tavern*, the first built in the purest style of masonry, and appropriately decorated. The grand lodges are held here, and concerts, &c. sometimes performed.

Upon the site of *Queen-Street Chapel*, in this street, a very spacious building is now erected for a congregation of Mr. Wesley's persuasion.

On the north side of *Holborn* is an avenue to *Red Lion-Square*, built on the site of *Red Lion Fields*; this

square has been considerably improved since the gloomy obelisk in the centre has been removed.

Several good streets form a communication with *Queen-Square*, a handsome area, surrounded by good houses; in the centre is an extensive garden with a statue of Queen Charlotte. On the west side is the parish church of *St. George the Martyr*, a plain brick building, well enlightened; the interior is of the composite order, with beautiful enrichments, and an organ.

In *Great Ormond-Street*, on the site of Powis-Place, stood Powis-House, built by the Marquis of Powis, in the reign of Charles the Second.

Lamb's-Conduit-Street is so denominated from a reservoir, built by Mr. Lamb, and leads to *The Foundling-Hospital*, a brick edifice, composed of two wings, in a plain regular manner; these are ornamented by piazzas. The Chapel forms a centre, joined to the wings by arches. Over the altar is a fine painting, the "Wise Men's Offering," by *Casali*. Here are also several beautiful paintings by Hogarth and other eminent masters.

From Bedford-Row, Harpur-Street, and Red Lion-Street, we return to *High-Holborn*, formerly a pleasant suburb, where the nobility and gentry had country lodgings.

Brownlow-Street is built on the site of a house belonging to Sir William Brownlow.

Warwick-Court occupies the ground of a mansion, the property of the Earls of Warwick.

Gray's Inn has been previously described.

Stafford's-Almshouses, in Gray's Inn Lane, were erected in 1633, by Alexander Stafford, Esq.

A little further northward is *Elm-Street*, leading to Mount-Pleasant, and *The House of Correction for the County of Middlesex*.—The fine gate, the principal entrance, is of Portland stone, contrived in a massy style, with appendages of fetters, &c. &c. as represented in the wood cut.



NOTES

1. *Journal of the Royal Society*, 1890, p. 100.

2. *Ibid.*, 1891, p. 100.

3. *Journal of the Royal Society*, 1892, p. 100.

4. *Ibid.*, 1893, p. 100.

5. *Ibid.*, 1894, p. 100.

6. *Ibid.*, 1895, p. 100.

7. *Ibid.*, 1896, p. 100.

8. *Ibid.*, 1897, p. 100.

9. *Ibid.*, 1898, p. 100.

10. *Ibid.*, 1899, p. 100.

11. *Ibid.*, 1900, p. 100.

12. *Ibid.*, 1901, p. 100.

13. *Ibid.*, 1902, p. 100.

14. *Ibid.*, 1903, p. 100.

15. *Ibid.*, 1904, p. 100.

16. *Ibid.*, 1905, p. 100.

17. *Ibid.*, 1906, p. 100.

18. *Ibid.*, 1907, p. 100.

19. *Ibid.*, 1908, p. 100.

20. *Ibid.*, 1909, p. 100.

21. *Ibid.*, 1910, p. 100.

22. *Ibid.*, 1911, p. 100.

23. *Ibid.*, 1912, p. 100.

24. *Ibid.*, 1913, p. 100.

25. *Ibid.*, 1914, p. 100.

26. *Ibid.*, 1915, p. 100.

27. *Ibid.*, 1916, p. 100.

28. *Ibid.*, 1917, p. 100.

29. *Ibid.*, 1918, p. 100.

30. *Ibid.*, 1919, p. 100.

31. *Ibid.*, 1920, p. 100.

32. *Ibid.*, 1921, p. 100.

33. *Ibid.*, 1922, p. 100.

34. *Ibid.*, 1923, p. 100.

35. *Ibid.*, 1924, p. 100.

36. *Ibid.*, 1925, p. 100.

37. *Ibid.*, 1926, p. 100.

38. *Ibid.*, 1927, p. 100.

39. *Ibid.*, 1928, p. 100.

40. *Ibid.*, 1929, p. 100.

41. *Ibid.*, 1930, p. 100.

42. *Ibid.*, 1931, p. 100.

43. *Ibid.*, 1932, p. 100.

44. *Ibid.*, 1933, p. 100.

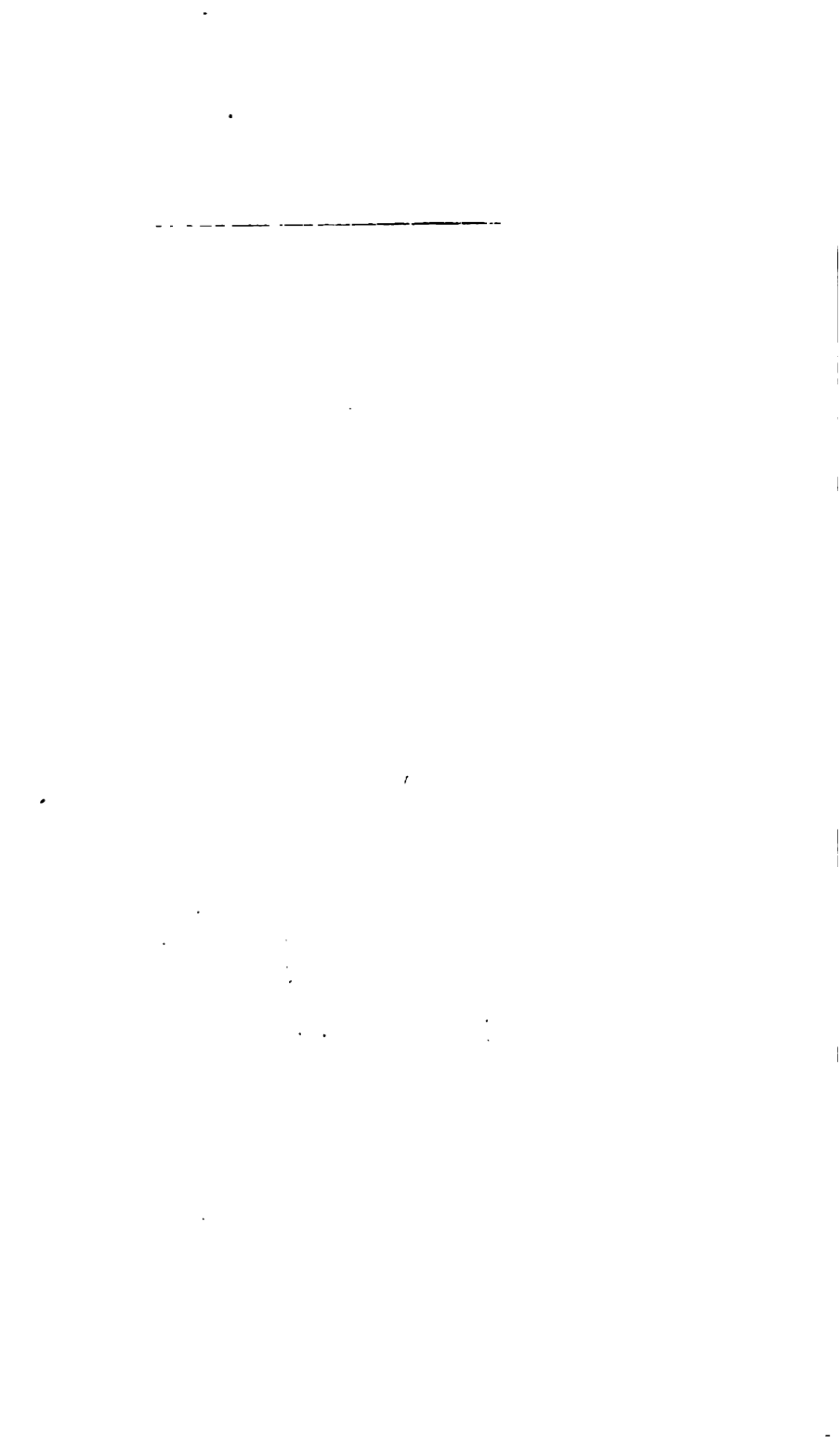
45. *Ibid.*, 1934, p. 100.



Designed and Engraved by W. W. W. for the Works of the London

The Tremelling Hospital

Published by W. W. W. 10, Strand, London, W.C. 2, 1861





This structure is on a level with Gray's Inn Lane ; about six feet lower than Meux's Brewhouse, and as high as the roofs of many houses in the space, between Gray's Inn Lane and Coppice-Row. The whole building is of brick and stone, surrounded by a high wall and buttresses.

In Spa Fields is *Northampton, or Spa Fields Chapel*, previously to 1779 a tea-house, but at length purchased as a Methodist chapel, by the late Countess of Huntingdon ; and the large garden being converted into a burial ground, added to the danger and inconvenience of numerous inhumations in the populous parts of a large city.

Rosoman's Row leads to *Clerkenwell Close*.—In this place was anciently a nunnery ; its remains may still be traced in the walls of an avenue leading northward from St. James's Street to Short's Buildings. This priory, founded by Jordan Brisset, for Black Nuns,

about the year 1100, continued till it was suppressed by Henry the Eighth, about the year 1539. The site of this building soon after becoming the inheritance of Sir William Cavendish, who was created Duke of Newcastle; he erected a spacious brick edifice north of the church, and east of the Close, long known by the name of *Newcastle-House*. Previous to its being taken down, about thirty years ago, to make room for the row of buildings called Newcastle Place, it had been occupied by Mr. Gomm, a cabinet-maker, &c. A large house, nearly opposite, at present occupied by Mr. Bullard, is said to have been the residence of Colonel Titus, and the place of conference between Cromwell, Ireton, and other republicans.

Proceeding to the Spa Fields, we come to *Sadler's Wells*.—This summer theatre, first opened by Mr. Sadler, in 1683, is situated in a very pleasant spot by the side of the New River, north-east of the Spa Field. The present building, wholly of brick, was erected in 1765, and has since undergone many alterations, but appears at present as represented in the subjoined wood-cut.



Under the excellent management of Mr. Charles Dibdin, the performances here have been improved beyond any precedent in places of this description. The inside of this house has been lately rebuilt at the expence of 1500*l.* in a very splendid style, in a neat semi-circle; and the Aquatic exhibitions produce a very striking effect.

Returning to Rosoman-Street, in Bridewell Walk, we pass the site of the Quaker's Workhouse, afterwards the exercise ground of the Clerkenwell volunteers: an immense building is erecting as an addition to, or rather a substitute for, the *New Prison*, lately found inadequate to the purpose, and falling to decay. That now rearing is principally of brick; and, it is said, will contain a chapel, a school, and an infirmary.

Returning to the southward, we observe the church of *St. James, Clerkenwell*.—The old church, partly that of the nunnery, becoming very ruinous, was

tian window. In the old church were monuments to several eminent persons; among them the Countess Dowager of Exeter, who died in 1653, several of the noble family of Booth, Lords Delamere, and that of the learned antiquary, Mr. John Weever, author of *The Funeral Monuments*. On the north side of the chancel was a very large and curious old marble tomb of the Gothic order, the middle part resting on five twisted marble columns, in appearance like a small cloister, where laid the figure of Sir William Weston, carved in stone, in his shroud. The upper part of the tomb was supported by two fine columns, each counter twisted in basso relievo; and in the middle between the columns appeared these words upon a brass plate:

*Spes non me fallat quam in te semper habebam,
Virgo da facilem vot. natam pum. atque indicem.*

A grave stone, with effigies in brass, and another Latin inscription to the memory of Isabella Sackville, the last Prioress, was likewise in the old church, expressing that she was Prioress at the time of the Dissolution; that she died in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, &c. In this fabric was also interred Dr. John Bell, Bishop of Worcester, 1543, and of the celebrated Bishop Burnet and his family. This prelate was an inhabitant of St. John's Square.

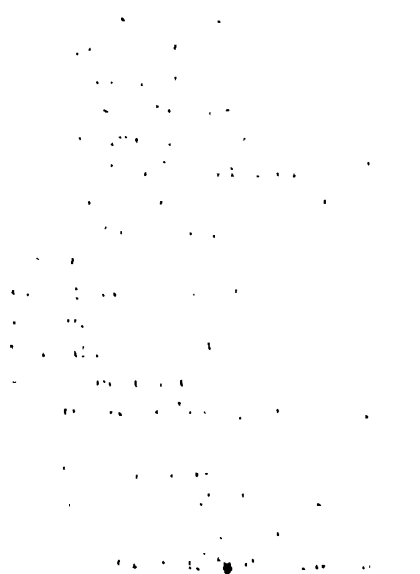
Sir William Wood, a great archer, and the person who probably gave name to Wood's Close, now Northampton-Street, in this parish, had an epitaph against the south wall of the old church. In 1791, this monument was restored by the Toxophilite Society of London.

On the west side of Clerkenwell Green is situated *The Sessions-House* for the County of Middlesex.—This structure was built in the place of one that stood facing the end of St. John's-Street, near Smithfield, and which



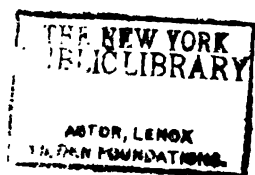
Figure 1

Estimated mean values





Reform Club, London. The Reform Club, London. The Reform Club, London.
Published by W. H. Smith & Co. Ltd. 1886



being built by Sir Baptist Hicks, in 1612, bore the appellation of Hicks's Hall. The present structure on the Green rose about 1778. The front is of stone, with a rustic basement; four Ionic pillars, and two pilasters, support an architrave, frieze, and cornice, with a pediment above the pillars; the windows are alternately arched or flat. Over that, in the centre, is a medallion of George the Third; the spaces over the others are filled with the implements of justice: the tympanum contains the arms of the county, and the roof is terminated by a dome.

At the lower end of Clerkenwell Green, in Ray-Street, opposite Mutton-Lane, is the pitiable remains of the celebrated fountain, denominated *Clerks*, or *Clerkenwell*, so called from the parish clerks of the City of London, who formerly met there annually to perform Sacred Dramas; and which, in those unenlightened times, were frequently attended by the nobility, as well as the Lord Mayor and citizens of London. The nunnery, church, and parish, are supposed to have derived their names from this well. The only memorial upon the spot is an inscription upon a diminutive pump, erected in a small recess in the street.

Returning up Clerkenwell Green, a passage by the Charity-School leads to St. John's Square, formerly the site of the House, or Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Jordan Brisset, who, for that end, purchased of the prioress and nuns of Clerkenwell, ten acres of land, for which he gave them twenty in his lordship of Willinghale, in Kent. The hospital was erected about the year 1110; but the church was not dedicated to St. John the Baptist till the year 1185.

By the profuse liberality of bigots and enthusiasts, this foundation became the chief seat in England belonging to the Knights Hospitallers; and such was their credit and opulence, that their prior was esteemed the first baron in the kingdom; but such was the antipathy

of the populace to these imperious knights, that the rebels of Kent and Essex, under Wat Tyler, burnt this stately edifice. However, it was afterwards rebuilt more magnificently than before, and continued upon its former system, till entirely suppressed by Henry the Eighth, in the year 1541. St. John's Square is of an oblong form, and chiefly consists of two rows of good houses. It was entered by two gates, north and south, both of which bore evident marks of antiquity; the largest and most remarkable is that to the south, still called St. John's Gate. It has a fine lofty Gothic arch, and on each side over it were formerly inscriptions, now obliterated. The other gate, leading to Aylesbury-Street, though lofty, was considerably narrower than this, being without posterns, and was taken down about thirty-six years ago. The former of these gates, with a single buttress of the old building in Jerusalem Court, leading to St. John's Street, are all the frail memorials left of this magnificent priory. The site of its garden, upon a part of which Red Lion-Street was built in 1719, was till then occupied by mean cottages and gardens, and among these a small cow-farm and milk-house stood near George's Court.

The north-east corner of St. John's Square is occupied by the parish church of *St. John, Clerkenwell*.—It seems, that after the demolition of the priory, the choir passed by various deeds to several tenants. About 1706, the estate came into the hands of Samuel Mitchell, Esq. who afterwards erected Red Lion-Street and other buildings in this neighbourhood. This gentleman enlarged and repaired the chapel, built the west front, and roofed the whole fabric, which he sold, in 1723, to the commissioners for building fifty new churches. The west front of this church has still the appearance of a Chapel of Ease, notwithstanding its cupola has been renewed and considerably elevated within a few years past; but the eastern extremity

retains much of its ancient appearance, particularly the windows. The interior is plain and neat, and has the appearance of a Doric building. Here is a good organ.

Through Albemarle-Street, across St. John's Street, along Sutton-Street and Wilderness Row, we proceed to Old-Street, in which, nearly opposite Whitecross-Street, stands the church of *St. Luke, Middlesex*, one of the fifty new churches finished in 1732, and consecrated on St. Luke's day, the next year. The building is well enlightened with two rows of windows. In the centre of the west front is the entrance, adorned with coupled Doric pilasters: over these is a round window, and on each side a small tower covered with a dome, and ornamented with two windows in front. The tower of the church is carried up square, and behind it the roof of the church forms to the west a kind of pediment, broken by the rise of the tower, to which it joins on each side. The uppermost stage of this diminishes very considerably; and the tower, which is the base of an obelisk, supports on each side a dial. From hence rises, as a steeple, a fluted obelisk, reaching to a great height, diminishing slowly, and being of a considerable thickness towards the top; the whole is terminated by a ball and a vane. The great arch of the interior is semi-oval, with plain pannels: the side aisles are also arched and supported by eight Ionic pillars, four pilasters and entablature. The altar-piece is Doric, under a Venetian window; and the pulpit and its sounding board are supported by Corinthian pillars. The organ was the gift of Mr. Buckley, an eminent brewer in Old-Street.

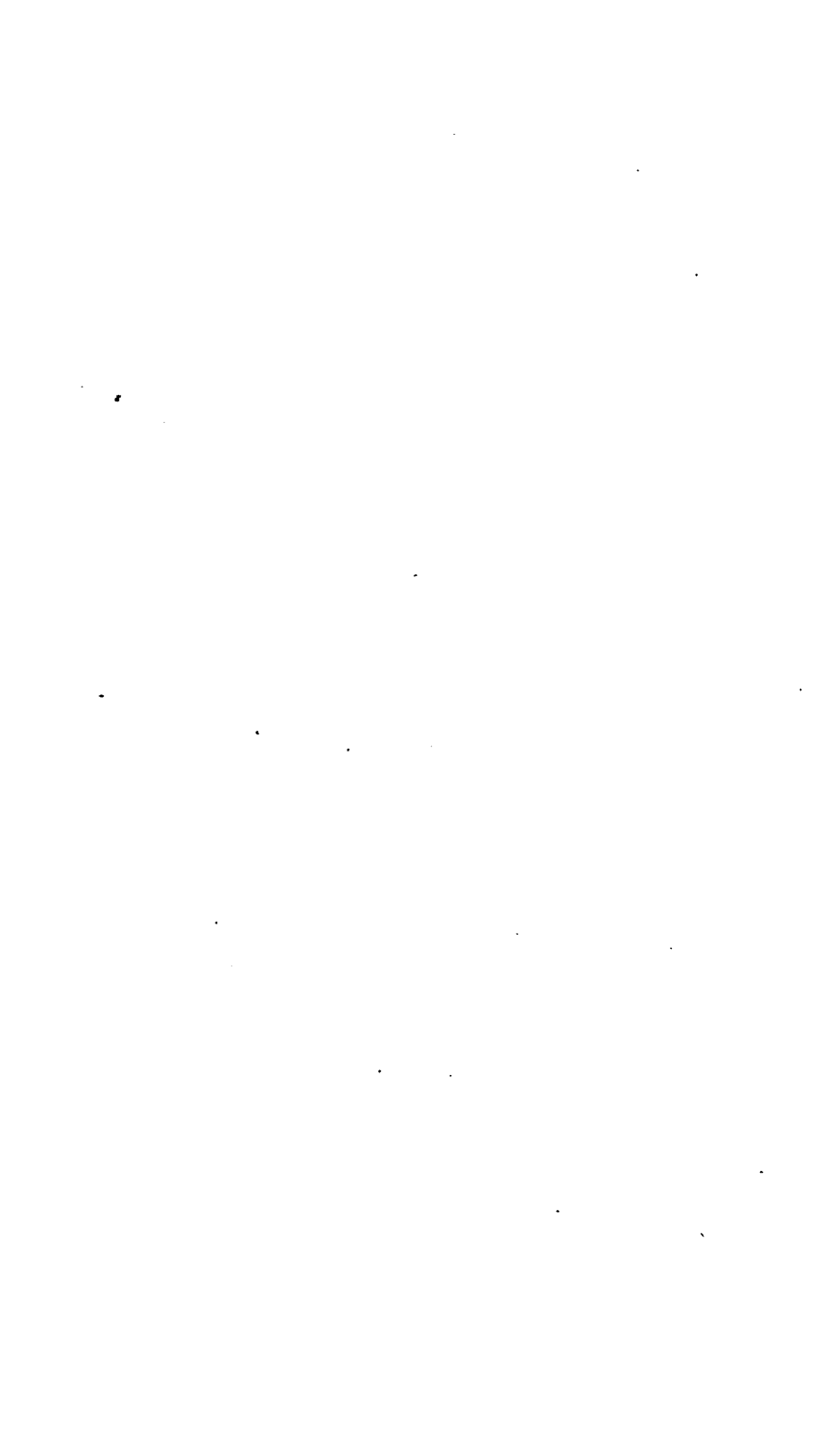
Nearly opposite to this church, on the south side of the street, is *Golden-Lane*.—An avenue, running between this and Whitecross-Street, named Play-house Yard, a contemptible miniature of Rag Fair, is built upon the site of the Fortune Play-house, founded by

Alleyu, the Comedian. The front of the old house, in Golden Lane, which is depicted in the wood-cut, with various raised figures in front, is by some supposed to have been a nursery for the children of Henry the Seventh, and by others, to have been a tavern.



Old-Street-Square is mostly taken down, and a new one, now called *Bartholomew-Square*, with an enclosed area in the centre, is nearly erected in its place. In Pest-House Row is *The French Hospital*, erected in 1717. This foundation is plentifully supplied, and is solely for the benefit of poor French Protestants, including even lunatics. Its immense garden, which extended to Rateliff-Row on the north, and to the back of Ironmonger-Row westward, has been covered with several new streets since the year 1804, where numbers of the houses unlet or unfinished, are hastening to a state of ruin.

Pest-House Row contains the almshouses founded by George Palyn, citizen and girdler, for six poor members; nearly opposite is another set of almshouses, which rose, in 1616, from the bounty of Edward Al-





Designed & Engraved by J. H. Stanger for the Walker through London.

St. George's Hospital, Old St. George's Road.

Published by W. Charles New Bond, 10 Bond Street, 1881.

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• *For the first time, the study found that the risk of stroke was significantly higher in people with a history of stroke who had a recent diagnosis of diabetes.*

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leyn, founder of Dulwich College. Here are ten poor men and women.

St. Luke's Hospital is appropriated for the reception of lunatics. The building is of brick and stone. The centre and ends project a little, are carried higher than the two parts which connect them together, and are distinguished also by a little more decoration of stone. In the front is a broad space, inclosed with a wall, which is relieved by a portico in the centre. The entrance is by a flight of steps, under a cover, supported by columns.

This hospital, it will appear, is not only better constructed, but better conducted than some others in the metropolis, which have been the merited objects of parliamentary investigation, from which it appears that though the exposure of the patients at Bethlem, &c. used to be attended with some abuses, even these were less culpable than others which have been since detected and exposed.

At the corner of the City Road, where it is crossed by Old-Street, is situated *The City of London Lying-In Hospital*. This building consists of a centre and two wings, the latter projecting a little from the main building. In the front of the centre is a very neat but plain pediment, and in this part of the building a chapel, the top of which is crowned with a light open turret, terminated by a vane.

Old-Street-Road was formerly part of a Roman road from Colchester, &c.

To the south of the Lying-In Hospital lies Moorfields. The *Artillery Ground* is a spacious enclosure, which has preserved the name it bears from having been the place of exercise for the *Artillery Company*.

Opposite Bunhill Fields Burial Ground is a very handsome chapel, built by the late *Rev. John Wesley*, in the place of another upon Windmill-Hill, called the *Old Foundry*, having been used as late as 1716 for

casting cannon. It was in this foundery St. Paul's great bell was re-cast.

Further on in the street formerly called *Tabernacle Walk*, on account of the meeting-house built there by the late Rev. George Whitfield, is a large square building without elegance.

At the end of this street, in *Old Street Road*, is a famous spring, dedicated to *St. Agnes*, and from the transparency and salubrity of its waters, denominated *St. Agnes La Clair*, or vulgarised to *Amisecod Clear*. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, it was thus named, "*Fons voc. Dame Agnes a Clere*," and had, no doubt, been turned to advantage by the priests of former times. In a survey taken of the possessions of the prebendal estate of Halliwell, alias Finsbury, it is noticed as *the well called Dame Agnes the Cleere*." By the parliamentary surveys taken in 1650, it is stated to have lain on waste land, and to have belonged to *Charles Stuart*, late King of England.

On the opposite side of the road, at the north end of *Pitfield-Street*, in *Haberdasher's Walk*, is situated *Aske's Hospital*, vulgarly called *The Haberdasher's Almshouses*. The building, which is of brick and stone, is four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory in front of 340 feet, under a piazza, elevated on stone columns of the Tuscan order. In the middle of the structure is a chapel adorned with columns, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order, and under the pediment is a niche, with a statue of the founder, in his livery gown, and under him a Latin inscription; and, on the other side, is another in English. The chapel here is opened to the public on Sundays, &c. for Divine Service.

Old-Street Road continues to the *London Prentice*, a public-house which has borne that sign many years, representing a youth thrusting his arms down the throats of two lions.

Opposite to this is *The Curtain Road*, so named

from one of the oldest theatres in London, having for its original sign a striped curtain. Richard Tarleton, one of Queen Elizabeth's twelve players, exhibited here, as did also Richard Burbage, Ben Jonson, &c. The performers here were styled the "Prince's servants" till the accession of Charles the First to the crown, when it diminished to a place for prize-fighters.—Its site is uncertain.

Facing the end of Old-Street Road, at the north end of the street called Shoreditch, is situated the parish church of *St. Leonard, Shoreditch*, built in 1788, upon the site of the ancient church of that name. A double flight of steps leads to a portico of the angular kind, supported by four Doric columns, and bearing an angular pediment. The body of the building is plain, but well enlightened, and the steeple elegant, light and lofty. The tower, at a proper height, has a series of Ionic columns, with scrolls on their entablature, which form the base of as many Corinthian columns on pedestals; and support a dome, on whose entablature rests the spire, standing upon four balls, which give it an additional air of lightness. The tower contains ten good bells. The painted windows in this church are real embellishments.

In *Holywell Lane*, on the western side of this street, anciently stood the priory for Benedictine nuns, founded by Robert Fitzgelran in the time of Richard the First, and after many reparations, re-edified by Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter, in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, who was buried in a chapel here, erected at his own expence. In commemoration of so great a benefactor, the following lines were painted on most of the windows—

" All the nunnies in Holy-well,

" Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Lovell."

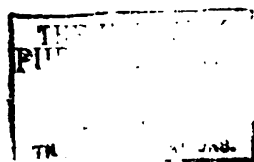
Shoreditch is supposed to have derived its name from *Sir John Sordig*, the lord of the manor in the reign of Edward the Third, and not from the idle story of *Jane Shore* dying for want in the reign of Richard the Third. Against this notion the testimony of Sir Thomas More, who lived in the reign of Henry the Eighth, is a sufficient objection. Speaking of this once-celebrated beauty, he says, "Proper she was and fair; nothing in her body that you would have changed; but you would have wished her somewhat higher. Thus say they who knew her in her youth. Albeit some that now see her (for she yet liveth,) deem her never to have been well-visaged; for *now* she is old, lean, withered, and dried up; nothing left but rivelled skin and hard bone."

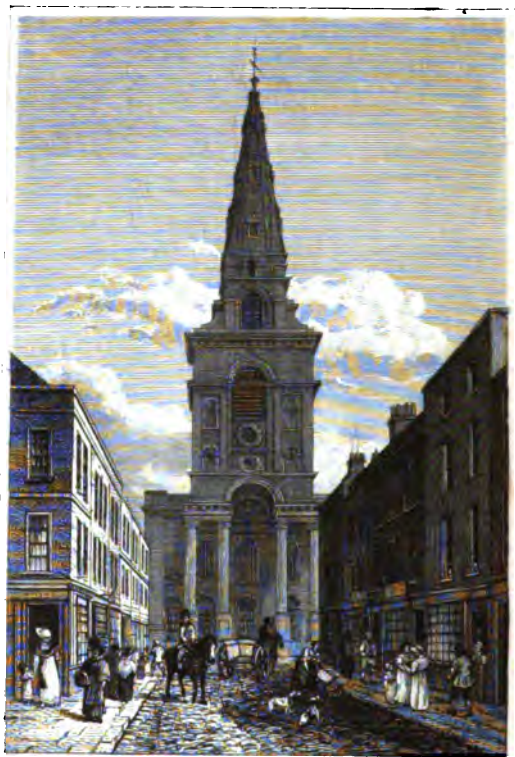
Sir John de Sordig was ambassador from Edward the Third to the Pope, and was buried in Hackney Church.

A little to the west of *Holywell Lane*, where Chapel-Street and others now stand, was anciently the spring or well which gave name to the whole liberty, as well as to the priory just noticed; the whole probably originating in some healing qualities ascribed to the waters in these times of ignorance and pious fraud. This spot, either in consequence of the great plague, or the great fire, afterwards became elevated into a mount, which being levelled in 1777, was built upon, as beforementioned, and now contains a chapel and a burial ground.

Returning again to the eastward, we come to *Norton Falgate*, probably derived from being the gate of the *northern fold*, without Bishopsgate.

Spital Fields being comparatively a new neighbourhood, here are few, or rather scarcely any vestiges of antiquity, though *Paternoster-Row* probably derived its name from some houses where rosaries, relicts, &c. were sold to the devotees of those days, on





Engraved by Thomas Sturt and J. Smith for the Publisher, London

St. Andrew's Church, Spitalfields.

Printed by J. Smith, in the Strand, near the Theatre Royal.

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their walks to St. Mary's Spital, or the monastery of Holywell. We also read, that near this spot in Pater-noster-Row, Richard Tarleton, the famous player at the Curtain Theatre, kept an ordinary in these pleasant fields."

The once celebrated herbalist *Nicholas Culpepper*, was also an inhabitant of Spitalfields. He died in 1654, in a house he occupied then in the fields, but now a public-house at the corner of Red Lion Court, in Red Lion Street, and which, though it has undergone several repairs, still exhibits the appearance of a part of Old London.

Christ-Church, Spitalfields, was begun in 1723, as one of Queen Anne's fifty new churches, and finished in 1729. It is situated on the south side of Church-Street, and at its western extremity, its principal entrance facing Union-Street.

This is a stately edifice, built of stone, the height of the roof forty-one feet, and of the steeple 234. To the Doric portico there is a handsome ascent by a flight of steps. The steeple contains twelve bells, and excellent chimes, which perform four times a day. Sir Robert Ladbroke's monument in this church, is a beautiful specimen of Mr. Flaxman's abilities.

The tower has arched windows and niches, and on its diminishing for the steeple, is supported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttresses; from this part rises the base of the spire, with an arcade. Its corners are in the same manner supported with a sort of pyramidal buttresses, ending in a point; the spire terminates with a vase and fane.

The hamlet of *Bethnal Green*, adjoining Spitalfields and Shoreditch, formerly belonged to Stepney. On Bethnal-Green, once a very pleasant spot, was an ancient house called *Bishop Bonner's Palace*; but though it does not appear that Bonner resided here, there is no

doubt that this was originally a part of a manor belonging to the Bishops of London.

Near the north-east corner of Hare-Street, Spital-fields, stands the parish church of *St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green*, erected in 1740, a neat brick edifice, quoined and coped with freestone. The tower, which is not high, is of the same materials.

Aldgate-House, which stood on the east side of Bethnal-Green, built by Sir John Goolesborough, in 1643, was a noble old mansion; and being decorated by its owner, in 1760, with the remains of the city-gates, and particularly the most valuable parts of Aldgate, consisting of Roman, Runic, Saxon, Norman, Danish; and English bricks, bass-relievos and sculptures, it obtained the name of *Aldgate-House*. This house has since been pulled down to give place to a dissenting place of worship, and several new houses.

Returning to *Brick-Lane*, Spital-Fields, and passing the house of the Court of Requests belonging to the Tower Hamlets, we arrive at the high road, and the parish church of *St. Mary, Whitechapel*. This building, erected in 1673, is nearly square, and is separated into three aisles by four round and four square pillars. The centre intercolumniation on each side forms a large arch, similar to those of transepts, nearly plain; this intersects that of the nave; two others on the sides inclose diminutive Venetian celestery windows: pilasters on the north and south walls support the entablatures of the pillars, between which are large Venetian windows. The galleries do not interfere with the pillars; that for the organ is remarkably handsome, and has a rich carving on the front, of David playing on the harp, surrounded by musical instruments and fruit in festoons. The altar-piece consists of two composite pillars, imitations of lapis-lazuli, supporting a pediment; the carvings are elegant. Several Roman remains have been found in this parish.

On the south side of the road stood *Whitechapel Mount*, raised by order of the Parliament that opposed Charles the First. Within a few years past, this mount has been levelled, and the spot is now covered with good houses, called *Mount Place*.

Nearly adjoining is one of the most distinguished charitable foundations of any in England, *The London Hospital*. This edifice is neatly constructed of brick—plain, yet elegant; consisting of one extended front, without either wings or inner-courts: the whole is seen at one view. To the middle door is an ascent, by a flight of steps; and over this a very large angular pediment extends, and within it is a dial. Above the ground-floor extend two series of sash windows, each consisting of twenty-three. The number of windows and the length of the building, give the whole an air of dignity.

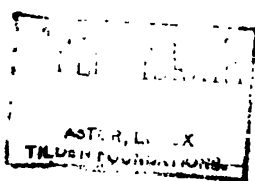
The turnpike at Mile End terminates the boundaries of the metropolis towards Essex.

At the bottom of Cannon Road is the parish church of *St. George in the East*. This massy structure, finished about the year 1723, is erected in a very singular taste, by Hawksmoor and Gibbs. The floor is raised a considerable way above the level of the ground; the ascent to the principal door is by a double flight of steps, cut with a sweep, and defended by a low wall of the same form. Over the body of the church there are four turrets, and one on the tower; the latter in the manner of a fortification, with a staff on the top, for an occasional flag. The interior is of the Doric order, containing two pillars on each side, a massy intercolumniation, and semi-oval arch, crossed by a rich band. The east and west ends are supported by strong square pillars and entablature; these, with their pilasters, form four small squares, between which are aisles, terminating east and west. The altar is a semi-circle, with a good painting of *Jesus in the Garden*, by Clarkson.

Near the end of Rosemary-Lane, at the extremity of this parish, is *Wellclose-Square*, the principal ornament of which is the *Danish Church*, situated in the centre; the corners are faced with rustic. The windows, large and well-proportioned, are cased with stone, with a cherub's head at the top of the arch; and the roof is concealed by a blocking course. The architect of this edifice, built at the expense of Christian the Fifth, King of Denmark, in 1696, was *Caius Gabriel Cibber*, who also erected a monument here to his wife, Jane, mother of Colley Cibber, the famous dramatist. This church was visited in 1768, by Christian the Seventh, King of Denmark, whilst he remained in this country.

On a line with this square, but farther to the east, is *Princes-Square*, containing *The Swedes' Church*, a handsome building, the corners wrought in a plain, bold rustic, and the body divided into a central part, projecting forwarder than the rest, and two sides. The central part has two tall windows, terminated by a pediment, with an oval window in the midst; but in the sides there is only a compartment below, with a circular window above. The tower is crowned with a turret and a dome, and from the latter rises a ball, supporting the vane, in the form of a rampant lion. In the vestry are several portraits of eminent persons.

Raine's Hospital is situated in Fowden Fields, and is a very handsome edifice. Here forty-eight girls are supported with all the necessities of life, and qualified for service. On the first of May, every year, two annual prizes of 100*l.* each are drawn for by six of the most deserving young women of the age of twenty-two or upwards, who have been educated in Mr. Raine's charity-schools; and the further sum of five pounds for a dinner in the great room at the school-house, for the new-married couple, the trustees, visitors, &c. The husbands must be of the Church of England, and inhabitants of St. George's in the East, St. Paul, Shadwell,





*Steamship generally 100 tons for the State through 1 mile.
 The Shipper's Entrance, and under 100 tons.
 Published by W. Clark New Bond Street January 11 1879*

or *St. John, Wapping*. The boys educated here had an apprentice fee of *3l.* which has since been increased.

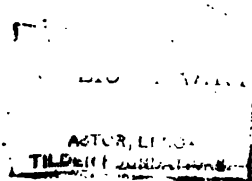
Adjoining to *St. George's* parish is that of *St. Paul's, Shadwell*, derived from a copious spring of water, supposed to be dedicated to *St. Chad*, issuing through the base of the churchyard wall. The church presents but a mean appearance, and the tower, which contains six bells, is carried up without ornament. The interior is obscured by galleries, which were gaudily ornamented with gold. This building, at present, is fast approaching to a state of dilapidation, so that proposals have been offered by the churchwardens to architects and surveyors for rebuilding it entirely.

The parish of *Wapping* consists of very narrow streets. The church of *St. John, Wapping*, stands on the north side of the street, called *Wapping High-Street*. It is built entirely of brick, and consists of a plain body, with a tower and dome, surmounted by a vane.

To form the *London Docks*, great part of the parish of *Wapping* has been excavated; and these excavations extend along the *Thames* almost to *Ratcliff Highway*, and are enclosed by a wall of brick, lined with warehouses. *St. George's Dock* covers the space from *Virginia-Street* almost to *Old Gravel-Lane* in one direction, and is capable of holding 500 ships, with room for shifting.

Another, called *Shadwell Dock*, adjoining, will hold about fifty ships; and the entrance to both is by three basons, capable of containing an immense quantity of small craft. The inlets from the *Thames* into the basons is at the *Old Hermitage Dock*, *Old Wapping Dock*, and *Old Shadwell Dock*. The foundation of the entrance bason to these was laid on the 26th of June 1802, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the first stone of a tobacco warehouse. Since the conclusion of the late peace with France, this busy scene has undergone a considerable change.

The Royalty Theatre, near Wellclose-Square, after various long intervals of suspension and shutting-up, has been recently opened under the new name of *The East London Theatre*, or the late Royalty, for the performance of light pieces, burlettes, equestrian feats, &c. Having concluded our perambulations in this part of the metropolis, we now proceed by London Bridge to the south side of the Metropolis.





Walk 24th

Galtney Hotel



Published by H. Smith, New-Printed, and Ag. 1827.

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Southwark.

WALK. I.

From the foot of London-Bridge, down Tooley-Street, to Horselydown and Bermondsey; return through Bermondsey-Street to the Maze, and by St. Thomas's Hospital to High-Street; thence through St. Saviour's Church-Yard to Montague-Close, Bankside, Borough-Market, and Blackman-Street, to the Obelisk, St. George's Fields.

THE Borough of Southwark extends southward from London-Bridge to Newington—to the south-west, almost to Lambeth—and to Rotherhithe in the East: it contains the parishes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. George. The principal streets in it are, the Borough, or High-Street, Blackman-Street, Long-Lane, Kent-Street, Tooley, or St. Olave's-Street, and Bermondsey, corruptly called Barnaby-Street.

We commence our survey at St. Olave's, or Tooley-Street, which is very long, and, in general, very dirty, owing to the number of carts continually passing with goods from the different wharfs on the south side of the Thames.

Before we enter Tooley-Street, looking northward over the bridge, a grand entrance to the city presents itself. The fine steeple of St. Magnus, the Monument, the rise of Fish-Street-Hill, Fishmongers'-Hall, St. Michael, Crooked-Lane, and a number of spires and

towers in the back ground, form an assemblage very striking and magnificent.

At a small distance from London-Bridge, on the north side of the street, is the *Church of St. Olave*, built upon the site of an old one, and finished in 1739. It consists of a plain body, strengthened with rustic quoins; the windows are placed in three series—the lowest upright, but very broad—the upper circular and semi-circular. The tower, containing eight bells, consists of three stages, the uppermost greatly diminished; in this stage is the clock, and in those below, large windows. The interior is very grand, and in the west gallery is a good organ. Stow mentions, "that there had been a great house, built with stone, over against this church, on the south side of the street, with arched gates, which pertained to the Prior of *Lewes*, in *Sussex*." Eastward from this church is a quay, built in 1330, by Isabel, widow to Hamond Goodcheape; adjoining to which was a great house, of stone and timber, belonging to the Abbots of St. Augustine, Canterbury, one of the finest built houses on that side of the river, over against the city. This structure was held of the Earls of Warren and Surrey. *St. Olave's Free School* is called the Free-School of Queen Elizabeth.

Bridge-House.—This foundation seems to have been coeval with London-Bridge, and was appointed as a store-house of stone, timber, and other materials for its reparation; it was also a grainery for corn in times of necessity, and had ovens to bake bread for the poor.

Below the Bridge-House, on the banks of the Thames, stood the *Abbot of Battle's Inn*. The walks and gardens belonging to this Abbot, on the other side of the way, before the gate of that house, were called *The Mase*. *Battle-Bridge* was named from being situated on the ground, and over a water-course flowing out of the Thames, belonging to *Battle Abbey*. This place is now called *Mill-Lane*; and here an extensive and useful improvement might be formed, by opening the end

next the Thames, and converting the whole breadth of the street to stairs, by which commerce might be more easily and quickly conveyed from the New Custom-House to all parts of the Borough.

Farther to the east is *Horsley-down*, corrupted from *Horse down*, having been originally a grazing-ground for horses. Here is the parish church of *St. John the Evangelist*, finished in the year 1732, as one of the fifty new ones. The body has two ranges of windows, with a Venetian one in the centre. The tower rises square, with a balustrade on the top, from whence a spire rises in form of a Corinthian pillar, well wrought, and very properly diminished. In the tower are ten good bells, and the interior is handsomely and neatly ornamented.

Returning westward, we arrive at *Bermondsey-Street*, at the south end of which was a priory, dedicated to St. Saviour, founded by Alwine Child, a citizen of London, in 1081. In 1094 William Rufus endowed it with the manor of *Bermond's Eyc*, an ancient demesne of the crown : among the lands and tenements belonging to it were Camberwell, Rotherhithe, the hide of Southwark, Dulwich, Waddon, and Reyham, with their appurtenances. Having other considerable grants, after the dissolution, it was valued at 474*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* and was granted by Henry the Eighth to Sir Thomas Pope, who pulled down the church, and built a large house upon the site ; afterwards becoming the possession and residence of the Earls of Sussex, they were obliged to build a place for public worship, upon, or near the site of the present parish church of *St. Mary Magdalen*. This was built, in 1680, at the charge of the parish, and is a plain structure, covered with stucco, seventy-six feet long, and sixty-one in breadth. The whole of the remains of the priory, a little to the south of the church, as to any external vestiges of them, are obliterated since the new buildings rose, called *Bermondsey-Square*, and which till then presented an aspect truly venerable.

In *Bermondsey-Street* was lately a very old inn, called *Christopher's Inn*, on which was a rude emblem, in stucco, of *St. Christopher*. *Christopher's*, vulgarly *Cruccifr-Lane*, leads to *Snow's-Fields*. Through the *Maze* before-mentioned, there is an avenue to *St. Thomas's-Street*, in which is situated *Guy's Hospital*. We pass to this building through a noble iron gate, hung on handsome piers, which open into a square. In the centre is a brazen statue of the founder, in his livery-gown, very well executed, and in the front of the pedestal this inscription :

" THOMAS GUY, SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL
IN HIS LIFE TIME, A. D. MDCCXXI."

On the west side is a representation, in relievo, of the parable of the good Samaritan ; on the south, Mr. Guy's arms, and on the east, Jesus Christ healing the impotent man.

The superstructure of this hospital contains three stories, besides garrets, divided into twelve wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-five beds ; and the whole building is so well planned and executed that it does honour to the architect, and affords every desirable accommodation to the patients and those that attend them.

On the south side of *St. Thomas's-Street* is situated the parish church of *St. Thomas*, rebuilt in 1702. This fabric is plain, constructed with brick, and enlightened by a single series of large windows ; the corners are strengthened and adorned with rustic, and the tower crowned with a blocking course of attic, instead of a balustrade. The principal door has a cornice, supported by scrolls, with a circular pediment : the inside is handsome and spacious.

St. Thomas's Hospital.—This was a very noble and extensive charity, founded for the reception of the necessitous sick and wounded, as early as the year 1215,

by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. In 1551, it was granted, by Edward the Sixth, to the Mayor, Commonality, and Citizens of London, who repaired and enlarged it; but in 1699, being old and in want of great repairs, the governors set on foot a voluntary subscription, and the building was begun upon a still larger plan, and erected at different times by the assistance of various benefactors, till it was entirely completed, and consists, in the whole, of three quadrangles or square courts.

Next the Borough High-Street is a handsome pair of large iron gates and stone piers; on each of which is a statue, representing one of the patients. The square court within is encompassed on three sides with a colonnade, and benches next the wall.

The centre of the principal front is of stone. On the top is a clock, under a small circular pediment, and beneath a niche, containing a statue of Edward the Sixth, with a sceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left. Lower, in niches on each side, is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman; and under them a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling, under which is the following inscription:

“ King Edward the Sixth, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord, 1552, founded and endowed this Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, together with the Hospitals of Christ and Bridewell, in London.”

The second court is by far the most elegant. The Chapel is on the north side, adorned with lofty pilasters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedestals, which rise from the ground. The fronts of the wards above the piazzas are ornaments, with handsome Ionic pilasters. The centre of this court contains a good brass statue of Edward the Sixth, by Scheemakers, with Latin and English inscriptions, upon a lofty stone pedestal. The statue is surrounded with iron rails. The next

court contains a statue of Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London, a liberal benefactor to the hospital, with a long inscription. This hospital contains nineteen wards and four hundred and seventy beds.

At the north end of the High-Street, formerly called *Long Southwark*, is a narrow passage called *Pepper Alley*, a plying-place for watermen, through which is an avenue to *St. Saviour's Close*, commonly called *Montague Close*, from having been the residence of the Lords Montague and Monteagle : the latter was the nobleman who, by the means of a letter being sent to him, to warn him of the danger of the gunpowder plot, was the cause of its discovery.

Crossing *St. Saviour's Dock* we arrive upon the site of the ruins of Winchester House, supposed to have been built about 1107, by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester. It was certainly the residence of those prelates during their attendance in parliament ; and before it fell into decay, was one of the most magnificent in the city or suburbs of London. This palace, with the other buildings belonging to it, occupied in front most of the Bank Side, now called *Clink Street*, and had an open view of that part of the Thames long since choked up with wharfs and warehouses. This Episcopal Palace, according to the old plans of London, appears to have formed two courts, with a number of offices, &c. The south side was bounded by beautiful gardens, statues, fountains, &c. and a spacious park ; the east by the monastery of St. Saviour, and the west by the Paris garden.

The venerable remains of Winchester House were laid open to public view by a fire which occurred in August 1814, and destroyed a long range of warehouses and magazines of corn. After this, what is presumed to have been the great hall, exhibited three conjoined entrances at the east end, and a grand circular window in the gable, terminating the wall at that point, and very curious and uncommon, from its scientific com-

mixture of triangular compartments. The tracery of this rare window is intricate, and the centre of the circle peculiarly beautiful; its diameter twelve feet. It was probably as old as Edward the First. A pier was seen at the north-east angle of the wall, and part of a connecting arch. The range of windows in the south wall were nearly entire; the arches mostly of a flat character, and had but few mouldings, though two doors on the lower story were very elegant. Most of these remains were built in on the restoration of the warehouses, or destroyed. However, a good view of them is preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1814, and in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*.

What is now denominated *Bankside* was formerly a range of dwellings, licensed by the Bishops of Winchester, for "the repair of incontinent men to the like women." These houses were distinguished by signs, and were under legal rules and regulations till the reign of Henry the Eighth, when they were put down by the King's commandment, proclaimed by sound of trumpet.

Formerly there was a chapel for these women who became penitents, which is alluded to in an old black letter book, printed by Wynkyn de Woorde.

And as for this old place the wenches holy,
That will not have it called the *Stews* for folly,
But maketh it *Strawberry Bank*,
And there is yet a chapel, save,
Of which they all pardon have,
The Saint is of some tro thanke.

On the dispersion of these women, in Henry the Eighth's reign, the same ballad makes the following remarks—

There came such a wind from Winchester,
That blew these women over the river,

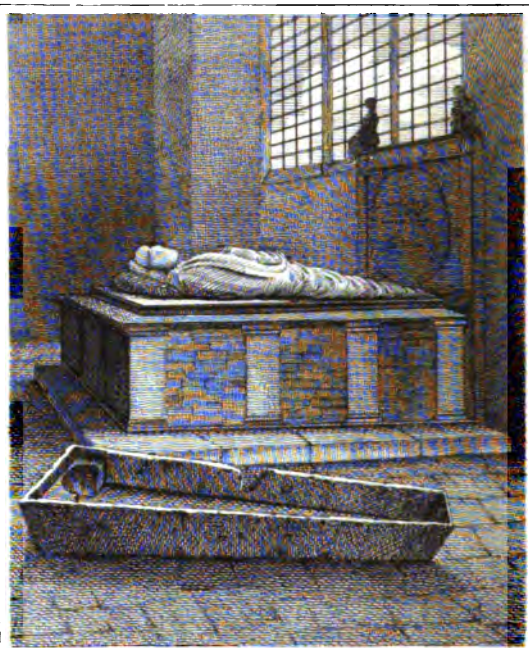
In wherry as I will you tell,
 Some at St. Katherin's stuck a-ground,
 And many were in Holboorne found,
 Some at St. Gyles I trowe ;
 Also in Ave Mary Ally, and at Westminster,
 And some in Shoredyche drew thither
 With great lamentacyon.

Adjoining to Winchester House, to the south, stood *Rochester House*, the residence of the bishops of that see. In Stow's time it was deserted, and was much out of repair. It was afterwards divided into small and mean dwellings, and has left no remembrance on the spot, the name of *Rochester-Street* excepted.

The *Clink* was a prison for such as should "brabble, fray, or break the peace on the said bank." The bishop of Winchester's steward tried pleas of debt, damages or trespass in the *Clink Liberty*; for any sum; and this prison was long complained of as a filthy noisome dungeon.

A little to the eastward stands the parish church of *St. Mary Overy*, or *St. Saviour*, founded long before William the Conqueror, by a maiden named *Mary*; being a house of sisters, to whom she gave the profits of a ferry across the Thames to and from London, there being then no bridge. This house was afterwards converted into a college of priests, by another lady named *Swithen*; and in 1106, was formed into a priory of canons regular, by William Pont de l'Arch, and William D'Auncy, knights and Normans, when William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, built the body of the church. King Henry the First, by charter, gave them the church of *St. Margaret on the Hill*, which was confirmed by King Stephen. Peter de la Roch founded a large chapel, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, in the church of *St. Mary*, which chapel was afterwards used as the parish church for the neighbouring inhabitants. *St. Mary Overy's* church was rebuilt in

THE
PUBLISHED
ON
TELECOMMUNICATIONS.



Drawn and Engraved by J. May for the White through the window

Bishop Andrew Hook & Mary Cooper.

Published by W. Clarke New Road Street, March 1849.

1870
The following is a list of the
names of the persons who have
been appointed to the various
positions in the Navy.

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1400, to which John Gower, the poet, was a great benefactor. In 1539, the priory was surrendered to Henry the Eighth; after which the inhabitants purchased it, and the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen was added on the south side to enlarge it for the accommodation of a numerous parish. The church is a noble fabric, built with three aisles, running from east to west, and a cross aisle, after the manner of a cathedral. It is in the Gothic style; the roof of the body and the chancel is supported by twenty-six pillars, and that of our Lady, or New Chapel, (now used for the Bishop's Court,) with six smaller pillars; and that of the former church of St. Mary Magdalen on the south side, by six pillars like the last. The galleries in the walls of the choir are adorned with pillars and arches, similar to Westminster Abbey. The tower, containing twelve fine-toned bells, is built upon four very strong pillars; over the meeting of the middle aisle with the cross aisle, at the four angles of the tower, are pinnacles of stone, with crockets, and the walls of the church are of brick and boulder. This building underwent a substantial reparation in 1703. Its length, from the altar to the iron gate, is 126 feet, from that gate to the west end of the church 71, and from the altar to the east end of the New Chapel 72; the whole length 269 feet, and the whole breadth 54.

The monuments in this church are numerous and well worth inspection, particularly that of Gower, the poet; but the inscriptions are mostly clothed in the quaint and homely phrase of former times. In the south side of the churchyard is a *Free Grammar School*, founded at the charge of the parish in 1562, and adjoining to this a Free School, founded about 1681, by Dorothy Applebee, for thirty poor boys:

Globe Alley is so named from the theatre called *The Globe*, that flourished in 1603, and had a licence that year under the Privy Seal, granted by James the First to Shakespeare, Fletcher, Burbage, Hemmings and

Condell, to act plays, not only at their usual place, the Globe, but in any other part of the kingdom, during His Majesty's pleasure.

Near the Globe was *The Bear or Paris Garden* for baiting of bears, horses, &c. To this place our celebrated Queen Elizabeth caused the French ambassadors to be taken for their diversion in these bloody spectacles!

Bear-baiting was reckoned among the usual sights of London for strangers. It is mentioned where a party went "abroad with the hostesse to see sights; Cheapside, the Exchange, Westminster, and London Bridge, trode the top of Powles vnder their feet, beene at Beare-garden, scene a play, and had a tauern banquet," &c.

However, when the Puritans ruled, they considered, that from the statesmen to the canaille, must to the conventicle; bear-baiting ceased under the general prohibition; and as the land belonged to the Crown, it was sold in January 1647, for 1783*l.* 15*s.* The Puritans left no other amusement for general participation than the diversions of the field, which, probably, they had not a sufficient length of reign to devise the means of stopping. Edmund Gayton describes the effect of their mandate in the following lines:

Hare is good sport, as all our gentry know,
The only recreation left us now;
For plays are down, unless the puppet play,
Sir William's lost, both Oyle and Opera:
The noble cock-fight done, the harmless bears,
Are more than ring'd by th' nose or by the ears:
We are serious people grown, and full of cares,
As melancholy as cats, as glum as hares.

The diversion of bear-baiting was commonly succeeded by some novelty befitting such an exhibition. Alleyne concluded an advertisement with telling the

public, " for their better content, (they) shall have pleasant sport with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind bear."

On the west side of the Borough-Market is *Deadman's-Place*, containing an Hospital or College, founded by Thomas Cure, Esq. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It contains sixteen apartments, for as many poor men and women of St. Saviour's parish, each of whom has twenty pence per week.

Passing to the Borough High-Street we come to *St. Margaret's-Hill*. Here is erected a handsome Town-hall, on the site of the former church of that name, in which the Sessions for the Borough have long been held.

On the opposite side of High-Street, is the *Tabard*, (corrupted to Talbot) Inn, originally the residence of the Abbots of Hyde, near Winchester, when they attended the parliament. This inn was also the place of rendezvous for the pilgrims on their pious journies to Canterbury, to visit the *Shrine of Thomas a Becket*, as described by Chaucer.

The highway from St. Margaret's Hill to Newington Causeway, is called *Blackman-Street*, on the east side of which is the *Marshalsea*, which is both a court of law and a prison.

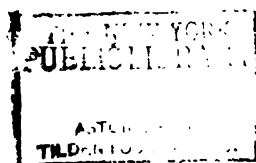
On the same side of the street is the parish church of *St. George the Martyr*; that which formerly stood here, was of ancient foundation, and pertained to the priory of Bermondsey. The present edifice has an ascent by a flight of steps, defended by plain iron rails. The door-case of the Ionic order, has a circular pediment, ornamented with the heads of cherubim in clouds; and the front, to the height of the roof, on each side of the pediment, is adorned with a balustrade and vases. From this part the tower rises plain, strengthened with rustic quoins, with vases on the corners of it. From hence a series of Ionic columns support the base of the spire, which has ribs on the angles. The top is

crowned with a ball and a vane. The inside of this church is handsomely decorated, and in the old church the unhallowed remains of the cruel Bishop Bonner were deposited. He had been confined many years in the Marshalsea, where he died miserably and unlamented. The assemblage of ruinous old houses opposite St. George's Church, now called *The Mint*, stands on the site of the magnificent mansion built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. In process of time, a mint being established here for the King's use, the cottages and houses that rose on the site of this great house, after its demolition, obtained the name of the *Mint*. A few streets on this spot, and one or two in Spitalfields, are the whole that remain unpaved with flag-stones, &c. within the limits of the city, and its suburbs.

The Mint continued for many years an asylum for fraudulent debtors, and persons who took refuge here with their effects, and set their creditors at defiance; but this, with similar privileges, were entirely suppressed by parliament in the reign of George the First. The place, however, still remains one of the dirtiest and most inconvenient in Southwark.

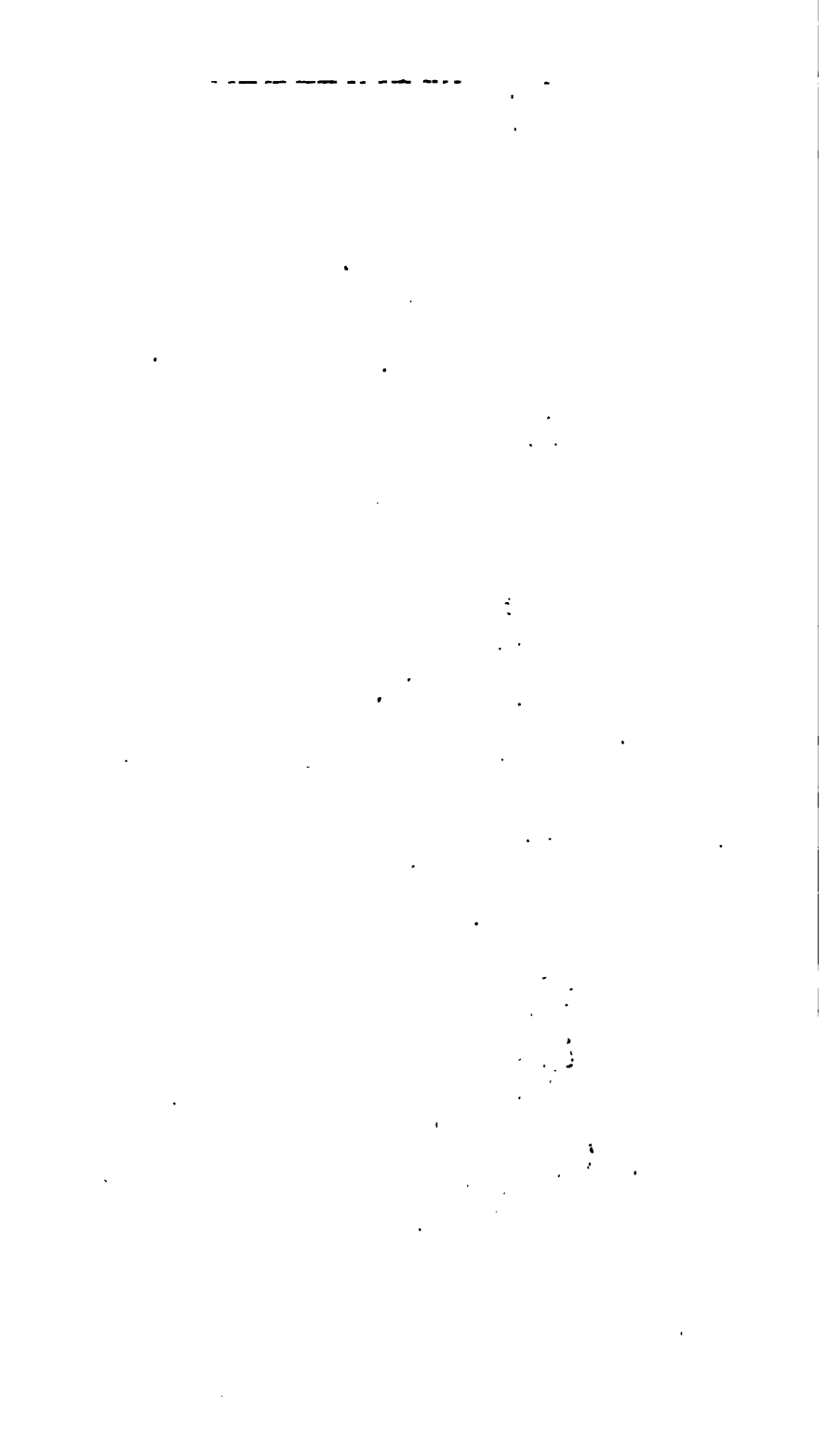
In Union-Street, northward of the Mint, is *Union-Hall*, a very handsome structure, used as a police office. Adjoining to this is the *Surrey Dispensary*, for the distribution of medicine among the poorer classes.

At the south-east end of Blackman-Street, in Horse-monger-Lane, is the *New County Goal, and House of Correction*, for the County of Surrey. These premises are extremely spacious; and here is good room for a court-hall, a chapel, offices, &c. adapted to every desirable purpose. The situation also is healthy and open. The place of execution is a temporary scaffold on the top of the lodge, on the north side of it. The keeper's house is a handsome building on the west side.



Walk 15th





At the south-west corner of Blackman-Street, in the road to the Obelisk, St. George's Fields, is situated the *King's Bench Prison*, for debtors, and every one sentenced by the Court of King's Bench; but those who can purchase the liberties, have the benefit of walking through Blackman-Street, a part of the Borough, and in St. George's Fields. This building is surrounded by a very high wall. Prisoners in any other gaol may remove hither by *Habeas Corpus*. This prison contains at least three hundred rooms: the number of people confined here is greater; and decent accommodations are much more expensive than in the Fleet.

WALK II.

From the Obelisk, along the east and west sides of Great Surrey Road to Black Friars Bridge. Return, by the west side, to the New Cut to Westminster-Bridge; thence by the Asylum and Freemason's School, terminating at the Obelisk.

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS anciently occupied a broad portion of marsh land, till the embankment of the Thames rendered it capable of improvement. That it was inhabited by the Romans is evident from some remains of tessellated pavements, coins, and bones; though it might have been used as an *astiva*, or summer camp; for, even till the seventeenth century, Lambeth Marsh was overflowed. These fields now form different roads, and, from the Obelisk, open communications with all the south-east counties, and the coasts of France in times of peace.

The Obelisk was erected in 1771, during the

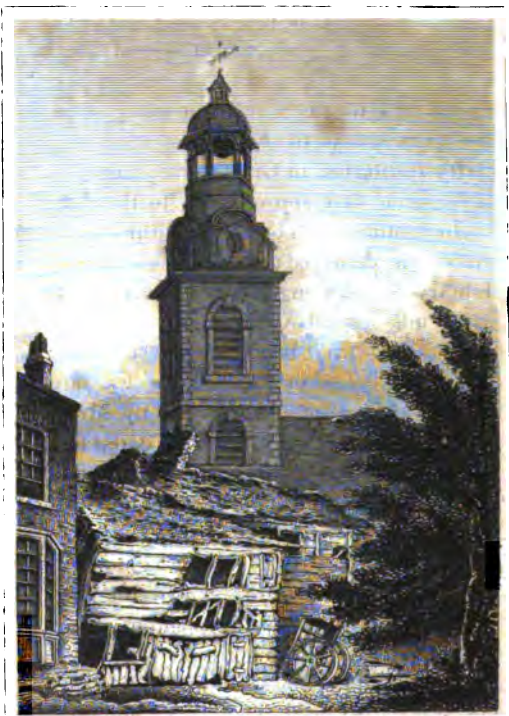
mayoralty, and in honour of Brass Crosby, Esq. who had been confined in the Tower for the conscientious discharge of his magisterial duty. It is a plain but neat column, and forms a centre at the division of the great south road. The cause of its erection is inscribed on one side, and the other three sides mark the distances from Fleet-Street, London-Bridge, and Westminster.

Before we quit this part of Southwark, it may be proper to notice, that the following wood engraving represents part of the ruins of Winchester-House, before described.



The next object of attention, in Great Surrey Road, is *The Royal Circus*, first commenced by subscription, and undertaken in favour of Mr. Hughes, a riding-master of considerable abilities : being destroyed by fire, in 1805, it was afterwards rebuilt in a tasteful and ornamental manner, and is at present occupied by Mr. THOMAS DIBDIN, under whose tasteful management the whole of the entertainments are conducted with elegance and judgment. They consist of Burlettas, Ballets, Pantomimes, &c.





Engraved by W. B. Smith from a drawing by J. G. Smith. See the Wall, Street, and Church.

Christ Church, Blackfriars.

Printed by W. B. Smith, No. 5, and 6, St. Martin's Lane.

The first of these is the *British Museum*, which is the largest and most valuable collection of books, manuscripts, and antiquities in the world. It is situated in the heart of London, in the Strand, and is open to the public from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The collection is divided into several departments, including the Library, the Manuscript Department, the Department of Printed Books, the Department of Manuscripts, the Department of Antiquities, and the Department of Natural History. The British Museum is a place of great interest to all who are fond of books and antiquities, and it is well worth a visit to anyone who is passing through London.

The second of these is the *British Museum of Natural History*, which is the largest and most valuable collection of natural history specimens in the world. It is situated in the heart of London, in the Strand, and is open to the public from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The collection is divided into several departments, including the Department of Zoology, the Department of Botany, the Department of Geology, and the Department of Mineralogy. The British Museum of Natural History is a place of great interest to all who are fond of natural history, and it is well worth a visit to anyone who is passing through London.

The third of these is the *British Museum of Art*, which is the largest and most valuable collection of art specimens in the world. It is situated in the heart of London, in the Strand, and is open to the public from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The collection is divided into several departments, including the Department of Painting, the Department of Sculpture, the Department of Architecture, and the Department of Decorative Arts. The British Museum of Art is a place of great interest to all who are fond of art, and it is well worth a visit to anyone who is passing through London.

The fourth of these is the *British Museum of Science*, which is the largest and most valuable collection of science specimens in the world. It is situated in the heart of London, in the Strand, and is open to the public from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The collection is divided into several departments, including the Department of Physics, the Department of Chemistry, the Department of Astronomy, and the Department of Earth Science. The British Museum of Science is a place of great interest to all who are fond of science, and it is well worth a visit to anyone who is passing through London.

The fifth of these is the *British Museum of Literature*, which is the largest and most valuable collection of literature specimens in the world. It is situated in the heart of London, in the Strand, and is open to the public from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The collection is divided into several departments, including the Department of English Literature, the Department of French Literature, the Department of German Literature, and the Department of Italian Literature. The British Museum of Literature is a place of great interest to all who are fond of literature, and it is well worth a visit to anyone who is passing through London.

The sixth of these is the *British Museum of Music*, which is the largest and most valuable collection of music specimens in the world. It is situated in the heart of London, in the Strand, and is open to the public from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The collection is divided into several departments, including the Department of English Music, the Department of French Music, the Department of German Music, and the Department of Italian Music. The British Museum of Music is a place of great interest to all who are fond of music, and it is well worth a visit to anyone who is passing through London.

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The ninth of these is the *British Museum of Medicine*, which is the largest and most valuable collection of medicine specimens in the world. It is situated in the heart of London, in the Strand, and is open to the public from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The collection is divided into several departments, including the Department of English Medicine, the Department of French Medicine, the Department of German Medicine, and the Department of Italian Medicine. The British Museum of Medicine is a place of great interest to all who are fond of medicine, and it is well worth a visit to anyone who is passing through London.

The tenth of these is the *British Museum of Law*, which is the largest and most valuable collection of law specimens in the world. It is situated in the heart of London, in the Strand, and is open to the public from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The collection is divided into several departments, including the Department of English Law, the Department of French Law, the Department of German Law, and the Department of Italian Law. The British Museum of Law is a place of great interest to all who are fond of law, and it is well worth a visit to anyone who is passing through London.

The sequence of the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Rowland

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To the northward, on the same side of the street, is the *Magdalen Hospital*, for the reception of penitent prostitutes, first projected, in 1758, by Mr. Robert Dingley, and kept in Prescott-Street, Goodman's Fields. This hospital consists of four brick buildings, enclosing a quadrangle, with a bason in the centre. The chapel is an octangular edifice, erected at one of the back corners, and is open on Sundays to genteel persons; who are expected to pay a trifle in silver upon entrance, for the benefit of the charity.

The Surrey Institution, in Great Surrey Road, is held in the building at first appropriated to the *Leverian Museum*. In common with other establishments of this kind, lectures are delivered; and here are also an extensive Library and Reading rooms; a Chemical Laboratory, and Philosophical Apparatus.

Beyond *Stamford-Street* is situated the parish church of *Christ Church*. The original edifice was erected in 1671, and was founded and endowed by Mr. John Marshall; but, in consequence of a very damp foundation, becoming ruinous, it was again rebuilt of brick, in 1737. The steeple consists of a tower and cupola; the roof is supported by pillars of the Tuscan order, and the interior is very neat. On a window, in the middle of the altar-piece, are painted the arms of England, of the see of Winchester, and of Mr. Marshall, the founder; under which are the words, "John Marshall, founder and endower of this church." This gentleman also settled sixty pounds per annum upon the minister for ever. The eight bells in this steeple were given by eight gentlemen of the parish.

On the eastern side of Great Surrey Road, opposite the New Cut, leading to Westminster-Bridge, is a large octagon building for the use of Protestants of the Methodist persuasion, called *Surrey Chapel*. The erection of this place of religious worship was in consequence of the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Rowland

Hill, an eccentric, but highly respectable character. This structure is capable of holding nearly five thousand persons, and is divided into ground seats and a gallery, on the east side of which is the organ, behind the pulpit and reading desks. The organ, by Elliot, is particularly noticed for its sweetness of tone, as well as for its extensive powers, which are so great that in one of the hymns descriptive of thunder many of the audience have fainted. It contains the following stops. *Great Organ*: two open diapasons, stop diapason, principal, flute, twelfth, fifteenth, sesquialtra, mixture, trumpet, clarion, and cornet, with an octave of pedal pipes. *Swell Organ*: open diapason, stop diapason, principal trumpet, and cornet.

Whether dissenting places of worship are legally liable to pay parish poors' rates, it is probable will be determined with a process which has been long carried on against the Rev. Rowland Hill, who has resisted the payment on the ground of the Toleration Act in behalf of the dissenters in general, to whose privileges he deems it inimical.

The large building at the foot of the bridge, a few years since known by the name of the *Albion Mills*, is now converted into several private dwellings.

On the opposite side of the way is the house and offices belonging to the Governor and Company of the *British Plate Glass Manufactory*, incorporated by Act of Parliament, in the year 1773. Their extensive concern is carried on here, and at their works at Ravenhead, in Lancashire. Their stock in hand of materials, manufactured and unmanufactured, and substantial buildings, freehold and leasehold, in London and Lancashire, taken at a very low estimate, are nearly equal in value to double the sum of the whole funded capital, which, as limited by the legislature, is one hundred thousand pounds.

To the south of Christ Church, facing Surrey Cha-

pel, is a road, called *The New Cut* to Westminster Bridge; and some avenues to the right of this lead to *Broad Wall* and *Narrow Wall*, so called from being embankments to restrain the ravages of the tide. Sir William Dugdale frequently makes mention of the works for securing this part of the river in old times, and styles them *embankments*, or *walls*, which must have been originally raised by the Romans; "otherwise," says Mr. Pennant, "they never could have erected the buildings, or roads, of which such vestiges have been found on this side of the Thames."

About 1789, a Manufactory for Patent Shot was erected on the *Narrow Wall*, by Messrs. Watts. "The principle of making this shot is to let it fall from a great height into the water, that it may cool and harden in its passage through the air." The tower at this manufactory is about one hundred and forty feet from the ground to the top of the turret, and the shot falls about one hundred and twenty-three feet, six inches.

The site of *Cuper's Garden* was till lately covered by extensive Wine and Vinegar Works. The establishment, called *The Refuge for the Destitute*, near Cuper's Bridge, has been, for some time past, moved into Hackney Road, and the Vinegar Works to South Lambeth.

At a short distance from this spot, we come to *Coade's Manufactory of Artificial Stone*, hardened by the vitrifying aid of fire. It is impossible, within our limits, to enumerate all the excellent works which have been executed at this place: the principal are, the celebrated Gothic screen in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, supporting the organ gallery; also the Gothic front, and the three statues of King Edward, Madonna and Child, and St. George and the Dragon on the west front of the chapel; the arms, &c. of the Trinity House on Tower Hill; the group of statues in front of the Pelican Office, Lombard-Street, &c. &c.

The gallery, opened on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, leading down to the manufactory, contains specimens of various works, models in basso relievo, statues, &c. highly gratifying to the curious.

Opposite Coade's Gallery, in the Westminster Road, is *The Royal Amphitheatre*, where the late Mr. Astley used to exhibit feats of horsemanship. This theatre has been twice burnt down; but the present structure in elegant decoration surpasses either of the former, and is a favourite place of amusement during the summer season, under the conduct of Mr. John Astley.

The Westminster Lying-in-Hospital is a laudable institution, not formed merely for the honest matron, who can depose her burthen with the consciousness of lawful love, but also, for once only, for those unhappy beings who, in an unguarded moment, were seduced to be a prey to villany, deserted by their friends, and exposed to the horrid complication of guilt, want, and wretchedness.

After having passed the Turnpike, we come to *The Asylum*, an excellent charity, owing its rise to the humane and judicious plan of the celebrated Sir John Fielding, for friendless and deserted girls under twelve years of age. Ladies, subscribing specified sums, are entitled to be guardians, and to vote by proxy.

Proceeding eastward, on the north side of the road, is *The Freemason's Charity School for Female Children*, where they are admitted from five to ten years.

In the new road from Westminster Bridge to Newington Butts, we come to *New Bethlem Hospital*.—This edifice presents a front truly grand, five hundred and eighty feet long, composed of two wings and a noble portico, formed by a lofty range of Ionic pillars, supporting a handsome pediment, with a tympanum, containing, in its centre, the Royal arms of the united kingdom. The centre of the building is also crowned by a dome, and has a number of appropriate embellishments.



[illegible]



Design by L. Parnall for the New Cathedral, London

The New Cathedral of St. George, London.

Published by W. G. Smith, New Bond Street, London, 1851.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

After it had been resolved to take down Old Bethlem, and build a superior edifice in St. George's Fields, a most disgraceful discovery, in consequence of parliamentary investigation, was made of the treatment of the insane patients. The Committee of the House of Commons, on inspecting this building, and entering the gallery on the principal floor, observed "that the windows were so high as to prevent the patients from looking out; with the unfitness of which they were struck, as intelligent persons had stated, that the greatest advantage might be derived from the patients having opportunities of seeing objects that might amuse them."

It was stated by Mr. Upton, the Deputy Architect, that "these windows were at first so constructed, but were afterwards built up at the lower part, on a suggestion that it would be inconvenient to expose the patients to the view of the passengers; which inconvenience it is conceived might be very easily obviated." The windows in the upper story appear to be properly constructed.

The Report continues, "In the sleeping apartments the windows are not glazed, which deprives the patients generally of a reasonable comfort, and may, in many cases, be really injurious. But, what appears to be still more important, there are no flues constructed for the purpose of conducting warm air through the house, except in the lower galleries on the basement story, which are proposed to be warmed by steam. This appears to be deserving of serious consideration, because it is represented that the patients suffer sensibly from cold; and Dr. Munro, the Physician to the Hospital, stated, that it had not been thought advisable to administer medicines in the winter, on account of the cold of the house.

"In the Infirmary for Female Patients there are only three small windows, at a great height, on the northern side of the room; it appeared, therefore, that something should be done for ventilation, which might easily be accomplished.

"The construction of the privies appears to be very objectionable; and there is only one in each of the upper galleries, one in the criminal part, and two in the basement story: nor are there any privies or urinals in the airing grounds. And it seems doubtful, whether the drain passing under the beds, is on such a construction as will answer the intended purpose.

"There is no room set apart for the reception of the dead bodies, which should be provided for.

"There are eight acres of ground occupied for the Hospital, including the site of the buildings, the airing-grounds, and one acre and a half intended for a kitchen-garden; and there are nearly four acres more adjoining, which it is the intention of the Governors to turn to profit, the Act of Parliament restraining them to the use of eight. The Committee, however, think it may be expedient to submit to the consideration of Parliament, the propriety of enabling the Governors to devote this ground to the general purposes of the Hospital, from a conviction of the benefits the patients derive from exercise, and, in many cases, from labour.

"And that the patients may not be entirely deprived of these benefits in wet weather, it appears to be desirable that pent houses should be erected against the cross-walls of the airing-grounds, or a sort of covering in the middle thereof, like those at St. Luke's Hospital. In the criminal part of the building, the Committee find the same objection to the height of the windows, as before mentioned, and that no provision whatever is made for warming this department, although the warming-pipes from the basement story are continued to the door at which this part is entered; and it may be useful, if external doors of iron grating should be provided on the basement story."

The Committee further remarked, that in this part of the building there is no Infirmary. In consequence it was "Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to

THE
FULFILL
ASTORIA, OREGON
TILLEN FOUNDATION



Down and Up again by the Tunnel to the Falls through London
The Great and the Small of the People of London
Published by W. Smith, New York and Street No. 1, 1866

[illegible]

The House has been very active in amending and perfecting legislation since the adjournment of the last session. Among the bills introduced are:

1. A bill to amend the National Bank Act.

2. A bill to amend the National Currency Act.

3. A bill to amend the National Banking Act.

4. A bill to amend the National Money Market Act.

5. A bill to amend the National Finance Act.

6. A bill to amend the National Credit Act.

7. A bill to amend the National Investment Act.

8. A bill to amend the National Insurance Act.

9. A bill to amend the National Labor Act.

10. A bill to amend the National Social Security Act.

11. A bill to amend the National Housing Act.

12. A bill to amend the National Education Act.

13. A bill to amend the National Health Act.

14. A bill to amend the National Welfare Act.

15. A bill to amend the National Public Works Act.

16. A bill to amend the National Transportation Act.

17. A bill to amend the National Communication Act.

18. A bill to amend the National Energy Act.

19. A bill to amend the National Environment Act.

20. A bill to amend the National Defense Act.

21. A bill to amend the National Foreign Relations Act.

22. A bill to amend the National Intelligence Act.

23. A bill to amend the National Information Act.

24. A bill to amend the National Science Act.

25. A bill to amend the National Technology Act.

26. A bill to amend the National Space Act.

27. A bill to amend the National Atomic Energy Act.

28. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Power Act.

29. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Safety Act.

30. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Waste Management Act.

31. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Security Act.

32. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Regulation Act.

33. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Enforcement Act.

34. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Compliance Act.

35. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Accountability Act.

36. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Transparency Act.

37. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Integrity Act.

38. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Honesty Act.

39. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Fairness Act.

40. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Justice Act.

41. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Equity Act.

42. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Freedom Act.

43. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Privacy Act.

44. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Property Act.

45. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Contract Act.

46. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Liability Act.

47. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Indemnification Act.

48. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Compensation Act.

49. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Pension Act.

50. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Retirement Act.

51. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Disability Act.

52. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Survivorship Act.

53. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Annuity Act.

54. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Life Insurance Act.

55. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Health Insurance Act.

56. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Long-Term Care Act.

57. A bill to amend the National Nuclear End-of-Life Act.

58. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Organ Donation Act.

59. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Stem Cell Research Act.

60. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Biotechnology Act.

61. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Nanotechnology Act.

62. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Robotics Act.

63. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Artificial Intelligence Act.

64. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Cybersecurity Act.

65. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Data Protection Act.

66. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Intellectual Property Act.

67. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Trade Secret Act.

68. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Patent Act.

69. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Copyright Act.

70. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Trademark Act.

71. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Design Right Act.

72. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Invention Act.

73. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Innovation Act.

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75. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Venture Capital Act.

76. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Angel Investing Act.

77. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Seed Funding Act.

78. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Start-Up Act.

79. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Scale-Up Act.

80. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Growth Act.

81. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Expansion Act.

82. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Diversification Act.

83. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Risk Management Act.

84. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Crisis Response Act.

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91. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Decontamination Act.

92. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Demolition Act.

93. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Decommissioning Act.

94. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Site Closure Act.

95. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Land Reclamation Act.

96. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Resource Conservation Act.

97. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Environmental Protection Act.

98. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Pollution Prevention Act.

99. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Hazardous Waste Management Act.

100. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Radioactive Waste Management Act.

101. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Spent Fuel Management Act.

102. A bill to amend the National Nuclear High-Level Waste Management Act.

103. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Low-Level Waste Management Act.

104. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Mixed Waste Management Act.

105. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Transuranic Waste Management Act.

106. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Plutonium Management Act.

107. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Uranium Management Act.

108. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Thorium Management Act.

109. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Radium Management Act.

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111. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Fission Product Management Act.

112. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Fusion Product Management Act.

113. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Neutron Management Act.

114. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Gamma Radiation Management Act.

115. A bill to amend the National Nuclear X-Ray Management Act.

116. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Ultraviolet Radiation Management Act.

117. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Visible Light Management Act.

118. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Infrared Radiation Management Act.

119. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Microwave Radiation Management Act.

120. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Radio Frequency Management Act.

121. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Electromagnetic Interference Management Act.

122. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Electromagnetic Compatibility Management Act.

123. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Static Electricity Management Act.

124. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Lightning Management Act.

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143. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Water Quality Management Act.

144. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Soil Quality Management Act.

145. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Vegetation Management Act.

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148. A bill to amend the National Nuclear Forest Management Act.

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209. A bill to amend the National Natural Enchantment Management Act.

210. A bill to amend the National Natural Wonder Management Act.

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213. A bill to amend the National Natural Surprise Management Act.

214. A bill to amend the National Natural Shock Management Act.

215. A bill to amend the National Natural Startle Management Act.

216. A bill to amend the National Natural Alarm Management Act.

217. A bill to amend the National Natural Warning Management Act.

218. A bill to amend the National Natural Caution Management Act.

219. A bill to amend the National

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[illegible]

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

2. *Phylogenetic relationships*—The phylogenetic relationships among the 10 species of *Phragmites* were determined using the parsimony method of Farris (1993) with the computer program PAUP (Farris 1993). The parsimony method was chosen because it is the most commonly used method for determining phylogenetic relationships (Mant 1993). The parsimony method was used to determine the most parsimonious tree (Mant 1993). The parsimony method was used to determine the most parsimonious tree (Mant 1993).

[illegible]

E. coli O157:H7

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move the House, That leave be given to bring in a Bill, to amend and enforce the Provisions of the Act of the 14th George the Third, c. 49, intituled, "An Act for regulating Mad-houses."

As a preservation against fire, here are four large reservoirs on the top of this building, supplied by an engine, and a pump for each distinct gallery.

Hence to the Obelisk, and to the Kent road, a little beyond the Bricklayer's Arms, concludes this walk. Here we notice *The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*, a handsome brick building, very accurately represented in the annexed engraving. Near this spot is also the *Institution for the Cure of Cancers*, &c.

Thus having commenced our perambulation of the metropolis at the emporium of commerce, we have closed this part of our undertaking among the mansions of charity.

Environs of London.

WALK I.

From the Surrey side of Westminster-Bridge to Stangate-Street and Lambeth, Vauxhall, Vauxhall-Bridge, South Lambeth, Kennington, Stockwell, Walcot-Place, Newington Butts, Walworth, Camberwell, Dulwich, New Cross, Rotherhithe, Sydenham, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Shooter's Hill, Erith, The Crays, Dartford, Eltham, and Greenhithe.

LAMBETH has been, for many ages, the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, as it had been long before that of the Bishops of Rochester. The palace was originally built in 1189, by Baldwin, metropolitan in the time of Richard the First; in 1292, it was, in a great measure, if not wholly, re-built by Boniface. That part which is called the Lollard's Tower, was built in the reign of Henry the Fifth, by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a persecutor of the followers of Wickliff; and the tower derived its name from a room which it contained, appropriated to the imprisonment of the followers of that reformer, who were called Lollards. This is a small room, twelve feet by nine, planked with elm; in which still remain eight rings and staples, to which these unfortunate people were chained. During the short time that Cardinal Pole was Archbishop of Canterbury, he built the fine gate of the palace, with a gallery and several rooms adjoining at the east end. The library



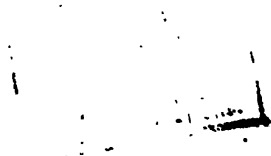
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Walk 16.





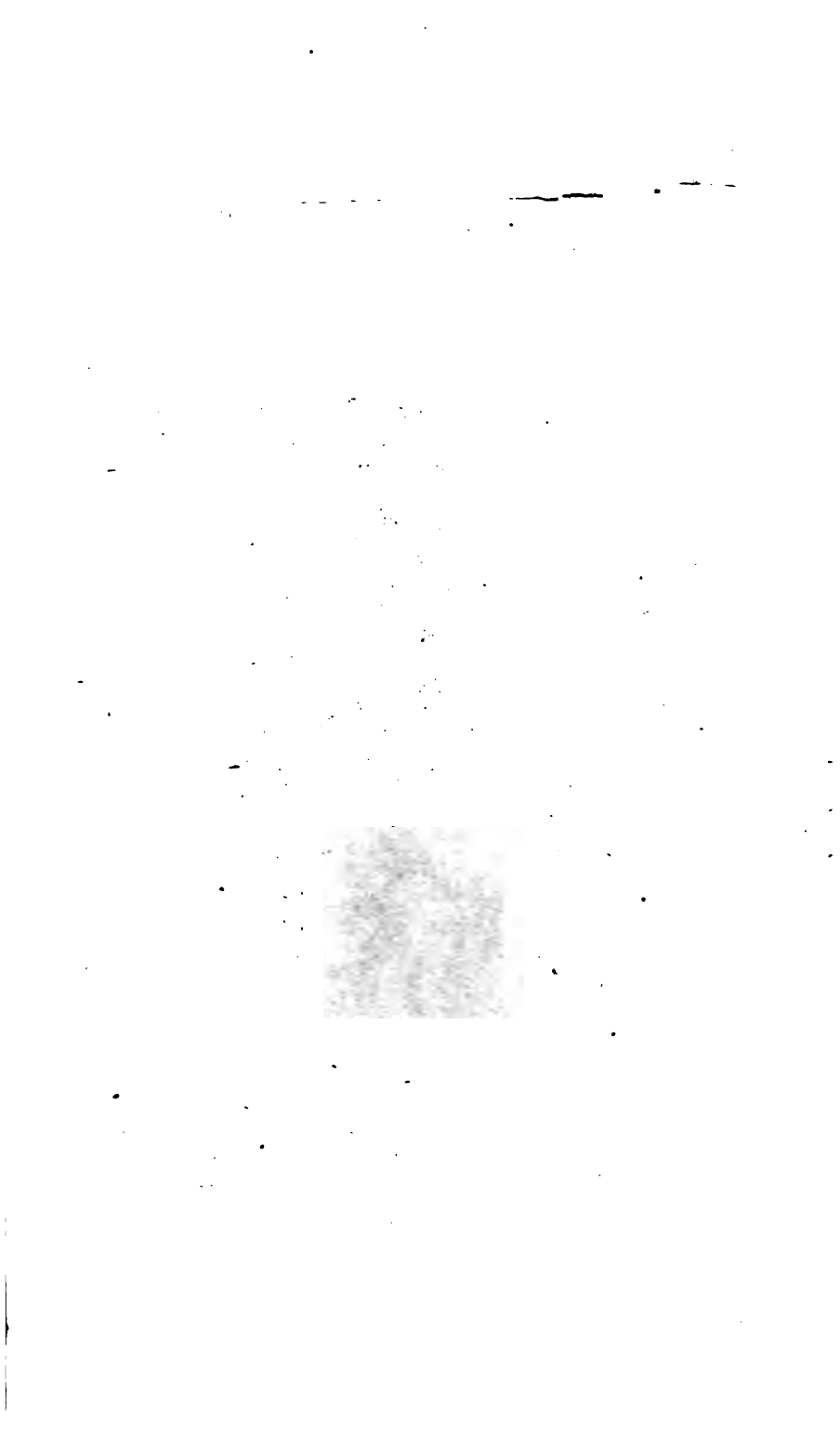




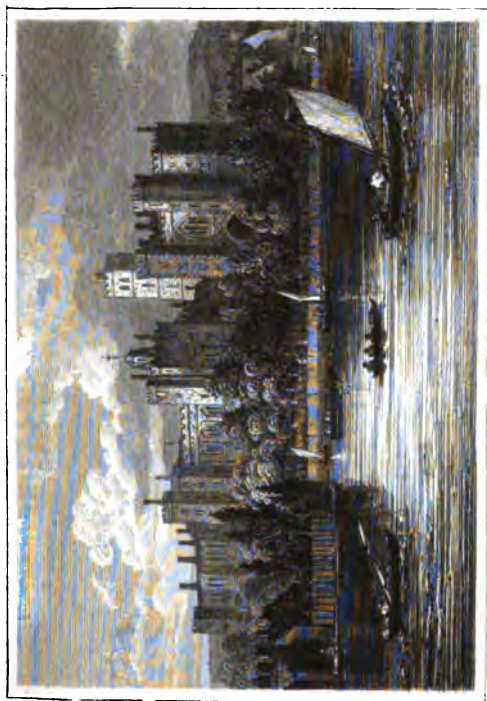


The Palace of Westminster, London.
Engraved by J. W. P. for the Rev. H. Threlkeld, London.
Printed by W. L. G. for the Rev. H. Threlkeld, London.





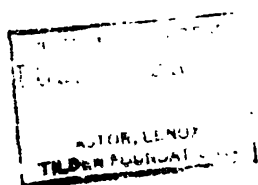




Reproduced by permission from a drawing by J. P. Jones for the Wells through London.

Let me be the Village?

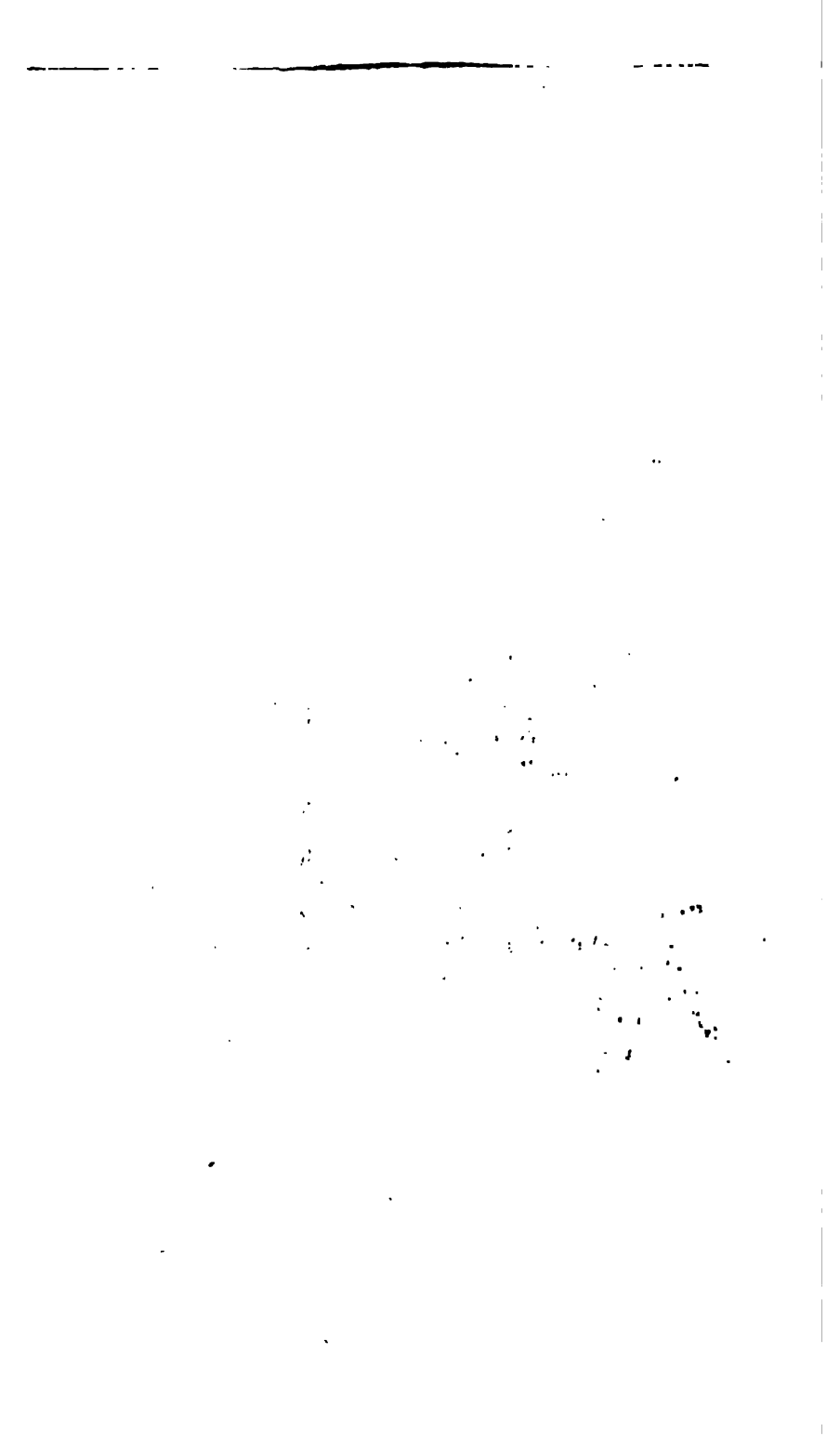
Published by W. H. Smith & Co. Ltd. 1897.







From a Drawing by J. J. Smith for the Middle Temple, London
The Middle Temple, London
Published by W. Smith, New Bond Street, Nov. 1857



was begun by Archbishop Bancroft, in the reign of James the First, and carried on by Dr. Juxon, the archbishop at the restoration. Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester, Archbishop Laud, and many others, contributed to it, and at present it contains upwards of 25,000 printed books, and numbers of manuscripts; some of which are exceedingly valuable and curious. In the great dining-room are portraits of all the archbishops, from Laud to the present time, which form an interesting series of the revolutions, in the clerical dress. From the circumstance of the present edifice having been built at different periods, it possesses very little uniformity; but the principal parts are well-proportioned and well-enlightened.

The New Buildings consist of a house on the right hand of the first court, built by Archbishops Sancroft and Tillotson; the *Great Hall*, ninety-three feet by thirty-eight, with a Gothic roof, constructed of timber; the *Guard Chamber*, fifty-six feet by twenty-seven and a half, is supposed to have been built before the year 1424: it is roofed like the hall. The gardens and park contain thirteen acres: the late Archbishop Moore, besides building an extensive brick wall, made a new passage for carriages through the park, to the house.

Carlisle House, near this palace, was the residence of the Bishops of Rochester till the sixteenth century; having been a pottery, a tavern, a dancing-house, &c. it has been for some years past an academy for young gentlemen.

Norfolk Row stands on the site of a former residence of the Dukes of Norfolk.—A palace, belonging to the Bishops of Hereford, in Fore-Street, was afterwards converted into a pottery.

Lambeth Wells, in Lambeth, was a place of entertainment, opened on account of its mineral water; but the house becoming a public nuisance, was shut up, and ultimately let as a Methodist meeting-house.

A continuation of Lambeth is called *Vauxhall Walk*, leading to *Faukes Hall*, corruptly called *Vauxhall*.—*Vauxhall*, or *Spring Gardens*, appear to have been a place of common resort, as early as 1712, as the Spectator, in No. 383, has introduced his favourite character, Sir Roger De Coverley, accompanying him in a voyage from Temple Stairs to this place. These extensive gardens contain a variety of walks, illuminated with coloured lamps, and terminated by beautiful transparent paintings. Opposite the west door is a magnificent Gothic orchestra, and on the left, an elegant rotunda, in which the band perform, in rainy or cold weather. At ten o'clock, a bell announces the opening of a cascade, with the representation of a water-mill, a mail coach, &c. Fireworks of a most brilliant description are also among the attractions of this charming place.

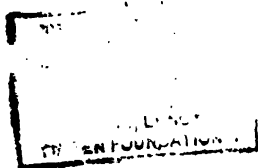
In numerous recesses or pavillions, parties are accommodated with suppers and other refreshments, charged according to a bill of fare:

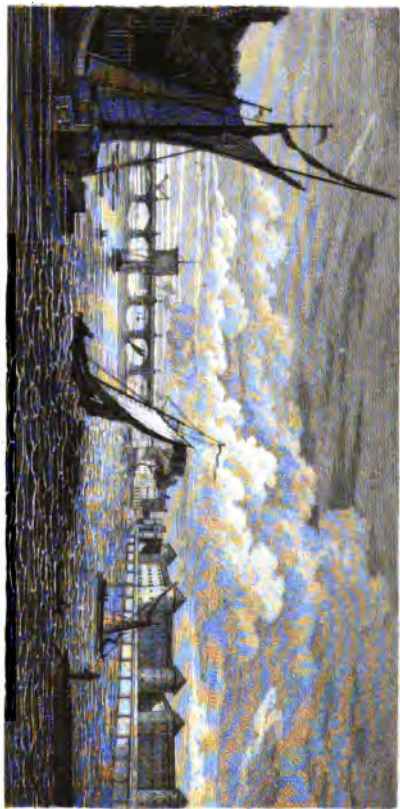
: The respective boxes and apartments are adorned with a vast number of paintings, many of which are executed in the best style of their respective theatres. The labours of Hogarth and Hayman are the most conspicuous.

: On a pedestal, under the arch of a grand portico, of the Doric order, is a fine marble statue of Handel, in the character of Orpheus playing on his lyre; done by the celebrated M. Roubiliac.

The number of persons who are employed in the gardens, during the season, is said to amount to four hundred; ninety-six of whom are musicians and singers; the rest are waiters and servants of various kinds.

The celebrated Lowe and Beard were among the first singers engaged at Vauxhall. At present the regular vocal performers are: Mrs. Franklin, Mr. Dignum, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Gray, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Bland, &c.



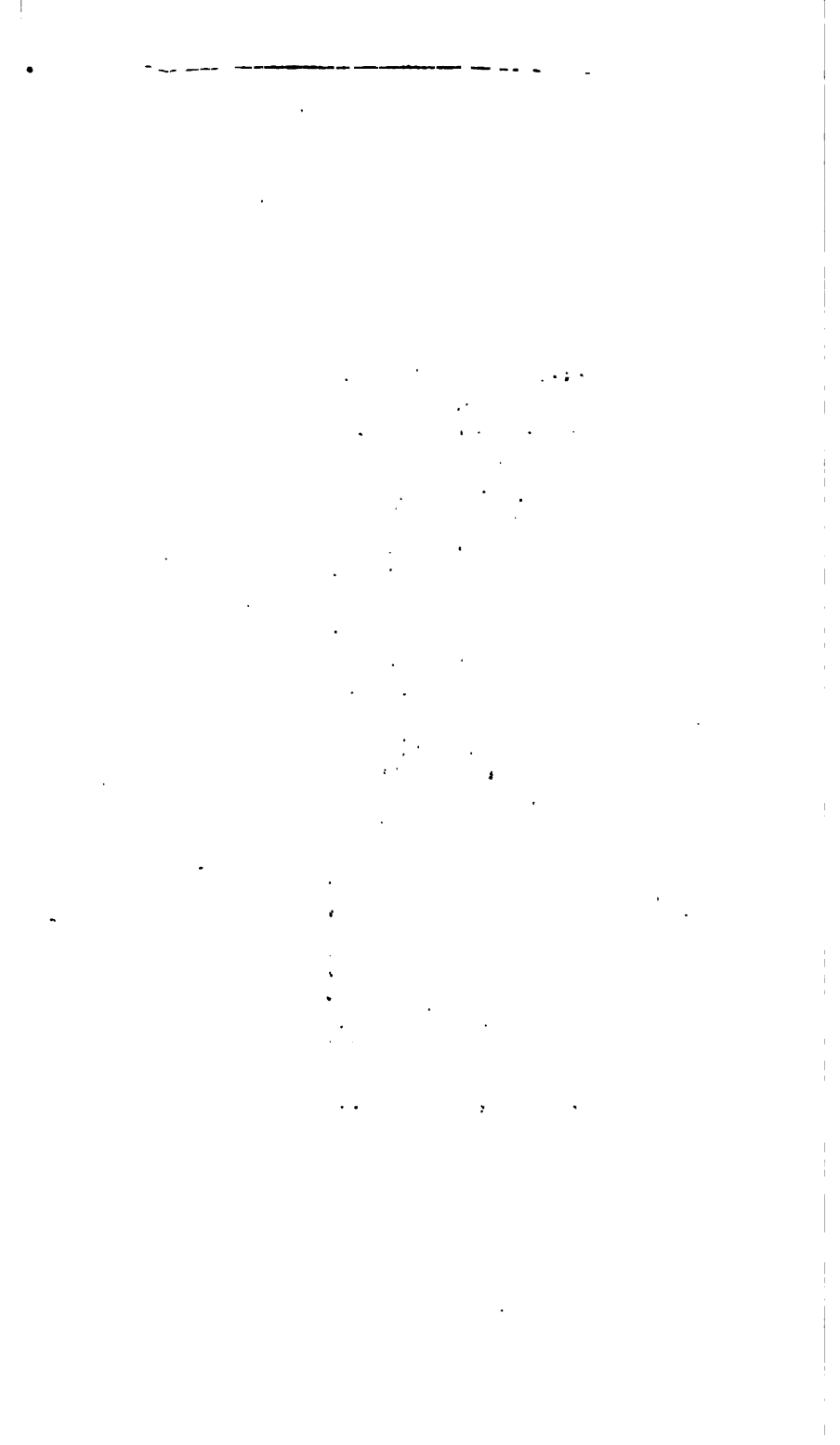


Designed by J. C. Powell for the Walls of the City of London

Wendell's Bridge, and the City of London, 1850.

Published by W. C. Powell, New York, 1850.

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Upwards of 15,000 lamps have been used to illuminate the gardens at one time, and the effect of the illumination is perfectly beautiful in a moonlight night. The band of the Duke of York's regiment of guards, dressed in full uniform, adds to the attraction of these enchanting gardens, by military harmony. Sixteen thousand persons are said to have been assembled here at one time. Those who have never visited the "fairy land of fancy," can form an idea of its fascinating appearance only by conceiving themselves to be in some of those enchanted palaces and gardens, so admirably described in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

Vauxhall Gardens open about the middle of May, and close on the 30th of August. The doors are opened at half-past six, and the concert begins at eight o'clock.

Vauxhall-Bridge, which crosses the Thames, close to Cumberland Gardens, and was opened in July 1816, consists of nine arches, of equal span, formed of cast iron, and raised upon stone piers. The span of each arch is about eighty feet, and the width of each pier about fourteen. The elevation of the centre arch, above high water mark, is about thirty feet, and that of the other arches is not materially less. The length of the bridge is about eight hundred feet, its width, exclusive of foot-ways, affords sufficient room for four carriages to pass abreast.—The sides are guarded by light iron palisadoes, through which even the foot passenger has an uninterrupted view of all the beautiful scenery which abounds on the banks, as well as of the interesting objects which hourly present themselves upon the bosom of the Thames.

The roads are so judiciously constructed, that the ascent to the bridge is scarcely perceptible, although originally elevated so much above the level of the ground on each side of the river. The approach to this bridge on the Surrey side is from the east of the Vaux-

hall turnpike, from which it is not above one hundred yards distant. The avenue on the Middlesex side is formed by a new road of sixty feet wide, including foot-ways. This road is about a mile in length, in a direct line to Eaton-Street, Pimlico, through which, and Grosvenor-Place, a fine opening continues to Hyde-Park Corner. This bridge presents some resemblance of Buonaparte's celebrated bridge of Austerlitz, but is far its superior in extent and elegance.

South Lambeth, between Stockwell and Vauxhall, was chosen by Sir Noel Caron, Dutch ambassador to this Court thirty-three years, for a palace, which he built with two wings; its present remains are an Academy.

Kennington, one of the eight precincts of Lambeth, once contained a royal palace, in which Henry the Third assembled a parliament, and where Edward the Third kept his Christmas in 1342. Henry the Fifth also resided here. This palace is supposed to have been pulled down, and a manor-house erected in its room, which was occupied by Charles the First, when Prince of Wales. In a survey taken in 1656, this manor-house is said to be "a small low timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the ancient mansion-house of the Black Prince, &c., and long since ruined, nothing thereof remaining but the stable, one hundred and eighty feet long, and now used as a barn." This *Long Barn*, as it was afterwards called, in 1709, was an asylum for the distressed Palatine protestants. This road, in all ancient writings, is denominated, "The Princes Road."

Stockwell, between Kennington and Clapham, has a neat chapel of ease, and was the scene of a singular deception, at the house of Mrs. Golding, in the year 1772, when, it is said, all the furniture literally danced about the house, and was sometimes broken without any visible cause. Mr. Lysons observes, that an auction

being held at this house, in 1792, after the death of Mrs. Golding and her daughter, "the dancing furniture sold at a very extravagant price."

We return, by the Vauxhall Road, to *Walcot-Place*.—On the site of what was called the Dog and Duck, is the *School for the Indigent Blind*, which provides for twenty-one boys and fourteen girls. They manufacture baskets, clothes-lines, and sash-cord, which may be purchased at the school, where strangers are gratuitously permitted to inspect the progress of the pupils, the nature of the institution, &c.

As some of the inmates here are permitted to walk in the large area within the iron gate, they frequently excite the attention and surprise of passengers.

Lower down is the building appropriated to the use of *The Philanthropic Society*, whose object is to receive the children of criminals and who by their birth, or in their infancy, have been exposed to vice and misery. Here are several hundreds of boys and girls, and many of them are employed in various trades and occupations.

At the bottom of Prospect-Place are the *Fishmongers' Almshouses*. The building which is called St. Peter's Hospital, was erected by virtue of letters patent, granted by James the First, in 1619, to the Fishmongers' Company, for the reception of several of their poor members.

Newington Butts extends from the end of Southwark to Kennington Common. The only manor in this parish is Walworth, called Waleorde in Domesday Book, and then had a church. The church of St. Mary, Newington, being in a ruinous state, was rebuilt in 1793, on the same inconvenient spot, by the side of a great road. In this church-yard is a remarkable tomb, raised over the body of William Allen, wantonly singled out, and killed, in 1768, by one of the soldiers, when the late John Wilkes, Esq. was in the King's Bench Prison.

The parsonage is an ancient building, of great curiosity, surrounded by a moat, over which there were four small bridges. The house is now completely disguised by its improvements and alterations.

Passing through Walworth, by a road lined with elegant mansions, we arrive at *Camberwell*, two miles from London. The Church dedicated to St. Giles, was built in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Some of the monuments are curious, particularly those of the Muschamps, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and lived at Peckham.

Grove Hill, once the residence of the late Dr. Lettsom, is no more what it was, previous to his removal from it and subsequent demise :

Where Grove Hill shows thy villa fair,
But lately there, my Friend, with thee,
'Twas mine the tranquil hour to share,
The social hour of converse free ;
To mark the arrangement of thy ground,
And all the pleasing prospect round,
Where, while we gaz'd, new beauties still were found.
Such are the soft enchanting scenes displayed,
In all the blended charms of light and shade,
At Camberwell's fair Grove and verdant brow ;
The loveliest Surrey's swelling hills can show.

The descent from the house leads to *Dulwich*.—Here, in 1614, Mr. Edward Alleyn erected a commodious building, for an Hospital, from a design by Inigo Jones, and this he named *The College of God's Gift* ; to consist of a master, warden, and four fellows, of which three are Ecclesiastics, and the fourth an organist, six poor men and as many poor women, all of whom are enjoined celibacy, and twelve boys, who are educated by two of the fellows of the college. Over the entrance into this edifice is a long Latin inscription, written by Mr. James Hume, descriptive of Mr. Alleyn's qualifications and benevolence. The

college contains a library of books, part of them the gift of benefactors. There is likewise a gallery of pictures, some of them left by the founder, and others are benefactions; but none are equal to those by the late Sir Francis Bourgeois, R. A. who was himself a painter. These amount to three hundred and forty-three, and occupy five rooms. Most of them are by the first masters, Italian, French, and Flemish, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c.—The fine walk opposite the Old Green Man, affords, from its summit, a fine prospect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, under a tree, called, “The Oak of Honour;” from a tradition that Queen Elizabeth used often to repose under it.

The late Lord Thurlow’s seat, called *Knight’s Hill*, lies in the parish of Lambeth, between Dulwich and Norwood, and was the first that was completely finished with the cone flooring. The upper stories exhibit delightful views over Kent, Surrey, and the metropolis; and the Thames, in various parts, is discernible from Chelsea to Gravesend. The annual fairs kept at Camberwell and Peckham are much resorted to from London.

In the Kent Road, near New Cross, is the handsome villa lately belonging to John Rolls, Esq. Here the *Grand Surrey Canal* presents the singular spectacle of seven locks, within the short distance of a quarter of a mile.

Half a mile to the left, on *Plow Garlick Hill*, is the second station of the Deal Telegraph: the first is in West-Square, St. George’s Fields; hence a single signal has been communicated, in a clear day, from the Admiralty to Deal in two minutes and a half.

Rotherhithe, called Rederiff, is on the bank of the river, and well inhabited by masters of ships, seafaring people, and tradesmen depending upon naviga-

tion. The church-yard contains the monument of *Prince Lee Boo*, a native of the Pelew Islands, erected by the East India Company, and inscribed as a testimony of the humane treatment afforded by his father to the crew of the *Antelope*, wrecked off his island in August, 1783. ‘‘

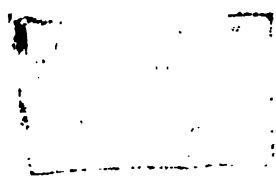
Near the extremity of Rotherhithe parish are the docks for the Greenland ships.

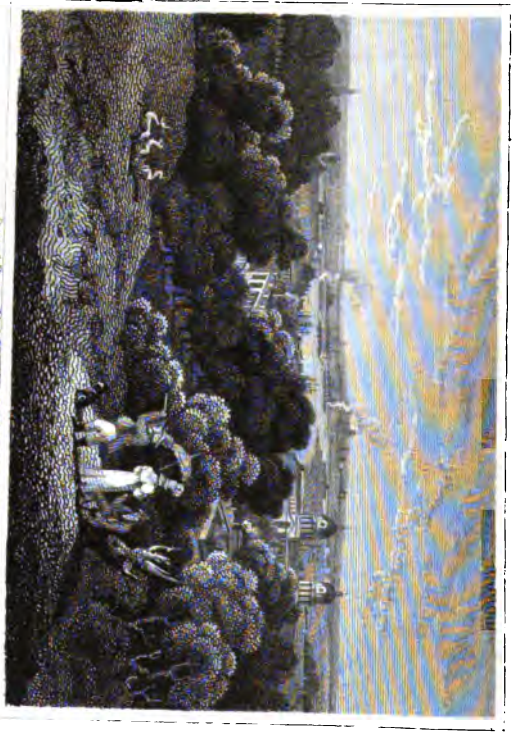
After passing through the gate at New Cross, the road on the right leads to Lewisham, Bromley, Seven-oaks, and Tunbridge, in Kent; and to Rye and Hastings, in Sussex.

Sydenham, a hamlet of Lewisham, is noted for its pleasant situation, and the extensive views from its hill. Here is an excellent Grammar-School, and alms-houses, founded by the Rev. Mr. Abraham Colfe.

Returning to the great Kent road, we arrive at *Deptford*, the principal seat of Gilbert de Maminot, a Norman baron, in the time of William the First: some of his family erected a castle here; some remains of which, according to Mr. Hasted, were visible near *Sayer Court*, on the bank of the Thames, near the Mast Dock. *Deptford* contains two hospitals, belonging to the Trinity-House: the old one was built in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and rebuilt in 1788, when the number of apartments were increased: this structure joins the church-yard of St. Nicholas. The new hospital is in Church-Street, has fifty-six apartments, and forms a spacious quadrangle, with the statue of Captain Maples in the centre: a plain building, on the east side, serves as Chapel and Hall, to which the brethren of the Trinity-House resort, annually, on Trinity Monday, in procession, and afterwards go to St. Nicholas' Church. This church abounds with monuments.

St. Paul's, *Deptford*, is a very beautiful stone edi-





London from Greenwich, N.H.
1st Edition, N. York, New York, 1896



fice, highly ornamented; but the *Dock Yard* and the *Victualling Office* are immense establishments, and of course worth inspection.

Greenwich is the next object of curiosity, and is first mentioned in ancient English history for being the head-quarters of the Danes, and the harbour of their fleet, when they ravaged the country. *Greenwich*, at a very early period, became a favourite residence of the sovereigns of England. Edward the Fourth took great delight in enlarging and finishing the palace, which, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, was beautified with a brick front towards the river. Henry the Eighth exceeded his predecessors in decorating this palace, which caused Leland, the antiquary, to exclaim,

How bright this lofty seat appears,
Like Jove's great palace, pav'd with stars;
What roofs, what windows, charm the eye!
What turrets, rivals of the sky!
What constant springs, what smiling meads;
Here *Flora's* self in state resides,
And all around her doth dispense
Her gifts, and pleasing influence.

Greenwich was the birth-place of Queen Mary the First, and Queen Elizabeth; and here Edward the Sixth died. The palace, however, being afterwards suffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by Charles the Second, who began a magnificent edifice, and only lived to see the first wing finished. Charles also enlarged the park, and erected the Royal Observatory on the top of the hill for the use of the celebrated *Flamsteed*, whose name it retains. Mary, the queen of William the Third, was the first who proposed converting this building of Charles the Second into an hospital, and the placing of disabled English seamen and widows here, with their children. The hospital first

began to receive disabled seamen, on the present plan, in 1737. Since this noble structure has been completed, the front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone, with the Ranger's house at the back part, in the centre; the wings between which, in a large area, are terminated by very superb domes, one hundred and twenty feet high. In each front to the Thames their pediments are supported by two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, and of the same order are the pilasters along the building. The front is rusticated, and there are two series of windows. The domes are supported on coupled columns, as are the porticos below; and under one of these is the *Chapel*, a beautiful structure, which, with its ornaments, cost 84,000*l*.

A college, or alms-houses, at the east end of the town, for the maintenance of twenty decayed old house-keepers, is called *The Duke of Norfolk's College*.

The new church of St. Alphage, in the High-Street, is a handsome stone fabric.

Proceeding by Blackheath, on the north side of the great road, near the five mile stone, at the west end of Chocolate-Row, is a delightful lawn, named *The Point*, which is one of the richest prospects that the imagination of the poet or painter can conceive.

At the north-east corner of the heath, almost joining Maize Hill, are *Vanbrugh Fields*, so called from Sir John Vanbrugh's whimsical house, resembling a fortification, with towers and embattlements, and a gateway of a like construction.

Through Charlton and Hanging Wood, we proceed to *Woolwich*, so celebrated for its dock-yard, the warren, barracks, &c.

Shooter's Hill joins Woolwich Common, and from the summit of this is a fine view of London, Essex, Surrey, and even a part of Sussex. Upon its brow is

an elegant tower, surrounded by a neat plantation on a sloping lawn and gravelled walks.

This far-seen monumental tow'r
Records th' achievements of the brave;
And Angria's subjugated pow'r,
Who plundered on the eastern wave.

An inscription over the entrance expresses that this building was erected by the representative of the late Sir William James Bart, to record the conquest of the Castle of Severndroog, on the coast of Malabar, in April 1755.

The parish of *Erith* is graced with several seats; but one of the most conspicuous is *Belvidera House*, belonging to Lord Eardley, commanding the river Thames and the opposite shores of Essex. Erith Church is ancient, and consists of three aisles and three chancels.

To the south of Northumberland Heath, the tract of land called *The Crays* is supposed to be the most beautiful spot in the county of Kent.

Two miles from Crayford is *Dartford*, which takes its name from the *Darent*. Here are several vestiges of an abbey, which, with its environs, covered a large extent of land, and a burial-ground considerably higher than the tops of the houses.

Having passed the Crays, we return to *Eltham*, on the high road to Maldstone. Here stood a palace, for several centuries a favourite retreat of the English sovereigns. This was most probably built before 1270, when Henry the Third kept his great Christmas here. It was also the birth-place of John of Eltham, son of Edward the Second. Edward the Fourth repaired it at a great expense; and, in the year 1403, kept his Christmas here; when two thousand persons were daily fed at his charge: his daughter, Bridget, afterwards a nun at Dartford, was born here.

In the *Beauties of England* it is observed,—“ The change which the palace of Eltham has undergone is exceedingly striking. This edifice, the abode of sovereigns, and the birth-place of princes, is now a farm ; and the beautiful great hall where parliaments were held, and entertainments given in all the pomp of feudal grandeur, is used as a barn for the housing and threshing of corn. The area in which the building stands is surrounded by a high stone wall, that has been partially repaired and strengthened by arches, &c. of brick, and a broad and deep moat, over which are two bridges, nearly opposite to each other, on the south and north sides. The hall is a most noble remain, measuring one hundred feet in length by fifty-six broad, and about sixty high. The windows have been extremely elegant, but are now bricked up. The roof is of timber, and curiously wrought in the manner of Westminster Hall, and richly ornamented with finely-carved pendants. Three parks, well provided with deer, and including together upwards of one thousand two hundred acres, were formerly connected with this palace.”—The road from London to Eltham lies through Leigh and Lewisham.

Returning to the Gravesend road, we arrive at *Greenhithe*, which has a ferry into Essex for horses and cattle, and is famous for its large chalk pits ; and hence, through Northfleet, we arrive at *Gravesend*. Opposite to this town is *Tilbury Fort*, built by Henry the Eighth to prevent misfortunes similar to those which occurred in 1590, when this town was burnt, and several of the inhabitants carried away by the French, who came up the Thames in row boats. This town derives much of its emolument from the numerous parties of pleasure who go there by water from London in the summer season.

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WALK II.

From Streatham to Clapham, Tooting, Mitcham, Merton, Croyden, Addington, Ewel, Epsom, Leatherhead, Box Hill, Mickleham, Egham and Cooper's Hill, Chertsey, St. Anne's Hill, Weybridge, Otlands, Kingston, Richmond, Kew, Brentford, Kew Priory, and East Sheen.

IN our excursions into Surrey, our present walk will begin from *Streatham*, five miles from London, on the road to Croydon. The church at Streatham was built at different periods, and its tower, supporting a small spire, is seen at a great distance. Here are two tablets, with Latin inscriptions, written by the late Dr. Johnson, to the memory of Mr. Thrale, and Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Thrale's mother. During Mr. Thrale's life, Dr. Johnson was frequently an inmate of the mansion at Streatham Park. This house, formerly in the possession of Gabriel Piozzi, Esq. who married Mr. Thrale's widow, was sold in the summer of 1816, with all its furniture, library, and pictures. The portraits, including those of nearly all the distinguished visitors of Streatham House, were thus disposed of by Mr. Squibb's hammer: The Portrait of Lord Sondes, thirty-five guineas; Lord Lyttleton, forty-one; Mr. Murphy, ninety-eight; Dr. Goldsmith, one hundred and twenty-seven; Sir Joshua Reynolds, one hundred and twenty-two; Sir Robert Chambers, eighty; Mr. Garrick, one hundred and seventy-five; Mr. Baretti, eighty-two; Dr. Burney, eighty; Mr. Burke, two hundred and forty; and Dr. Johnson, three hundred and sixty. The library consisted of about three thousand volumes of the best authors,

which sold well ; but none of them being scarce, there were no remarkable prices.

Adjoining to Streatham is *Clapham*, about four miles from Westminster Bridge: the village consists of handsome houses, surrounding a common, which is so beautifully planted with trees that it resembles a park. This parish probably received its name from one of its ancient proprietors, *Osgood Clappa*, being the name of the Danish lord at whose daughter's marriage-feast Hardicanute died.

Next to Clapham, on the road to Epsom, is *Tooting*, another pleasant village.

The road to the south leads to *Mitcham*: the beautiful stream, called *The Wandle*, runs through it, remarkable for its purity and transparency. On the entrance into Mitcham from Sutton is the villa of *Mitcham Grove*, formerly the residence of Lord Loughborough. The font in Mitcham Church is ornamented with Gothic tracery, and resembles that of Mortlake, erected about the reign of Henry the Sixth.

Nearly adjoining Mitcham and Tooting is *Merton* on the *Wandle*, the parish church of which was built of flints, early in the twelfth century, by the founder of the abbey, near it. From the style of architecture, the present church seems the original structure. The bridge over the river is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, instead of brick, or stone, and is the boundary of the three parishes of Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Merton.

To the south of Merton is *Morden*, the seat of the late Abraham Goldsmid, Esq.; and the parish church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is a picturesque object, with pointed windows.

Croydon stands on the edge of Banstead Downs, and is a handsome market-town. The Archiepiscopal Palace here was founded near the site of a royal residence, which the king bestowed upon the archbishops

of Canterbury. Near this place Archbishop Whitgift, whom Queen Elizabeth used to call her *little black husband*, built and endowed a beautiful hospital for the poor, and a school. The old Archbishop's Palace, being sold in 1780, is now let to tenants, who carry on the calico printing manufactory on the spot: the garden is used as a bleaching ground. — Croydon Church is esteemed one of the largest and most handsome structures in the county, and contains some remarkable tombs.

Addiscombe Place, in this neighbourhood, is a handsome seat, the residence of the Earl of Liverpool.

Harling-House and *Park* were the property of Charles Howard, Lord High Admiral in the reign of Elizabeth.

Addington is a village three miles to the east of Croydon, and near it is a small cluster of tumuli, about twenty-five in number. The church, partly rebuilt about the time of Edward the Third, is a very small structure.

In the adjoining parish of *Sandersted* is *Purley*, which will be remembered as the residence of *John Horne Tooke, Esq.* from the circumstance of his learned grammatical work written there, entitled, "The Diversions of Purley."

Pursuing a westward direction, we come to *The Oaks*, the villa of the Earl of Derby, on *Banstead Downs*, and built by a society of gentlemen, called *The Hunter's Club*. It commands a prospect of *Norwood*, *Shooter's Hill*, &c. At the west end is a large brick building, with towers at each corner, which renders the structure uniform, and gives it a Gothic appearance. It is said that his lordship can accommodate his guests with more than fifty bed-chambers.

To the north-west of *Banstead* is *Ewel*, whence we proceed to *Epsom*. Here, it is said, are so many fields, meadows, orchards, gardens, &c. that a stranger

would be at a loss to know whether this was a town built in a wood, or a wood surrounded by a town. There are many fine seats in the neighbourhood of this once-celebrated place.

Ashted and *Letherhead* come next within our observation. The roads to Guildford and Brighton lay through the latter place; but *Box-Hill*, only three miles distant, affords the strongest inducement for a traveller to visit it. Its prospects are so extensive, and its situation so romantic, that not to see and walk down it would be an error unpardonable. Opposite to this hill are the heights of Norbury Park. The west and north views of Box-Hill overlook a large part of Surrey and Middlesex; and from its summit, in a clear day, it affords a prospect over part of Kent and Surrey, and the whole of Sussex quite to the South Downs, near the sea, distant thirty-six miles. Advancing to the part called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs towards Mickleham, we look down from a vast and almost perpendicular height upon a well-cultivated vale, and see the river *Mole* winding close to the bottom of the mountain, as if directly under our feet, though it is really at a great distance. In fact, Box-Hill is only exceeded by *Leith-Hill* for prospect; the latter is about five miles from Dorking, on the road to Horsham.

We pass over an obscure part of Surrey, and, crossing the Thames, proceed through Bagshot to *Egham*, and *Cooper's Hill* immortalized by Sir John Denham.

Here his first lays majestic Denham sung,
There the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue.

The glory of Egham and its vicinity is *Runnymede*, where King John, after the most shameful prevarication, was compelled by the Barons to sign *Magna Charta*.

Chertsey and *St. Anne's Hill* are both memorable; the first as the residence of Cowley the poet, and the

latter as that of the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox.

Coway Stakes, about a quarter of a mile below the bridge over the Thames from Chertsey, is supposed by many to have been the spot where Julius Cæsar crossed with the Roman army, when he led them into the kingdom of the British King Cassivelaunus; but others think, with more probability on their side, that Cæsar crossed the Thames on this occasion, near Chelsea.

Coasting the Thames, we arrive at *Weybridge*, four miles from Hampton Court.

Oatlands is a noble mansion, situated in the middle of a park, six miles in circumference. The Serpentine River, though artificial, appears as if it was natural; and a stranger, from the view of *Walton-Bridge*, would conclude it to be the Thames.

Pain's Hill and *Cobham Park* are the next objects of attention, and next to these *Esher Place* and *Ember Court*.

At *Kingston*, the wooden bridge over the Thames is said to be nearly as ancient as London-Bridge. The first construction of the church seems to be of the age of Richard the Second. The barn belonging to Canbury-House was so spacious that twelve teams might unload at once. It had four entrances, four threshing-floors, and was supported by several pillars.

To describe the beauties of *Richmond*, to which we next proceed, our pen is totally inadequate. The prospect from the hill has inspired many poetical flights, but few equal to Thomson in his *Seasons* :

“Heavens ! what a goodly prospect spreads around

“Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,

“And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all

“The stretching landscape into smoke decays.”

"In every point of view," says an enlightened foreigner, "Richmond is assuredly one of the first situations in the world. Here it was that Thomson and Pope gleaned from nature all those beautiful passages. Here I trod on that fresh, even, and soft verdure, which is to be seen only in England: on one side of me lay a wood, than which nature cannot produce a finer; and on the other, the Thames, with its shelvy bank and charming lawns rising like an amphitheatre, along which, here and there, one espies a picturesque white house aspiring in majestic simplicity to pierce the dark foliage of the surrounding trees, thus studding, like stars in the galaxy, the rich expanse of this charming vale.

"Sweet Richmond! never, no never, shall I forget that lovely evening when I traversed to and fro thy meads, thy little swelling hills, and flowery dells; and, above all, that queen of rivers, thy own majestic Thames; I forgot all sublunary cares, and thought only of heaven and heavenly things. Happy, thrice happy am I, I again and again exclaimed, that I am here in Elysium, in Richmond."

Kew and its gardens are objects of admiration. The church, formerly the chapel, was erected, at the expense of the nobility and gentry, on a piece of ground given by Queen Anne. As the royal family frequently attend Kew Church, it is superbly fitted up, and the architecture is in the best taste. The royal seats fill the gallery; but on the ground floor are forty-eight pews of brown oak, adapted for four and six persons each. Among the inscriptions upon the monuments here, that upon a marble slab to the memory of Meyer, the painter, written by Mr. Hayley, is both elegant and appropriate.

Kew Green is a triangular area of about thirty acres, and nearly in its centre is the Church of St. Anne,

before-mentioned. In the western corner of this green is the palace in which his present majesty passed many of the early years of his reign. Near this is the new palace, frowning with Gothic grandeur on the passing eye. Its external form is so contrived that nothing more can be constructed within it than a series of large closets, boudoirs, and rooms like Oratories; however, since his Majesty's illness, the works here have been suspended. The principal view from this palace is the town of Brentford on the opposite side of the river.—On the south side of this green is the plain house of Prince Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, and some erections for the military.

On the long boundary wall of Kew Gardens a disabled sailor lately chalked out the whole of the British navy: over each vessel is the name and number of the guns which it carries. Most of these representations are five or six feet long, and with the intervening distances, extended above a mile and a half.

Kew Priory, as it is called, is distinguished by its Gothic style and battlements. It belongs to Miss Doughty, and consists merely of a chapel, a room for refreshments, and a library. Behind this Priory there is a house for the bailiff and his wife, a pheasantry, an aviary, and extensive stables. The whole enclosure consists of twenty-four acres; but, being on the banks of the Thames, is exposed to its inundations, which sometimes cover the whole surface.

East Sheen has many beautiful villas.

Barn Elms, which consists of two houses only; the first an ancient mansion, called, "*Queen Elizabeth's Dairy*," and the other the *Manor-House*: this, with a very extensive landed property adjoining, which is held under the chapter of St. Pauls, is now the property of Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. and descended to him from his grandfather, Sir Richard Hoare, Knt.

and Lord Mayor for the city of London in the year 1745-6, and from his father, the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart. This house, which has been considerably enlarged and modernized, is seated on a small paddock at some distance from the Thames.

Putney is pleasantly situated on the Thames, opposite *Fulham*, and there are many agreeable villas on *Putney Common* on the road to *Roehampton*.—*Wimbledon Common* is also surrounded with seats of the nobility and gentry; and from *Wandsworth* an iron rail-way to *Croydon* has been some time completed.

WALK III.

Windsor, The Park, Eton College, Frogmore, Tring, Bushy, Ware, Amwell, The Rye-House, Hertford, Verulam, St. Albans, Barnet, Friern Barnet, Hadley, Cheshunt, Theobalds, Waltham Cross, Stratford and Bow, West Ham, Wanstead-House, Barking, Dagenham, Purfleet, Tilbury Fort, Waltham Abbey, and Walthamstow.

ENTERING Berkshire from the county of Surrey, we naturally proceed to *Windsor*, as an object of the greatest curiosity. Here the Castle, with St. George's Chapel, certainly eclipses any other royal residence in the kingdom; but as the beauties of the situation, at large, and the magnificence of the interior, are beyond our limits, we must refer our readers to the guides, and other professed descriptions of this ancient abode of royal splendour.

The Long Walk, nearly three miles in length, and

adorned on each side with a double plantation of stately trees, leads to the summit of a delightful hill, near the lodge of the Great Park, from whence there is a very luxuriant prospect of the Castle, Eton College, and the distant country. This park includes a circuit of fourteen miles, and Windsor Forest undoubtedly forms a circumference of more than fifty miles, abounding with deer and game.

Windsor Castle.—This ancient fortress, built by William the Conqueror, which his present majesty and the Queen have long made their principal residence, is twenty-two miles west of London. Situated on an eminence, the terrace, which extends along the east, and part of the northern side of the castle, is 1870 feet in length; here used to be a regular promenade every evening during the summer; and here the King of England, and his family, were only known as individuals, mingling, as it were, with all their subjects indiscriminately, from the prince to the peasant. The paintings, the tapestry, and the curiosities here, would require a volume to describe them: those in the state room may be seen for a gratuity of one or two shillings. The church, or St. George's Chapel, is one of the finest of the Gothic buildings in the kingdom. Moritz, speaking of a view from the hill of Windsor Castle, says, "Below me lay one of the most beautiful landscapes in the world; all the rich scenery that nature, in her best attire, can exhibit. Here were the spots that furnished those delightful themes of which the muse of Denham and Pope made choice. I seemed to view a whole world at once, rich and beautiful beyond conception. I now went down a gentle declivity into the delightful park of Windsor, at the foot of which it looks so sombrous and gloomy, that I could not help fancying it was some vast Gothic old temple. This forest, certainly, in point of beauty, surpasses every thing of the kind you can figure to yourself. To its

own charms, when I saw it, there were added a most pleasing and philosophical solitude; and the coolness of an evening breeze, all aided by the soft sounds of music, threw me into a sort of enthusiastic and pleasing reverie."

Eton, opposite Windsor, on the Thames, has at all times been famous for its royal college and school; where, besides seventy king's scholars, as they are called, there are seldom less than three hundred noblemen and gentlemen's sons. It is also immortalized by one of Gray's beautiful Odes.

Frogmore-House, which had many possessors during the civil wars, was purchased by her Majesty Queen Charlotte, who made considerable additions to the house and gardens.

Traversing a part of Buckinghamshire, by a rout comparatively dreary, we enter Hertfordshire at *Tring*. No scenery, however, can be much more diversified than that in some parts of this county, especially in the neighbourhood of *Bushy*. *Bushy-Heath*, adjoining the village of this name, is a spacious common. From hence, on the one hand, is a view of St. Albans, and all the space between, which appears like a garden; the enclosed corn-fields seem like one parterre; the thick-planted hedges resemble a wilderness; the villages interspersed at a distance appear like a number of gentlemen's seats. *Hampton-Court* and *Windsor* are seen to the south and south-west, with the Thames winding through the most beautiful parts of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*.

Ware, on the river *Lea*, twenty-one miles from London, is worth visiting. The church here is large, in the form of a cross; and in the vicinity of the place are a number of gentlemen's seats, including *Ware Park*, &c.

Proceeding in a southern direction from *Ware*, we arrive at *Amwell*, which has been rendered interesting

to sentimental travellers by a beautiful poem, written by Mr. Scott, one of its former inhabitants, who has well described its

“ Bright green pastures, stretch'd by rivers clear,
“ And willow groves and other islands near.”

The Rye-House, an ancient mansion in the parish of Stansted, in the road to Hoddesdon, has been very much celebrated in the History of England. Part of the building, now serving as a workhouse, has both battlements and loop-holes; but it derived its late name from what was called, *The Rye-House Plot*, in the reign of Charles the Second.

Broxbourn is a small but pleasant village, situated on a rising ground, with meadows down to the river Lea.

Hertford formerly contained five churches; it is built after the figure of a Roman Y, the castle being placed between the horns. Hertford is still a considerable place, and contains several streets and lanes, as High-Street, the Market-Place, Church-Street, Castle-Street, St. Andrew's, St. John's-Street, St. Nicholas'-Lane, &c. The East India Company's College stands at *Little Amwell*, in the parish of All Saints.

Verulam, from which St. Albans took its rise, was, in the time of the Romans, a large and populous city: there are no vestiges of it now but ruins of walls, some tessellated pavements, and Roman coins, which are dug up from time to time. One part of the ditch is still visible; and, it is said, some of the streets may likewise be traced. The part of the Roman wall by *Gorham Block* is twelve feet thick.

St. Albans.—The most distinguished object here is the ancient abbey. The structure is cruciform, six hundred feet at the intersection, the transepts one hundred and eighty, the height of the tower one

hundred and forty-four feet. The Saxon style of architecture is preserved in many parts of this building; but the repairs of different ages have nearly done away all distinction. Facing the south door is the monument of Humphry, brother to Henry the Fifth, commonly called the good Duke of Gloucester. In the niches, on one side of it, are the effigies of seventeen kings, and it is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of England and France quartered. The shrine of St. Alban stood on the east side of the church, now the vestry; in the pavement are six holes, wherein the supporters of it were fixed. A recess built of wood, between two pillars, is called, "The Watch-Room;" here the monks attended to receive the donations of various devotees, as well as to guard the riches of the shrine. This ancient edifice still contains a monument of Offa, who is represented sitting on his throne, with a Latin inscription, thus translated:

The founder of the Church about the year 793,
Whom you behold ill painted on his throne
Sublime, was once for Mercian Offa known.

On the north side of the chancel of St. Michael's Church, in this town, in a niche in the wall, is the effigy of the famous Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, made of alabaster, and seated in a chair of ebony, with a flattering inscription, in Latin, underneath.

Barnet, or *High Barnet*, as being situated on a hill, is remarkable for the monument which stands at the twelve mile-stone beyond the town, erected to commemorate the battle fought there, on the 14th of April 1471, between King Edward the Fourth and the Earl of Warwick, in which the Earl was slain, with many of the prime nobility. Here the road divides, the right hand to York, and the left to Liverpool: hence to St. Albans is ten miles, nine to Hatfield, and ten to Watford. This town is a great thoroughfare.

East Barnet, a village near Whetstone, was formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal spring.

Friern Barnet, between Finchley and Whetstone, includes the parish of *Colney Hatch*. The manor-house is a very ancient structure: it has undergone many alterations. Its last owner was the late John Bacon, Esq. His residence here was originally an appendage to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem; and, at the dissolution of monasteries, was granted to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, under whom it was held, at a small reserved rent, by various lessees, the last of whom was Mr. Bacon, who resided there from 1788 to the time of his death. In 1800, he purchased from the Dean and Chapter, (under the authority of an Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax), the manor of Friern Barnet, with their whole landed property in that parish; a purchase which, under a subsequent Act for the enclosure of Finchley Common, proved highly advantageous.—“The Manor-House, which is situated near the church, is a very ancient structure. It has undergone many alterations; but a considerable part of the old building still remains, particularly some wooden cloisters, which, though by no means an uncommon appendage to an old house, has occasioned a tradition that this was a cell to the Priory, or at least a former residence of the monks. An arched way, now stopped up, from the house to the end of the terrace in the garden, has given rise to the usual stories of Monkish intrigues. It appears by Norden's ‘Survey of Middlesex,’ that Lord Chief Justice Popham, in his time, resided at Fryarn Manor. The late worthy owner had some portraits there of the Bacon family; among whom were the Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, and one said to be Roger Bacon. He had also the original cast of Roubiliac's bust of Handel; over which was placed a portrait of Charles

Jennens, Esq. who compiled the words of many of his Oratorios."

Hadley, adjoining High Barnet, is a very pleasant village. The church is ancient, and is supposed to stand upon the highest ground of any in England. From the church-yard are fine prospects over Enfield Chase, the Thames, and the county of Essex; and on the top of the tower is a beacon.

Passing on to *Cheshunt*: here is a plain brick edifice, in which Cardinal Wolsey is said to have resided. It has been nearly rebuilt since his time; but is still surrounded by a deep moat. In the upper part of this house, called Cheshunt-House, is a room, the door of which is stained with blood; the tradition is—an unfortunate lady became a victim to the Cardinal's jealousy, and that he dispatched her with his own hand. If so, it is unaccountable that the murderer should have suffered those marks of his violence to have remained.

Cheshunt Nunnery was situated to the east of the high road; a very small part of it remains, belonging to the residence of Mrs. Blackwood, used as a kitchen. The river Lea forms a canal in the front of the house, and a beautiful vista is terminated by a view of Waltham Abbey.

Near Cheshunt is *Theobalds*; and here the magnificent house, built by William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, afterwards became the residence of James the First, who died here in March 1625. The last remains of this palace was pulled down in 1786. It stood at the south-east corner of what is called Theobald's-Square. The late George Prescott, Esq. erected the handsome brick edifice, now called Theobald's. Cheshunt Church is a spacious Gothic building, consisting of a centre and two aisles, built in the reign of Henry the Sixth; this, and the church-yard, contain some curious monuments.

Waltham Cross is a hamlet of Cheshunt parish, and is about eleven miles from London: this remnant of antiquity is in a very dilapidated state.

Crossing into the county of Essex from hence, we visit *Waltham Abbey*, or *Holy Cross*, about twelve miles from London, where a few beautiful fragments of the abbey still remain, in a style of architecture much later than that of the church, particularly a Gothic arch, which formed the entrance, and terminated a noble vista of trees, which no longer exist. Adjoining to this gate, the porter's lodge still remains. King Harold, and his two brothers, after being slain in the Battle of Hastings, were interred at the east end of the ancient church. A plain stone is said to have been laid over Harold, with this expressive epitaph, "Harold Infelix." The town is large and irregular, and a number of good brick dwellings have lately been added to the old erections of lath and plaster.

Epping is chiefly noted for its butter and sausages. In its vicinity is Copt, or Copped Hall, late the seat of John Conyers, Esq. a perfect model of convenient and elegant architecture. The ancient Coppice Hall was so called from the neighbouring woods, and belonged to the Abbots of Waltham as a mansion for pleasure and privacy. Epping is sixteen miles from London.

Chingford is so agreeably situated for retirement, that the most remote distance from the metropolis can scarcely exceed it.

Woodford, in its vicinity, eight miles from London, is a very pleasant village, with agreeable villas on each side of the road, commanding fine prospects over a beautiful country.

Walthamstow, five miles from London, on the road from Lea Bridge to Epping, has many handsome houses, particularly Higham Hall. From the architecture of the church, it appears to have been built about the year 1112, being a large Gothic structure,

consisting of two aisles, besides the body. Two new galleries were added to this church in 1807.

Low Layton is pleasantly situated near the river Lea, and is principally inhabited by genteel families; and this parish having furnished a great number of antiquities, Camden is inclined to think that here was the site of the *Durolitum* of Antoninus.

Laytonstone is a hamlet belonging to Layton. Here is a chapel of ease to the parish church.

West Ham is one mile south of Stratford. Near the Abbey Mills are the site and remains of a monastery, called the Abbey of Stratford Langthorn, and founded by William Montfichet, in 1135. Beside a gateway still standing, adjoining to the Adam and Eve public-house, is one of the stone arches of the abbey. In the kitchen is a carved grave-stone, and in the garden a stone coffin. In a field adjoining is one of the chapels nearly entire, used as a stable. The parish church of Weatham is a spacious building, with a tower containing ten bells; the interior has many fine monuments.

East Ham, between West Ham and Barking, contains a spring called *Miller's Well*, which has never been known to have been frozen, or to vary in its height.—*Green-Street House*, in this parish, is a fine old mansion, though partly modernized: there is a tower in the garden fifty feet high.

Crossing the high road to the north, we come to *Wanstead*, a village six miles from London, on the skirts of Epping Forest. The church, a new and beautiful structure, was finished in 1790; the portico is of the Doric order, and the cupola supported by eight Ionic columns. The internal order is Corinthian. *Wanstead House* is one of the noblest in England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkham, Blenheim, and Wilton; but each of these is

superior to this in other particulars ; so that, to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. Since it has been in the possession of the Honourable Mr. Wellesley Pole, it has not been customary as before to shew the building to the public at large ; on the contrary, the inhabitants in the vicinity have only preserved their right of passing through the park by a suit at law, in which they were successful.

In *Hainault Forest*, about a mile from Barking side, is the Oak which has been known, through many centuries, by the name of Fairlop, so much celebrated for the annual fair held round it on the first Friday in July.

Barking is seven miles from London, on the river Roding, and a creek from the Thames. The Benedictine nunnery, founded here in 675, was the oldest and richest in England. The founder was Erkenwald, son of Offa, King of the East Saxons, for his sister Ethelburga. A gateway, near the church-yard, and a considerable part of the wall, are still visible.

Adjoining this town is *Bifrons*: the original square mansion was built by Dr. Bamber, whose daughter was wife of Sir Crispe Gascoigne, Lord Mayor of London, whose descendants now hold it. The south front of this house commands a charming view of the Thames, nearly to Gravesend, the Kent and Surrey hills, &c.

Westbury, on the east side of Bifron's Park, has also the same enchanting prospects.

Eastbury.—About a mile to the east of this town is a large brick building with battlements. On one of the door-locks was the date of 1536. The many narrow and long galleries, with the grotesque paintings here, form a very curious contrast to the works of modern times.

Adjoining to Barking is the parish of *Dagenham*, remarkable for various inundations of the Thames.

Bell House, on the way to Purfleet, has all the features of a baronial mansion, with battlements, turrets, and small windows. Some of the windows are ornamented with stained glass, bearing the arms and crests of the Lennard and Dacre families. Here are also some valuable paintings, and curious drawings of ancient seats, particularly of Richmond and Greenwich palaces.

Purfleet, nineteen miles from London, has a public magazine for gunpowder, deposited in detached buildings that are all bomb-proof; so that an accident to one would not affect the others. Here are also some extensive lime works; and, at the bottom of one of these pits, the father of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. proprietor of Purfleet, built a chapel for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

Grays Thurrock is about twenty-five miles from London, on the Essex coast.

Belmont Castle, one mile from hence, was the property and residence of the late Zachariah Button, Esq. who finished it in a costly style of Gothic architecture. From the round tower here are the most delightful prospects of the Thames and the shipping for many miles, with the rich Kentish enclosures to the hills beyond the great Dover road.

Tibury Fort, in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, is a regular fortification. The bastions here are the largest of any fort in England.

Hence returning to Stratford and Bow-Bridge, concludes the circuit through a part of Essex.

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1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
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The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Number of children in the household" (N = 1,000). The independent variables are "Age of the head of household" and "Gender of the head of household". The table includes the coefficient estimates, standard errors, and t-statistics for each variable.

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Statistic
Age of the head of household	0.001	0.000	1.50
Gender of the head of household	0.000	0.000	0.00
Constant	1.500	0.100	15.00

The results indicate that the age of the head of household has a positive effect on the number of children in the household, while the gender of the head of household has no significant effect. The constant term is also positive and significant.

[illegible]



WALK IV.

Mile End, The Jewish Hospitals, Stepney, Worcester-House, Poplar, The Docks, Hackney, Kingsland, The City-Road, Islington, Muswell-Hill, Tottenham, Edmonton, Southgate, Brockley-Hill, Cashionbury, Edgware, Hampstead, Kilburn, Paddington, Baywater, Uxbridge, Hampton-Court, Twickenham, Strawberry-Hill, Hounslow, Isleworth, Sion-House, Chiswick, Fulham, Chelsea, Knightsbridge, Extremities of London, The Thames, the Pools, Wapping, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, &c.

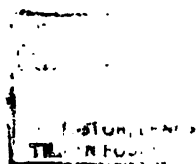
OUR account of what is remarkable in *Middlesex*, commences at *Mile End*, in which hamlet are a number of almshouses, particularly those of the *Trinity-House*, and those called *Bancroft's*; the latter occupies three sides of a spacious quadrangle, with a Chapel and a School.

Adjoining to these almshouses are three cemeteries, belonging to the Portuguese and Dutch Jews. And here, also, the former have a neat and commodious hospital, for sick and diseased poor, and for lying-in women, at *Mile End*. This establishment first took place in 1748: the house contains forty beds. Adjoining is an almshouse, for twelve aged poor, and the whole is supported solely by the Jewish community. A much more recent erection about 1807, called *The Jews Hospital, in Mile End Road*, for Aged Poor, and the Education and employment of Youth, was set on foot for the benefit of German and Polish Jews, and receives the contributions of Christians, "who have not the least idea of converting these people to the doctrines

of Christianity ; but merely to do good to the necessitous Jew in the present life, as a man and a brother, without forcing or imposing any conditions upon him as to his belief, and without the least interference with his religious opinions." A handsome synagogue has been erected in the interior of this edifice, which having been enlarged, is to be rendered uniform by extending the present front, in preference to additional wings. In this, as well as the other Jewish Synagogues, different galleries, &c. are appropriated to each of the sexes.

We now proceed to *Stepney*, a very ancient village near London, as, in *Stow's Annals*, it is stated, that, in 1299, a parliament was held at the house of Henry Wallies, Mayor of London ; and here Edward the First confirmed the charter of liberties.

One of the most remarkable relics of the manor-houses, dependant upon the greater manors of *Stepney*, is the stately gateway, of very fine brick work, on *Stepney Green*, on the right hand proceeding from *Whitechapel* to *Stepney Church-yard*. This is all that remains of *Worcester-House*, occupied, during the reigns of Charles the First and Second, by the Marquis of Worcester, though others think it is the original gateway of Sir Henry Colet's house, Lord Mayor of London, and then called, by way of eminence, "The Great Place," and supposed more probable, as the Marquis's residence was only the fourth part of the original dwelling ; one part was also held by the Rev. Matthew Mead. This gateway is upon a line with a wooden edifice, lately called, *the Spring Garden Coffee-House*, said also to have been Sir Henry's mansion : the brick gateway, however, is not likely to have been prior to Henry the Seventh's time, when the use of brick, in large mansions, began to be generally substituted for stone.





Engraved by W. M. W. for the 18th. through London

St. Dunstons Church.

Published by W. Taylor, New Bond Street, October 1814

The first of these is the
 fact that the building is
 situated on a hillside
 and is surrounded by
 trees and shrubs.
 The second is the
 fact that the building
 is made of stone and
 has a very simple
 design. The third is
 the fact that the
 building is very old
 and has a very
 interesting history.



The building is made of
 stone and has a very
 simple design.

The building is very old
 and has a very
 interesting history.



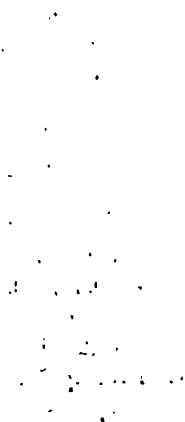
Colet-Place, in White Horse-Street, formerly belonged to Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, founder of St. Paul's School, and only son of Sir Henry Colet.

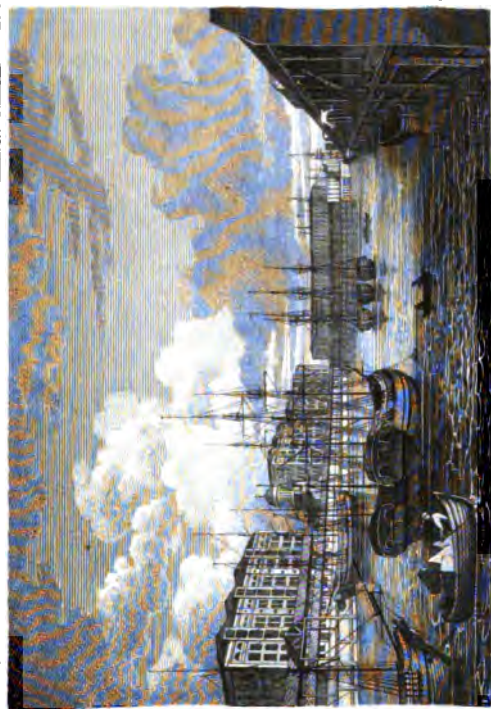
Stepney Church is dedicated to St. Dunstan and All Saints, and bears a resemblance to the architecture which prevailed in the fourteenth century. It is a large Gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a plain square tower, containing a ring of ten bells. During one of the late reparations, this Church was deprived of its old Gothic porch before the west door, though the interior of the church was considerably embellished: of its curious font, the annexed wood-cut is a representation.



On the outside of the portico, on the north side of the church, the following inscription, on a stone, in the wall, long attracted considerable notice.

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
O! mortals, read, with pity,
Time consumes all, it spareth none,
Man, mountain, town, nor city,





Printed and Published by J. T. Smith, in the Strand, at the right hand corner.

Printed and Published by J. T. Smith, in the Strand, at the right hand corner.

Published by W. L. Lusk, New York, and London, April 1, 1847.

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of Dalston Lane. This mansion had been the *Blue Post Tavern*, but was afterwards let out in tenements: it was a brick building, and contained a quadrangular court. Since that period a tower and cupola have been added to the new church. The large room at the Mermaid, in this town, is generally the place of meeting for the Freeholders of Middlesex, and is occasionally hired for theatrical recitations, and other polite amusements. The new church here contains a few ancient monuments, transferred from the old one, of which the tower alone remains standing. Here, as probably in many other places, most of the ancient houses have been newly fronted, and many of them wholly taken down, as being too expensive for ordinary tenants. The materials of many of these, as Barbours, Bonrn, &c. have served to construct three or four good modern houses upon their site. An exception to this, however, has occurred at Clapton, where, upon the site of the old house with wooden cloisters, and circular chimnies, a capacious new edifice has arisen from its ruins: this hamlet gave birth to the benevolent Howard.

At *Kingsland* stood an ancient hospital for lepers, called *Le Lokes*; it was long an appendage to Bartholomew's Hospital, in London. The old chapel near the turnpike is still remaining. *Baums*, at the bottom of Hoxton, and the extremity of Hackney parish, was the residence of Sir George Whitmore, a great sufferer for his attachment to Charles the First: it is now a receptacle for Lunatics.

The *City-Road*, which forms a connection with the north-west parts of the city, is the next object of notice, and this extends as far as Paddington.

On the way we pass White Conduit-House, *Pentonville*, and Somers-Town: the two latter, are larger than many market towns.

From *Islington* there are the most pleasing prospects

imaginable; the city of London, with most of its public edifices on one side, together with Marybone, Paddington, Hampstead, Highgate, Kentish Town, and part of Hornsey, to Muswell Hill on the other.

At the north end of Islington, is a noble row of houses, called *Highbury-Place*. Higher still is *Highbury-Terrace*, commanding a beautiful prospect.

Canonbury-House is situated on an eminence, half a mile to the north-east of Islington Church, and is supposed to have been a mansion for the prior of St. Bartholomew, in West-Smithfield.

From *Muswell-Hill*, through Stoke Newington, and over Stamford-Hill, to *Tottenham*, is a pleasant excursion. The History of Tottenham Church informs us, that it was bestowed by David Bruce, King of Scotland, on the canons of the Holy Trinity in London. *Tottenham High-Cross*, near this town, though frequently repaired, is still a fine memorial of antiquity.

Edmonton is principally known at present by its annual fair, in the month of September. The church dedicated to All Saints, is a large and lofty structure.

Southgate is a hamlet to the parish of Edmonton, eight miles from London, and contains several handsome seats.

Returning to the westward, and passing *Brockley Hill*, we observe an Obelisk, with Latin inscriptions, of the first of which the following is a translation :

“ This Obelisk marks the mid-way between London, formerly Trinovantum, and Verulamium, the chief abode of the *Cassii*, now the City of St. Alban.”

The next infers, that north of this spot, near the town of Caswallan, was situated the wood once known by the name of *Buryha* ; and on the east, it is expressed, that near this place a town formerly sood, strongly fortified by art and nature, belonging to the *Sucllani*, who under

their general *Casswellan*, defeated the Romans. The west front is said to face the ancient residence of the *Cassii*, now *Cassiobury*.

Edgeware is eight miles from London, on the road to St. Albans, Aylesbury, &c. The stillness of this place was considerably relieved by a kind of fair held here, in August 1816, when it was observed, that though the sale of horses and other cattle, was extremely dull, there were, however, a few merry souls present, who kept the game alive; and each evening presented a series of humorous amusements, such as wheeling barrows blindfolded for a new hat; jumping in sacks for a smock-frock; grinning through horse collars for a pair of new shoes; and climbing a lofty pole for a shoulder of mutton; which afforded no inconsiderable amusement to a very numerous attendance of the respectable families in the neighbourhood. This was to be the prize of him who first reached it. Many attempted this apparently easy task, but on reaching about half way up the pole, they found the upper part thickly covered with cart-grease, above which, from its slippery nature, they could not travel. This discovery suggested to an artful boy a means of counteracting this impediment, and filling the tail of his smock-frock with sand, after various attempts he succeeded in completely doing away the effects of the grease with the sand, and thereby gaining his object, which he carried off amidst the cheers of the crowd. This is the diversion which in France is known by the appellation of *Mats de Cocagne*, when ducks are exhibited on these poles, and is the first instance of its introduction here.

Harrow on the Hill is ten miles from London, and is so called on account of its situation, and is further distinguished by its lofty spire. The Free-School, at this place, ranks among the first British seminaries of learning.

Crossing the Edgware road, we approach the extensive and pleasant village of Hendon and Mill-Hill.

Goldar's Hill, just by, was the residence of Dr. Akenside, author of the "Pleasures of Imagination."

Hampstead Heath also exhibits several fine views of the metropolis and the distant country. This parish is bounded by Hendon, Finchley, Pancras, Wilston, and Paddington.

The *Priory of Kilburn* arose from a hermitage, built in the reign of Henry the First, by Godwin, a hermit, which he gave to three nuns, Emma, Christina, and Gunhilda, and this afterwards became a nunnery; but though no remains of it exist, its site is very discernable in Abbey Field, nearly adjacent to the Tea Gardens, called Kilburn Wells.

From Paddington we proceed to Bayswater, one mile on the Uxbridge road; and through Kensington to Holland-House, the ancient mansion of the Manor of *Abbots, Kensington*, and of which the celebrated Addison became possessed, in 1716, by his marriage with the Countess Dowager of Warwick.

The Royal Palace of Kensington, the next object, is a large irregular edifice of brick, built at various times. The state apartments are very noble, and consist of a suite of twelve rooms. The first ascent is by the great staircase, in which are painted balconies. The paintings here, in the different apartments, are too numerous for a recital within our limits.

Proceeding to *Hampton-Court*, the royal palace naturally strikes the eye, in all its magnificence. We can only mention that this structure consists of three quadrangles; the first and second are Gothic; but in the third are the royal apartments, built of brick and stone, by Sir Christopher Wren, by order of William the Third. The park and gardens, on which the palace now stands, are three miles in circumference.

The delightful village of *Twickenham*, ten miles and



1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes tables and graphs showing the data and the findings of the research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results and their implications. It discusses the strengths and limitations of the study and provides recommendations for future research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a final statement on the importance of the research.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. It includes all the sources used in the study, such as books, articles, and websites.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. It includes any additional information that is relevant to the study, such as raw data or detailed calculations.

8. The eighth part of the report is a glossary. It defines any technical terms or abbreviations used in the report.

9. The ninth part of the report is a bibliography. It lists all the sources used in the study, including books, articles, and websites.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of figures. It includes all the graphs and tables used in the study.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of tables. It includes all the tables used in the study.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of figures. It includes all the graphs and tables used in the study.

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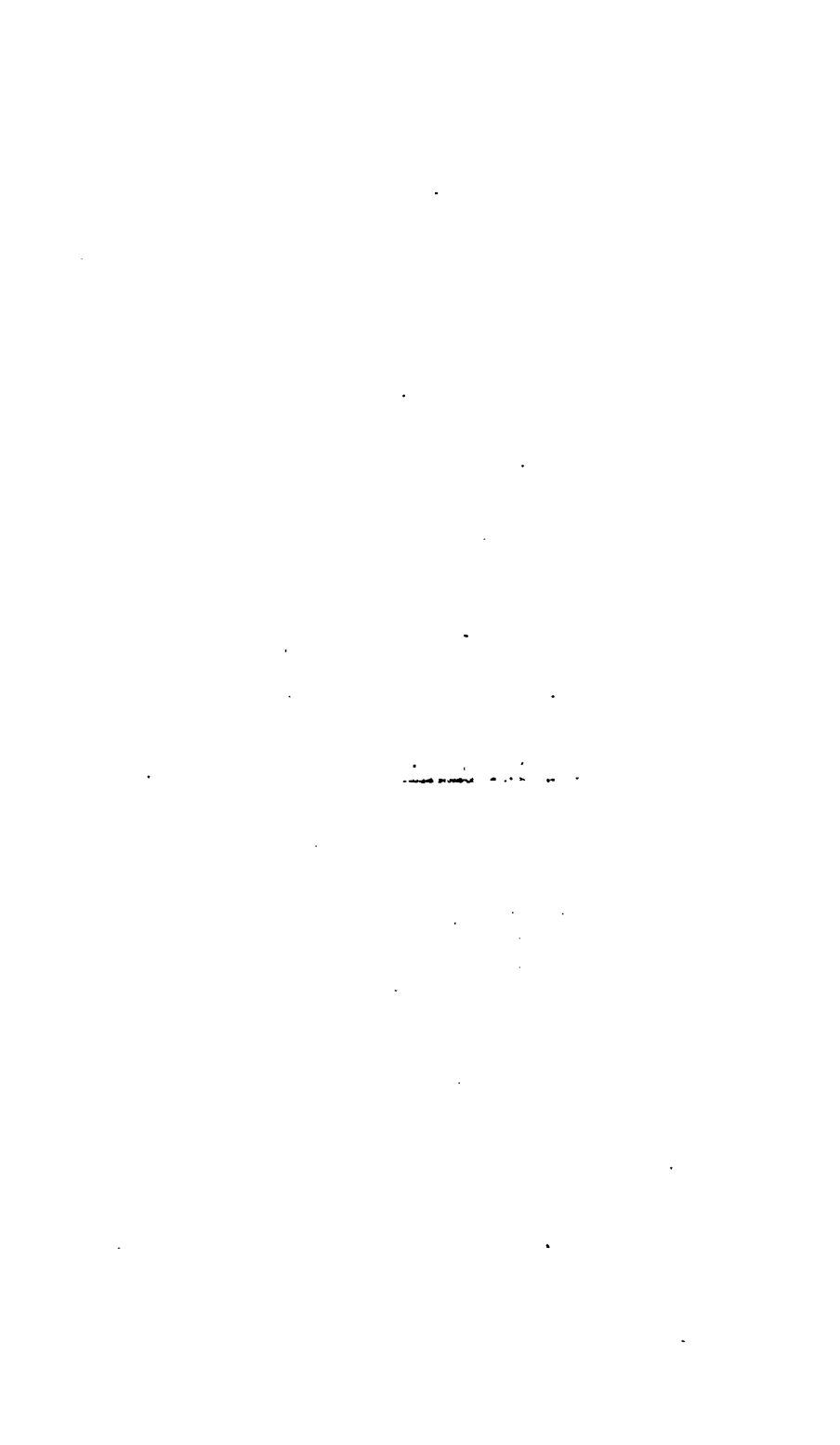
20. The twentieth part of the report is a list of figures. It includes all the graphs and tables used in the study.



Prison and Hospital at Marshall for the State, through the water

By the way, the water is very good

Published by the State of New York, 1874



a quarter from the metropolis, is adorned with many beautiful seats. The house that was once the residence of the celebrated Mrs. Clive adjoins the wood belonging to Strawberry Hill, the admired villa of the late Earl of Orford, better known in the literary world as Horatio Walpole; lately that of Mrs. Damer. It was first built by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, in 1698: it now appears in the Gothic style, within and without, according to several models of cathedrals in different parts of the kingdom. The windows also are ornamented with stained glass. Great taste is displayed in the elegant embellishments, and in the choice collection of pictures, sculptures, antiquities, &c. many of them purchased from some of the first cabinets in Europe. The approach to the house through a grove of lofty trees; the embattled wall, overgrown with ivy; the spiral pinnacles, and the gloomy cast of the building, give it the air of an ancient abbey, especially on entering the gate, where a small oratory, enclosed with iron rails, and a cloister behind it, appears in the fore court.

At Twickenham Park, the seat of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the great Lord Bacon spent much of the early part of his life; and this place was till lately the residence of the French Duke of Orleans.

After crossing the road to Hounslow, we return by *Isleworth*, a pleasant village on the bank of the Thames, eight miles and a half from Hyde-Park Corner. This neighbourhood abounds with market gardeners.

Returning to the great road, the first object of attention is Sion-House, one of the seats of the Duke of Northumberland, a large venerable majestic structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square, so that it has four external and as many internal fronts, the latter of which surround a square court in the middle. The roof is surrounded with indented battlements; and upon every one of its four outward angles is a square turret, flat roofed, and embattled like the

other parts of the building. The house is three stories high; and the east front, which faces the Thames, is supported by arches, forming a fine piazza.

Old and New Brentford present very little that is interesting to a tourist for pleasure.

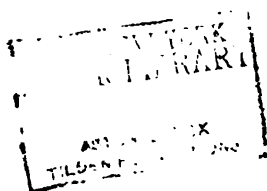
Proceeding to Chiswick, Grove-House, the occasional residence of his grace the Duke of Devonshire, built by the Earl of Burlington, in the reign of Queen Anne, has all the attributes of a princely dwelling, and is a model of taste, though not without faults, such as doors misplaced, chimneys between windows, &c. The church of Chiswick, which stands near the Thames, is supposed to have been built about the beginning of the fifteenth century. The church-yard contains the remains of Hogarth and some elegant epitaphs, written by the late Mr. Arthur Murphy.

Adjoining to Chiswick is *Hammersmith*, four miles from London, and a nunnery which took its name from a Mrs. Bedingfield and another lady setting up a boarding-school for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and from their gradual introduction of the observance of monastic rules. Here is a chapel, and another also of the same persuasion at Brook Green, with a Roman Catholic Charity-School.

Brandenburgh-House is a celebrated villa, seated on the Thames at Hammersmith, and was long the residence of the Margravine of Anspach.

Parson's Green, *Walham Green*, and *Fulham*, are remarkably pleasant; at the latter is a bridge communicating with Putney. The bishops of London have had a palace at Fulham from a very early period; but it has received many repairs since the time of Henry the Seventh: the gardens are curiously laid out, and are very extensive. Fulham, like its neighbouring districts, abounds in charitable foundations of various kinds.

Coming to *Chelsea*, the Hospital is the first object of





Drawn and Engraved by W. Walker for the Staff, through London.

Chelsea Hospital, from the Banks of the Thames.

Published by W. Walker, 10, Strand, London, December 1846.



the attention of visitors. This edifice was begun in 1682, but not completed till 1690, by Sir Christopher Wren. Its general appearance is plain, yet not inelegant, as the architect seems to have avoided all superfluous ornament, in order to save expense. The structure is of elegant brick-work; the quoins, cornices, pediments, are of free-stone. The chapel and the hall are well disposed; the colonade and portico, towards the river, are handsome and well proportioned, and afford a comfortable sheltered walk, and communication between the two wings for the pensioners in wet weather. The hospital consists of three courts; the principal one is open to the south side. In the centre is a bronze statue of the royal founder, Charles the Second, in a Roman habit. The south side is also ornamented with a handsome portico of the Doric order, and a colonade continued along the whole of it: this side is divided into a chapel, a hall, and, in the centre, a large vestibule, terminated by a cupola of considerable height. On each side of the chapel are the pews for the various officers of the house; the pensioners sit in the middle on benches. The north front is handsome and extensive; and about fourteen acres of ground, opposite to it, forms an enclosure of about fourteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chesnuts. The principal grand entrance is by two iron gates of elegant workmanship and great height, ornamented on each side by lofty stone pillars, surrounded with military trophies. This entrance is also ornamented with two handsome porters' lodges. In the burial-place, to the east of the hospital, are several tombs and monuments in memory of the governors, lieutenant-governors, and other officers of the establishment.

The Royal Military Asylum, for the children of the soldiers of the regular army, is near the Royal Hospital, and adjoining the King's Road. This building is environed on all sides with high walls, and a handsome

iron railing before the grand front. This edifice, built of brick, forms three sides of a quadrangle, with an elegant stone balustrade. The centre of the western front has a noble portico of the Doric order, and a well-proportioned pediment, consisting of four immense columns, supporting a large pediment; on the frieze of which is inscribed—"The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of the Soldiers of the Regular Army." Over this inscription are the royal arms. Here are seven hundred boys, and three hundred girls; the boys wear red jackets, blue breeches, &c. and the girls red gowns, blue petticoats; straw bonnets, white aprons, &c.

Passing from Sloane-Street, we come into the great western road; and, by the Cannon Brewery, arrive at *Knightsbridge*. The chapel here is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and originally belonged to a Lazar House.

Hyde Park is on the south side of *Knightsbridge*, and has long been a favourite place for taking the air, exhibiting fine coaches, fine horses, and expert horsemanship; it is also the theatre of military evolutions in the review of the troops.

In *Grosvenor-Place* is the Lock Hospital for syphilitic maladies. Near *Hyde-Park Corner*, on the south side of the road, stands *St. George's Hospital*, for patients and complaints of every description; a very neat, though rather a plain building. The grand western entrance here into the metropolis is marked by an ascent from *Knightsbridge* to the turnpike at *Hyde-Park Corner*, which at night exhibits an uncommon degree of lustre from the several lamps, at once useful and ornamental.

The road into *Piccadilly* is bounded on the north and south sides by stately dwellings, and the railing of *St. James's Park*, which, contrasted by the fine landscape intervening between this park and the Surrey

hills, form a *tout ensemble* equally agreeable and interesting. Among these dwellings is the *Pulceny Hotel*, a handsome stone edifice, with a balustrade and balcony before it, from which the Emperor of Russia shewed himself to the public within a few minutes after his arrival there, on the 6th of June, 1814.

Being compelled to be thus brief in our sketches of the country surrounding the metropolis, we shall only remark respecting the western environs, that which way soever we turn ourselves, there are many striking beauties; and this boundary, especially towards the Thames, exhibits the appearance of a continual garden, with extensive nurseries of trees of various kinds; while the sides of the roads being enlivened by meadows and genteel residences of every description, the whole forms a picture of ease and happiness highly gratifying. Respecting the north side of the metropolis, it has been observed, "that the amphitheatre on that side of the Thames is greatly enhanced in beauty by a chain of hills," forming a second amphitheatre enclosing the first, of which Hampstead and Highgate, and Muswell Hill, are the most prominent. The eastern and western extremities afford the prospect of a level country, stretching thirty miles each on the banks of the Thames; but on the south the landscape is beautifully varied to a considerable line of extent, including the high grounds of Richmond, Wimbledon, Epsom, Norwood, and Blackheath. The eastern boundary is terminated by Shooter's Hill, Leith Hill, Box Hill, the Riegate and Wrotham Hills.

The most picturesque parts of the county of Essex are perhaps Laingdon Hills, with West Lea, in the parish of Laingdon and Basildon, in the road from Chelmsford to Tilbury Fort, twenty-two miles from London. The ascent on the north side is easy; but on the south and south-west the traveller is astonished at the descent before him. Of this Mr. Young, in his

Six Weeks' Tour, says, " Such a prodigious valley every where painted with the finest verdure, intersected with hedges and woods, appears beneath you, that it is past description. Nothing can exceed it unless that which Hannibal exhibited to his disconsolate troops when he bid them behold the glories of the Italian plains !"

Viewing London nearer its eastern extremity, it has been observed, " that the Custom-House, the Tower, and the Docks, only form a part of that grand *coup d'œil*, which in a manner extends from Cuckold's Point on the Kentish, and Perry's Wharf on the Essex side of the river. From hence the passenger, directing his views down the Thames, it may seem like sailing in the midst of a vast inland lake, adorned with shipping of all sizes, and of the construction of almost every nation in the known world. The lofty buildings in the King's Yard at Deptford, and the more magnificent view of Greenwich Hospital, screen it on one side ; while, on the other, the view is interrupted by the Isle of Dogs. In the Upper Pool, about a mile and a half towards Wapping, Dawson's Brewhouse, and Mr. Mellish's slaughter-houses, are the first objects of attention with a stranger. On the opposite side lies Rotherhithe. Then entering the Lower Pool, we have been in the habit of finding ourselves among such a number of ships that they resembled a labyrinth. At times, when it is customary to display their different colours, these vessels exhibit a very gay appearance.

Limehouse Reach used to be distinguished by several wind-mills, on the right hand shore of the Isle of Dogs. Opposite to these are the Victualling Office and the Red House at Deptford, the latter built of red brick, from whence it derived its name.

Contemplating the riches of the Thames, an elegant poet exclaims :

And see! by fair Augusta's stately towers,
Pellucid Thames, his placid current pours :
To pile her marts contending nations meet,
The world's productions off'ring at her feet.
Whate'er of wealth in various regions shines,
Glow in their sands, or lurks beneath their mines ;
Whate'er from bounteous nature men receive,
Whatever toil can rear, or art can weave ;
Her princely merchants bear from every zone,
Their country's stores increasing with their own.

Greenwich Reach lies in a semi-circle. Approaching this place, on our right hand, we pass a ship, in which boys are placed by the Marine Society, who have been found wandering about the streets of London, or are otherwise unprovided for.

Blackwall Reach is the next arrival. On the left, we pass the *Folly House Tea Garden*, behind which the new docks appear. This tract, called the *Isle of Dogs*, as already mentioned in page 334, is a kind of peninsula; but a canal cut across it forms a passage for shipping, and enables them to avoid the circuitous and inconvenient route round the point. Here are also the Wet Docks, belonging to J. Perry, Esq. and a building, one hundred and twenty feet in height, with a machine for masting and dismasting of ships.

Woolwich is the next object of attention. Persons who wish to see the hulks, or the vessels moored off Woolwich, containing several hundred convicts, many of whom have hitherto been annually sent to New South Wales, can only have an opportunity of doing this by taking a boat at Billingsgate or the Tower.—The vessels on board which these convicts are confined, are easily distinguished, as they are all dismasted. The Royal Artillery Barracks lately erected, stand about two-thirds of a mile nearer the Thames than the Royal Military Academy, and also about one hundred feet above the high-water mark in the river. The

length of the south front is about three hundred and fifty yards; this forms one side of an extensive quadrangle, of which the east front commands all the rich scenery of Shooter's Hill. The artillery quartered here form a fluctuating body of from two to three thousand men. Close to the Barrack-field is some fine broken ground enclosed, and called the Repository, under the superintendence of the late General Sir William Congreve. In the summer season, between April and November, a great variety of military operations and evolutions are to be seen at Woolwich.

Woolwich Reach immediately succeeds *Bugsby's Hole*: entering this Reach the hulks before-mentioned appear, on board of which the transports are stationed. Sometimes the convicts are employed in work on shore in the Warren or Gun-park, and at other times in clearing the sand banks.

On the right bank of the river, called the Gallions, there is a house (once a public-house) called in derision, the Devil's House. *Barking Reach* succeeds, on a sand at the entrance of which lies a buoy, as a direction to avoid the wreck of the *Grampus* man of war. Near the verge of the river are three small magazines, in which powder of the Dartford manufacture is deposited: nearly opposite these is a small white thatched house, called *Dagenham Breach House*, in commemoration of a large Breach made here by the Thames, at the beginning of the eighteenth century; behind which is a large pool, famous for fishing by gentlemen subscribers. Another turning of the river is called the Rands, with the village of Erith on one side, and Purfleet on the other. On the Essex side stands a small house, called Cold Harbour, and a mile from this, a public-house with a ferry, adjoining a creek that runs up to the village of Rainham, in Essex; whence the spire of that church may now be seen.

Long Reach is about four miles in length, containing Greenhithe; the church and village, when the trees are in verdure, appearing as in an orchard, affords one of the most luxuriant views imaginable. *Fidlers Reach* and *Northfleet Hope*, are the names by which the river is distinguished between *Long Reach* and *Gravesend Reach*; at the extremity of which the church of *West Tilbury* presents itself at the end of a green, on a rising ground. *Gad's Hill*, often mentioned by *Shakspeare* in his plays, may be seen here. On the right hand, *Higham church* appears. Lastly we enter *Gravesend Reach*, which forms a noble sight with the ships and vessels generally found at anchor, whilst *Kent* and *Essex*, on each side, exhibit every symptom of safety and prosperity. As *Gravesend* is generally the extremity of most of the excursions made by water from *London*, those fashionable ones to *Margate*, &c. excepted, we shall here leave our readers, referring them to the *Picture of Margate*, in which the *Water Itinerary* will afford them a companion and guide to the knowledge of almost every object which presents itself upon the river between *London Bridge* and the *Nore*.

*A Review of the most recent and projected
Improvements in and about the Metro-
polis, with observations on the Ancient
and Modern state of Architecture in Eng-
land.*

IN order to point out the improvements which have grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength of this great city, it may only be necessary to refer to Mr. Lysons, who has furnished us with a minute account of the progress of the new buildings, particularly in the parish of Marybone. Marybone was once a small village, nearly a mile from any part of the metropolis. In 1717, or the next year, the ground was first laid out for *Cavendish-Square*, the circle in the centre inclosed and surrounded with a parapet wall and palisades. The Duke of Chandos, then Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Harcourt, and Lord Bingley were among the first that took ground to build here, and the rest was let to builders, who, though checked by the failure of the South Sea scheme, were induced to go on by the proposal for building a chapel and a market: Mr. Gibbs furnished the design, and they were both finished in 1724. The row of houses on the north side of Tybourn Road was completed in 1729, and it was then called *Oxford-Street*. Soon after, the ground was laid out for a number of good streets, which have increased on the north and the west of

Oxford-Street, to Paddington and Pancras on one side, and to Edgware-Road on the other.

To all the attractions of external splendour, it is not too much to say that every internal convenience has been added.

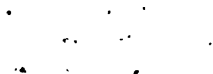
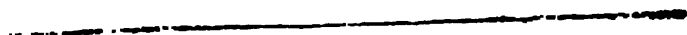
Turning towards *Somers Town*, we come to an entirely new range and mass of buildings, called Judd-Street, Tunbridge-Place, &c. Here is a new Chapel for Calvinistic Dissenters; and the whole neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road, and from thence to the Regent's Park and Paddington, presents a new and increasing suburb to the city. On the western side of Tottenham Court Road, nearly in the angle formed by the end of this, and part of the new road, is *Fitzroy-Square*, not yet completed. The houses are faced with stone, and have a greater proportion of architectural embellishments than most others in the metropolis: they were designed by the Messrs. Adams.

In this neighbourhood, in Tottenham-Street, Tottenham Court Road, is the *Regency Theatre*, distinguished by its elegant portico, formed by a range of square stone pillars. The whole extent of this edifice, which appears in the street, the entrance excepted, is blank, but embellished with pilasters, &c. At present it is principally used for astronomical and mechanical exhibitions, and thus partakes of that desertion which has more or less affected all the theatres in the metropolis since the late peace.

Near this spot, in the court before the house, No. 178, in Tottenham Court Road, the curious may still be gratified by a piece of sculpture, being the representation of a man upon a pedestal, in a sitting position, playing upon the bag-pipes. This is understood to have been the work of the elder Cibber, at a time when that artist resided near St. Andrew's Church, Holborn.

Portland-Place is one of the finest streets in Europe. It was intended to form the opening to the new street

next to the *Regent's Park* and *Mary-la-bone Park*. The north end of this street is terminated by an iron railing and a gate, which separated it from a field, extending to the New Road. That field is now a garden and a shrubbery, enclosed on all sides by handsome railing, corresponding with that which encloses the Regent's Park on the other side of the road. The new part of the street commences with a crescent on each side of the way, which is not finished, and the works have been so long in this half-built state, that grass has grown on the top of the walls, reaching, in some places, not higher than the kitchen windows. The houses nearest to Portland Place are entirely raised and covered in, but since the peace, are fast returning to their pristine mould, as the wood work is rapidly decaying, from exposure to the weather: the fronts, as far as completed, have a very neat colonade of double Ionic pillars, with a balustrade and a balcony. Many of the houses on this spot have pediments; and those with this addition face each other all the way on both sides of the street: the intermediate houses, without pediments or pilasters, are Tuscan or Doric. The new parish church of *St. Mary la Bonne*, near this spot, now completed, and opened for divine service, is beyond all doubt one of the handsomest structures of the kind. The north front is extremely rich and elegant, and consists of a noble portico of the Composite order, supported by eight rich pillars, and two pilasters, with a handsome balustrade, extending round the whole of the church. The steeple is of exquisite workmanship; a square rustic tower supports a beautiful cupola, raised on Corinthian pillars, on the capitals of which are eight angels, supporting another cupola: on its summit is a small open-work tower and vane. The inside of this edifice is superb. The roof of the church is just visible above the balustrade: the body is brick, covered with Roman cement; the steeple and portico of stone. The north-



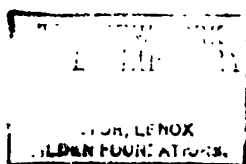




Designed by J. Long from a sketch by W. H. Woodbury for the State of New York

Henry to honor Henry Howard

Engraved by W. H. Woodbury and J. Long, April 1841



east and west corners have each two composite columns and pilasters; between these pilasters are niches, and above them an architrave and cornice.

Mary la Bonne Church was consecrated, in the year 1817, by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a great number of persons of distinction. The organ is placed at the back of the altar, and in the centre of the organ is an open arch, in which is placed a very fine picture, painted by Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy: the subject is, the Angel of the Lord appearing to the Shepherds.

The *Regent's Park* is very extensive, and though it is not likely to receive a speedy completion, it is one of the greatest Sunday promenades about town. An immense sewer, extending from hence to the river Thames, is in great forwardness. A new chapel, at the northern extremity of this park, is a very elegant building. The canal adds considerably to the beauty and verdure of this delightful place.

With the showy improvements, or rather, the alterations that were intended to connect the communication between Carlton House and the Regent's Park, some extravagant ideas were evidently connected; "*Circuses* were to be made where the new connecting street was to cross Piccadilly and Oxford-Road." The reason given for which by Mr. Nash, the surveyor, was, "that it would avoid the sensation of passing Oxford-Street, and insensibly unite the two divisions of the city." The given estimate of the expense of this intended street was 300,000*l.*; but there was no doubt that it would cost a great deal more. The imperious necessity of retrenchment, however, has altered this plan, and the new street therefore is to be no farther proceeded in than Piccadilly: it will be continued so far with façades of Ionic columns in plaster, corresponding with those in the square opposite Carlton House. The two lodges will be erected on the east and west of the

Regent's Palace. The screening colonade of the latter will be taken down, and some light description of railing or balustrade be substituted in its place.

On the 15th of July 1816, orders were positively issued to stop the improvements north of Piccadilly. The perspective from Carlton House, is to extend only to the intended crescent in Piccadilly. St. James's Market and the houses in Jermyn-Street, which intersect the view, are to be removed. The new United Service Club House will be built on an extensive scale.

The name of Waterloo-place has been given to the opening in front of Carlton House. The buildings here have been stuccoed, instead of being faced with Bath Stone, and are already of the shades between white and black, the smoky, and the dirty grey. Whether that side of Pall-Mall shall be a good thoroughfare, will depend upon the mode of paving this place. To afford safety to walkers, it has been proposed, that the foot pavement should be so continued as to leave a space for carriages not wider than the breadth of Pall-Mall, and that to mark the distinction between the two pavements, lamps should be placed on stone pedestals.

It is still understood that Oxford-Road will be continued as far as Bayswater Brook, making it the longest street in Europe. When the new Post Office is finished the western mails are to go direct along Holborn, instead of passing Charing Cross and Piccadilly; and a short cut is also to be made into the other western road angular from Shepherds Bush to Hammersmith.

The old wall of Kensington Gardens on the Bayswater Road, has lately been repaired and lighted, the ditches drained, and an open gateway designed to be made, opposite the broad walk in Kensington Gardens, to give passengers a slight view of the beautiful grounds.

But the absolute amelioration of a whole neighbour-

hood, must be admitted in the change which took place on the site of Bedford Square and the adjacent new streets north of Broad St. Giles's, by new and elegant erections, encroaching upon the vicinity of the still wretched *Dyot, or George-Street, Bainbridge-Street, Rats Castle, &c.* and a large space eastward of them, which, within the last threescore years, was most appropriately styled *the Ruins of St. Giles*; at that time mostly an open space, which had been occupied by a number of decayed dwellings.

In Broad-Street, vulgarly Broad St. Giles's, it should have been observed, stands the parish church of St. Giles in the Fields. The old church, taken down in 1780, gave place to the new fabric, built entirely of Portland stone. The outside of the church has a rustic basement, and the windows of the galleries have semi-circular heads, and over them, a modillion cornice. The steeple is one hundred and sixty-five feet high, and consists of a rustic pedestal, supporting a Doric order of pilasters; and over the clock is an octangular tower, with three quarter Ionic columns, supporting a balustrade, with vases, on which stands the spire, which is also octangular and belted. The interior is chaste and beautiful; the ornamented ceiling being one of the best in the metropolis. Before the ancient hospital, which stood here, the famous Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was gibbeted and burnt alive for his religious tenets. This was an act which disgraced the reign of Henry the Fifth.

Among other accommodations in agitation for the benefit of this part of the metropolis, it is proposed to build a new fish-market, on the bank of the Thames, west of Old Hungerford Market, now nearly fallen into disuse.

Another material improvement is exhibited in Black Friars Road or Great Surrey-Street, near the corner of Holland-Street, in the application of *iron* in lieu of

stone, as a substitute for pavement in the streets of this metropolis. This succedaneum consists of square pieces of cast iron suitably shaped, roughed and develt-tailed. This experiment, made in the summer of 1816, has succeeded so far, that it has been resolved to pave some streets in the city in this manner, and to begin with Wood-Street, Cheapside. It is computed that an iron pavement well adjusted will endure twenty years in a great thoroughfare; whereas, it is too well known, that a stone pavement very frequently requires repairs, and a new adjustment. The pieces already laid down resemble a batch of eight or nine rolls, and are united like the parts of a dissected map, without interstices or even palpable joints. From their sustaining every kind of load, and the roughest of usage, there is no doubt of the ultimate success of this invention.

This vicinity will probably receive considerable benefit from the erection of the *New Cobourg Theatre*, in the centre of the New Cut, in the direct line of Waterloo Bridge, and distant from it about a quarter of a mile. On the exterior surface of the foundation the following inscription was cut. "The first stone of the Royal Cobourg Theatre was laid Sept. 14, 1816, by his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by their Serene Highnesses' proxy, Alderman Goodbehere.

Extending our views down the river, we find the improvements still more promising. An embankment in front of the New Custom House, in consequence of a fair adjustment between the City and the Government, through the medium of the Lord Mayor, has taken place. This is intended to increase the wharfage there, and render more commodious the shipping, landing, and stowage of goods, and also the carriage way. Part of Billingsgate dock is to be taken in, and yet leave room enough for the fishing vessels, the fish-

market is to be widened, and the landing stairs separated at the wharf, so as to render the facility of passengers taking boat more safe and comfortable than it has hitherto been.

East of London, a new iron bridge is to form a communication between the Essex, and Kent roads. This bridge is to cross the Thames from New Gravel-Lane to Rotherhithe.

Directing our attention again to the city, we observe the old north wall of London running behind the site of Old Bethlem Hospital, entirely taken down, which has thrown open to public view the area of the new square, enclosed with handsome iron railing. The wall was found uncommonly thick, and the bricks double the size of those now used. The centre had been filled in with large loose stones, &c.; the line of wall now removed is partly the last vestige of that which remained of a circumference of three miles and two hundred and five yards.

The immense increase of buildings about the eastern extremity of the City Road, is also astonishing. In the immediate vicinity of the Shepherd and Shepherdess, Chatham Gardens, Hoxton New Town, Old-Street, &c. the structures are sufficiently numerous to form a small city.

To the westward, in this road, *The Dissenters' Working School for Orphans*, is a handsome building, consisting of two wings, and a place of worship in the centre, which is open to the public.

The Quakers' Poor-House, which is very near the extremity of Goswell-Street, towards the City Road, is now exclusively appropriated to the maintenance and education of their children.

The increase of new buildings in the eastern extremity of the metropolis, from Bethnal Green towards Bow and Stratford, is nearly equal to that of the west-

ern in point of extent. The formation of the East and West India Docks has, in some measure, rendered this increase necessary here, as well as in the environs of Stepney, Limehouse, and Poplar.

The rage for building has also suggested a new increase, which is intended to be made on the site of Spa Fields; this is understood to consist of several new streets, which are designed to cover the whole, or the greatest part of that salubrious spot, commonly known by the name of the *Pipe Fields*, having Sadler's Wells on the east, Bagnigge Wells on the west, the new road on the north, and part of Clerkenwell on the south. The substitution of large iron pipes for those of wood, it is said, will enable the proprietors of this verdant and diversified tract, the last remains of the *Rus in Urbe*, to cover it with houses.

Before quitting the subject of our new buildings, we must observe, that the late taste exhibited in the suburbs has employed the wit of Mr. Colman, in his *Eccentricities*, under the title of *London Rurality*.

Stretching, round England's chief Emporium, far,
 (No rage for Building quench'd by raging War,)
 What would be Villas, rang'd in dapper pride,
 Usurp the fields; and choke the highway side
 Peace to each swain, who rural raptures owes,
 As soon as past a tall, or off the stones!
 Whose joy, if buildings solid bliss bestow,
 Cannot, for miles, an interruption know:
 Save when a gap, of some half dozen feet,
 Just breaks the continuity of street;
 Where the prig Architect, with style in view,
 Has dol'd his houses forth, in two by two;
 And rear'd a Row upon the plan, no doubt,
 Of old mens' jaws, with every third tooth out.
 Or where, still greater lengths of taste to go,
 He warps his tenements into a bow;
 Nails a scant canvas, propt on slight deal sticks,
 Nick-nam'd *Veranda*, to the first-floor bricks;

Before the whole, in one snug segment drawn,
Claps half a rood of turf he calls a lawn ;
Then chuckling at his lath-and-plaster bubble,
Dubs it the Crescent,—and the rents are double.

As utility must be admitted to be superior to shew and embellishment, the completion of Southwark-Bridge will be hailed as an excellent and substantial improvement. The greatest part of the iron-work is now delivered in London, and the remainder will be ready for potting up in the course of the summer. The middle arch is two hundred and forty feet span, and the two side arches will be two hundred and ten feet each ; the width of the road-way and foot paths between the parapets will be forty-two feet, the same as Black Friar's Bridge. The south abutment, with the land arch over Bank side, is nearly completed, and ready to receive the iron for that side arch, which will be the first put up. One of the two piers is completed up to above high water mark, and the other is finished to above low water.

Among the benefits attending this undertaking are the following. It will greatly facilitate the commerce both of the London and Surrey side of the river, by dividing and lessening the superabundant traffic over London and Blackfriars Bridges, and prevent the occurrence of those injurious stoppages so frequent in the avenues near London-Bridge.

It will cause a handsome street to be formed from Bankside to St. George's Church, seventy feet wide and half a mile long, and thereby open a commodious passage from Kent and Surrey into the heart of London. It will add to the Borough a neighbourhood of respectability in the room of that of an inferior kind, which must be removed. By the proximity of the new street to the heart of the city, the Bank, Royal Exchange, Stock Exchange, Excise Office, Guildhall, &c. this part of Southwark may become a convenient

residence for merchants, wholesale dealers, &c. This bridge is also admirably suited to the situation, as it will tend to remove the irregularity of shallows in this part of the river, by dividing the stream, and thereby directing the current into three regular channels, and consequently clear them of many of those sand-banks which now injure the navigation; and this it will effect in a greater degree, whenever London-Bridge, which caused these impediments, may be rebuilt or altered.

However, that London is yet inferior to most capitals in architectural embellishments, is a remark made by many, besides a classical writer of our own country, who has expressed a hope, "that the British nation ere long will triumph over every obstacle, inspire artists with genius, and teach even brick to emulate marble." Free stone is now most ardently recommended; and it is observed, that the restoration of the exterior ornaments of Westminster Abbey has been commenced with Bath stone; and a colonade at the Regent's Circus, near Portland Place, and another before the Opera House, on the side of Pall Mall, have been erected with free-stone from Somersetshire.

It is sincerely hoped that the erection of the *New Post Office*, near St. Martin's Le Grand, will be made subservient to a better display of the Cathedral of St. Pauls. "If both purposes can be accomplished by the same alteration, and the splendid effect given to that noble edifice, which space would confer, the value of the improvement would be doubled.

Nothing, it must be acknowledged, can more sensibly evince the present state of improvement than the contrast which may still be made between our ancient and the more modern structures in various parts of this metropolis. To pass over the exceeding rude dwellings of our early forefathers, the buildings of the middle ages, with stories projecting beyond each other as they ascended, still remind us of the

slow march of improvement during several ages. A few of them, besides those illustrated in this work, which exhibit a specimen of old London, remain about Bishopsgate and Leadenhall Streets, and particularly in Holywell-Street, in the Strand. However, it is probable that another half century will obliterate the remembrance of them from almost every testimony but the works of those artists whose taste, skill, and indefatigable research have preserved many rare and valuable representations of the remains of antiquity, no longer visible *.

Here we do not allude altogether to the houses of the common people, though, speaking of these, a writer upon architecture observed, several years since, "When I compare the modern English way of building with the old way, I cannot but wonder at the genius of old times. Nothing is, or can be more delightful and convenient than light, and nothing more agreeable to health than free air. And yet of old they used to dwell in houses, most of them with a blind stair-case, low ceilings, and dark windows; the rooms built at random, without any convenience, and often with steps from one to another. So that one would think the people of former ages were afraid of light, or loved to play at hide and seek. Whereas the taste of our times is altogether for light stair-cases, fine sash windows, and lofty ceilings."

Among the houses illustrated by the annexed wood cut, was a house on the west side of the street called *Little Moorfields*. The representations here are specimens of the foliated front, and may be attributed to the latter period of the sixteenth century.

* Vide the *Ancient Topography of London*, by T. Smith, 1815.



This house consists of oak, lath, and plaster ; but the ceilings, which have evidently undergone various changes, are now destitute of ornament. This house is one of the oldest standing in the neighbourhood of Moorfields. It was not unusual to fix iron hooks into the fronts of the old houses, especially in the most public streets, whereon to suspend the tapestry, which was brilliantly displayed on rejoicing or procession days ; a custom that had prevailed from a very early period.

The old house, represented in the next wood cut, on the south side of London Wall, is of oak and plaster, and the foliage of plaster alone, and exhibits a good specimen of the foliated style in the reign of Charles the First.







The houses lately standing on the west corner of Chancery-Lane, as delineated in the next wood engraving, presented a genuine specimen of the grotesque bracketted front and projecting stories of the reign of Edward the Sixth. These houses were taken down by the city in May 1799, to widen Chancery-Lane: they were entirely of oak and plaster. It was from the top of the corner-house that several cherubs flew down, and presented Queen Elizabeth with a crown of laurels and gold, together with some verses, when she was going into the city, upon a visit to Sir Thomas Gresham.



Among the excellent criticisms, which evince an increasing taste in sculpture, a writer on the *Fine Arts* has censured the architecture on the south side of the Opera House, as one of the Roman pseudo specimens. The Ionic, opposite Carlton-House, is also deemed a great deviation from the little Temple on the Ilyssus, near Athens. Here too the architect is accused of omissions of essential component parts, and grand divisions of the order. His Roman egg and anchor have also been glanced at as one of the Roman mongrels, and a perversion of their princely prototypes.

When it is said that Chambers, Wren, Palladio, and Perrault, simplified the Roman style, it is answered, that they had not seen nor known the Grecian; but only selected the most beautiful of the known specimens; they divested them of the extraneous ornaments of the Colliseum, of the Theatre of Marcellus, of the Temple of Concord, and made them approach the *simplicity*, though they missed the *character* of the

Greek. No things differ more than the Greek and Roman creed of the orders: beautiful spirals, lovely contours composed from ellipses, parabolas, hyperbolas, and other conic sections, selected from the higher mathematics, by the greatest mathematicians, compose all the parts of the one; clumsy quarter rounds, circular and bolstered cimarectas, and reversas, struck by a pair of carpenter's compasses, the other. The geometry of Euclid was as incapable of improvement by any of his successors, as the architecture of the days of Pericles, by the mechanics of the time of Marcellus, Trajan, Constantine, or Dioclesian.

Even Sir Christopher Wren and Sir William Chambers, are not admitted to have seen enough of the pure Grecian. Chambers is supposed to have taken the delusions of Piranesi, for Grecian purity, and with all his talents and genius, he is accused of having deceived many a warm imagination, and brought an unmerited contempt on the sterling and magnificent ruins of ancient Rome.

Roma quanta fuit ipsa ruina docet.

Or perhaps Chambers learnt his Greek through the pert Frenchman *Le Kays* inventive blunders of the remains of Athenian Greece. "Let it be remembered," says this corrector of architectural manners, "that Sir Christopher Wren was not regularly inducted in architecture as a fine art, although, as a science, it had opened to him all its riches; he is allowed to have been the greatest mathematician and constructive architect of modern times, of which the mechanism of St. Paul's Cathedral, the spire of Bow Church, the little beauty of St. Dunstan's in the East, the turret-crowned towers of St. Michael's, College-Hill, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and the church on Garlick-Hill, among many others, are incontrovertible proofs."

He is charged with looking into Vitruvius for purity

of style in ancient Greece, which he proposed visiting after Rome; but when Sir Christopher commenced his proposed travels, he unfortunately reached no farther than Paris, where he contaminated his style with the puerilities of the French modification of the Roman school. From Paris he was ordered home, in consequence of the Fire of London, to rebuild the desolated city, and hence all his works are supposed to partake of the French school. But had Wren, the highly-gifted Wren, visited, in those days, and studied the Parthenon, with Phidias for his guide, with Stone, the master-mason of St. Paul's, for his builder, and Gibbons for his carver, it is asked, what would not our metropolis have boasted now? Wren would have been the greatest architect the world ever knew.

In nothing do foreigners, or those who speak their language, use more freedom than when they speak of our architecture*. "At Paris, or St. Petersburg," says a recent writer, "you will see in one hour more edifices closely following the Grecian forms than is contained in London; and even the few they have to present to us are sadly deficient in agreement of the proportions, or want of keeping in the minor parts. With the well-turned pillars of one order, you shall find squab windows of another; or a pediment approaching to the triangular shape, supported by Tuscan or Doric shafts.

"A well-constructed column, which commemorates the destruction of the city a hundred and fifty years ago, is placed in the lowest situation, only visible from the water-side among the spires of surrounding churches, and is nearly lost in the distant view.

"The reason for placing the column here is that only which ought not to be adduced, namely, that here began the fire; whereas sound reason would have pointed

* Vide Observations of a Russian during a residence in England, &c. &c. Translated from the original manuscripts of Olof Napca.

out the spot where the destructive element was conquered, where its ravages ceased, and where the affrighted people were suffered to repose. Their most splendid edifices are radically defective. St. Paul's Church cannot be seen; Somerset House is unfinished; St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is only perfect inside; the beautiful porch of St. Martin's Church is unsupported by other parts of the edifice; Carlton House is disgraced by its curtain. No; England is not the country for fine architecture; at least if we are to judge from its capital. Nothing there is grand in the design, or striking in the effect: the approach at St. Paul's is spoiled, or does not exist; at Westminster Hall it is ample, only you have nothing to approach. In the closets, at the bottom, are the chiefest courts of law, and the king is supposed to sit in one of them.

"What is wanting in accuracy of design in church architecture of long standing, is compensated by a solemn gloom: built in barbarous times, they are designated by the barbarians who suffered them to be reared. Germany, as well as France and England, abounds in these *Gothic* churches. Many of the builders too, brought from the most southern extremity of Europe, being enemies to our faith, indulged in sportive designs, intended to ridicule their employers and to scoff at their worship. Many of the key-stones are carved with ridiculous faces, a pig, &c.

"However, if England be not the country of stupendous buildings, it is indisputably that in which comfort is studied with complete effect. You cannot well imagine a ground plan better adapted to the purposes of domestic ease than that of Mr. B.'s house; situated in the vicinity of a number of other squares, it commands a distant view of the country, besides having a fine piece of ground laid out in the centre of the square in which it forms a part. With stabling behind, a court-yard in front, and a superb railing;

many of these houses might vie with palaces, were the material of that only which a correct taste tells us ought to be used. Upwards of five thousand of these first-class houses have been erected within the memory of the elder Mr. B.

"An Englishman's house being his castle, how would he enjoy that, or the freedom of his person, if he was hourly annoyed by a beggar descending from the attic, or abashed by the splendid equipage of a Count or a General on the ground-floor? A fine prospect of the Parisian *Boulevards*, or a *Rue Grenelle*, would counterpoise nothing in his estimation.

"But the contemplative stranger will view with melancholy the great number of prisons thickly studded over the metropolis. The number of these attest the insecurity of property, the depravity of morals, or the vigilance of the police. Newgate claims the first notice, as being, with its next neighbour, constructed of stone, rusticated at the base, and chiselled at top: its gloomy aspect is saddened by smoke, whilst the philanthropic mind is depressed by the recollection of the numerous executions before its door. On the southern side it is bounded by the court-yard and court of criminal justice; and on this spot the offender being deposited, passes through a dark recess, to face his judges, and finally to the execution, within a few yards of his cell. Upon walking northwards, we find the right of this and pile flanked by another prison: this is the City Compter, frequently containing some hundreds of both sexes. A little in advance of these, in Fleet-Market, is another very large prison, inclosed within high walls, and wholly appropriated to the confinement of persons for debt."

Whatever may be urged by foreigners with the view to depreciate our public buildings, there are many recent erections to which none of their censures will apply. The New Surgeon's Hall, on the south side of

Lincoln's Inn Fields, is a striking exception to this general censure. It is beyond a doubt one of the most elegant structures in the metropolis. It is of the Ionic order, with a noble colonade and portico.

It is expected that the national monuments in agitation, will materially increase the embellishments of the metropolis and other parts of the United Kingdom. Several of these monuments will certainly be raised in the country; and the Marquis of Anglesea's column is to be of marble. Thus *Scotland*, and even *Wales*, will contribute in perpetuating the heroic deeds of our chiefs. *Ireland* has already named the site for building the magnificent testimonial, in honour of the splendid military achievements of the Duke of Wellington; it is fixed near the old battery in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, and is to be completed in three years. This obelisk is to exceed, in magnitude, grandeur, and elevation, any similar structure in Europe, as it is intended to have an elevation two hundred and five feet from the surface of the ground.

But besides embellishments, it seems objects of utility have not escaped the attention of the people at large. The Committee of the House of Commons, who have been engaged in the enquiry respecting the education of the poor, have reported that the National Society have built or added to, erected or enlarged, one hundred and twenty-two schools; and that the most useful application of public money, to promote the national education, will be in erecting school-rooms, &c. in various parts of the kingdom. The great Penitentiary on Millbank, described in the course of these Walks, has had the addition of a burial-ground, and the chapel here has lately been consecrated by the Bishop of London. The whole sum expended upon this building is 250,000*l.*; the foundation being laid upon swampy ground, having inevitably occasioned an excessive charge. Thus, whether we look to the extent of this

great capital, the number and opulence of its inhabitants, or to the magnitude of the undertakings and improvements in which they engage, we may still claim the distinction of "the *Great London*;" an appellation which a native of the German Continent, who had witnessed our prosperity, did not hesitate to bestow upon us more than a century ago.

The concluding wood-cut delineates the arms of *This Commercial City*, and we close our labours with our most cordial expression of *Esto perpetun.*



Page 1 of 1

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Website:

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A

LIST OF THE WOOD CUTS.

Part of the Tower	- - - - -	18
Cold Harbour in the Tower	- - - - -	20
Back Entrance of Crosby House	- - - - -	42
Sir Paul Pindar's House	- - - - -	44
Window of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars	- - - - -	66
Window of Elsing Spital	- - - - -	83
William Evans and Jeffery Hudson	- - - - -	104
Statue of Edward the Sixth	- - - - -	111
Capital of the Columns, Temple Church	- - - - -	135
Window of Ely Chapel	- - - - -	150
Roman Altar at Mr. Soame's, Lincoln's Inn Fields	- - - - -	170
Gate in the Savoy	- - - - -	183
The Coronation Chair	- - - - -	213
Piece of Turkish Ordnance, Park	- - - - -	223
Head of a Triton	- - - - -	257
Gate of the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields	- - - - -	261
Sadler's Wells	- - - - -	262
Old House, Golden-Lane	- - - - -	268
Ruins of Winchester-House	- - - - -	292
Font in Stepney Church	- - - - -	333
Old Houses, Little Moorfields	- - - - -	360
_____, London Wall	- - - - -	361
_____, Chancery Lane	- - - - -	362
The City Arms	- - - - -	368

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— *Chlorophyll a* (mg g⁻¹ FW) = 12.72 (OD₆₈₀)^{0.78} (R² = 0.99)
— *Chlorophyll b* (mg g⁻¹ FW) = 2.81 (OD₆₈₀)^{0.78} (R² = 0.99)
— *Chlorophyll a + b* (mg g⁻¹ FW) = 15.53 (OD₆₈₀)^{0.78} (R² = 0.99)

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1. The first group of authors (see Table 1) has been concerned with the effects of the type of stimulus on the response. The results have been mixed. Some have found that the type of stimulus (e.g., picture, word, or symbol) has no effect on the response (e.g., *Wickens, 1969*). Others have found that the type of stimulus does have an effect (e.g., *Wickens, 1969*; *Wickens, 1970*; *Wickens, 1971*; *Wickens, 1972*; *Wickens, 1973*; *Wickens, 1974*; *Wickens, 1975*; *Wickens, 1976*; *Wickens, 1977*; *Wickens, 1978*; *Wickens, 1979*; *Wickens, 1980*; *Wickens, 1981*; *Wickens, 1982*; *Wickens, 1983*; *Wickens, 1984*; *Wickens, 1985*; *Wickens, 1986*; *Wickens, 1987*; *Wickens, 1988*; *Wickens, 1989*; *Wickens, 1990*; *Wickens, 1991*; *Wickens, 1992*; *Wickens, 1993*; *Wickens, 1994*; *Wickens, 1995*; *Wickens, 1996*; *Wickens, 1997*; *Wickens, 1998*; *Wickens, 1999*; *Wickens, 2000*; *Wickens, 2001*; *Wickens, 2002*; *Wickens, 2003*; *Wickens, 2004*; *Wickens, 2005*; *Wickens, 2006*; *Wickens, 2007*; *Wickens, 2008*; *Wickens, 2009*; *Wickens, 2010*; *Wickens, 2011*; *Wickens, 2012*; *Wickens, 2013*; *Wickens, 2014*; *Wickens, 2015*; *Wickens, 2016*; *Wickens, 2017*; *Wickens, 2018*; *Wickens, 2019*; *Wickens, 2020*; *Wickens, 2021*; *Wickens, 2022*; *Wickens, 2023*; *Wickens, 2024*; *Wickens, 2025*).

INDEX.

ADELPHI, the, 190.
African Company, House of the, 8.
Albany Hotel, the, 242.
Aldgate, 12, 36.
Amwell, 322.
Architecture, observations on, 363.
Apsley House, 247.
Asylums, the, 296, 299.
Auction Mart, the, 61.
Austin Friars, 65.

Bangor Court, 158.
Bank, the, 59.
Banqueting House, the, 199.
Barking, 329.
Barnet, 324.
Bear Garden, the, 288.
Bermondsey, 281.
Billingsgate, 25.
Blackheath, 310.
Bond-Street, 286, 249.
Bow, 334.
Box Hill, 316.
Bridge, London, 28; Southwark, 72; Blackfriars, 120; Strand, or Waterloo, 186; Westminster, 201; Vauxhall, 303.
British Museum, 253.
Brockley Hill, 336.
Buckingham House, 231.
Bushy, 322.
Butcher Row, 164.

Cannon Row, 201.
Carlton House, 231.
Chapel Royal, 233.
Chapter House, St. Pauls, 103.
Westminster,

Charing Cross, 196.
Charter House, the, 115.
Cheapside, 77.
Chelsea, 340.
Chertsey, 316.
Cheshunt, 326.
Chesterfield House, 247.
Chinese Bridge, the, 226.
Christ's Hospital, 107.
Church of St. Michael, Cornhill, 6; St. Peters, ib.; St. Andrew Undershaft, 8; St. Catherine Cree, 9; St. Catherine Coleman, 11; St. Bennet, Gracechurch, ib.; St. Dionis Back Church, 11; the Holy Trinity, 18; St. Catherine, 15; Allhallows, Barking, 17; St. Dunstan's in the East, 25; St. Magnus, London Bridge, 28; St. Margaret Pattens, 34; St. Olave, Hart-Street, 35; St. Bennet, Gracechurch-Street, 36; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, 38; St. Helen, 40; St. Martin Outwich, 46; St. Bennet Fink, 47; St. Peter le Poor, ib.; All-Hallows, Lombard-Street, 48; St. Mary Abchurch, 49; St. Clement, East Cheap, ib.; St. Michael, Crooked-Lane, ib.; Allhallows, Thames-Street, 51; St. Swithin, London stone, 52; St. Stephen, Walbrook, 53; St. Mary, Woolnooth, 56; St. Mildred, 58; St. Bartholomew, 61; St. Stephen, Coleman-Street, 64; All-Hallows, London-Wall, 65; St. Antholin, 69; St. Michael Royal, 70; St.

INDEX.

- James, Garlick-Hill, 72 ; St. Mary Aldermary, 73 ; St. Michael, Queen-Hithe, 75 ; St. Mildred, ib. ; All-Hallows, Bread-Street, ib. ; St. Mary le Bow, 76 ; St. Olave, Old Jewry, 78 ; St. Lawrence, 79 ; St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 84 ; St. Alban, Wood-Street, 85 ; St. Giles, Cripplegate, 88 ; St. Botolph, Alderagate, 89 ; St. Ann and St. Agnes, 90 ; St. Vedast, 90 ; St. Michael, Wood-Street, ib. ; St. Matthew, Friday-Street, 91 ; St. Mary Magdalen, ib. ; St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, 92 ; St. Mary, Sommer's Hythe, 92 ; St. Benedict, 93 ; St. Andrew Wardrobe, ib. ; St. Paul, 95 ; Christ, 107 ; St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Less, 115 ; St. Martin, Ludgate, 120 ; St. Sepulchre, 128 ; the Temple, 133 ; St. Bride, 141 ; St. Andrew, Holborn, 152 ; St. Dunstan in the West, 155 ; St. Clement Danes, 166 ; St. Mary le Strand, 174 ; St. Paul, Covent-Garden, 187 ; St. Martin in the Fields, 192 ; St. John the Evangelist, 206 ; St. Margaret, Westminster, 227 ; St. James, Westminster, 241 ; St. Mary la Bonne, 248 ; St. George, Hanover-Square, 249 ; Saint Anne, Soho, 252 ; St. George, Bloomsbury, 259 ; St. George the Martyr, 260 ; St. James, Clerkenwell, 263 ; St. John, do. 266 ; St. Luke, Old-Street, 267 ; St. Leonard, 271 ; Christ, Spital Fields, 273 ; St. Mary, Whitechapel, 274 ; St. George in the East, 275 ; St. Paul, Shadwell, 277 ; St. John, Wapping, 277 ; St. Olave, 280 ; St. John, Horselydown, 281 ; St. Mary Magdalen, ib. ; St. Thomas, 282 ; St. Mary Overie, 286 ; St. George the Martyr, 289 ; Christ, Surrey, 293 ; St. Mary, Newington, 305 ; St. Paul, Deptford, 308 ; St. Mary la Bonne, the new, 350 ; St. Giles in the Fields, 353.
- City of London Tavern, 43.
Clapham, 314.
Clerks, or Clerkenwell, 265.
Coade's Manufactory, 295.
Coal Exchange, the, 25.
Cobourg Theatre, the, 354.
Commons, House of, 205.
Coopers' Hill, 316.
Corn Exchange, 34 ; the new, 35.
Covent Garden Market, 187.
—— Theatre, ib.
Coway Stakes, 317.
Croydon, 314.
Craven-Street, 193.
Crays, the, 311.
Crosby House, 40.
Custom House, the New, 21, 22.
- Dacre, Lady's Alms-houses, 230.
Darkhouse Lane, 27.
Deans' Yard, Westminster, 222.
Denmark House, 12.
Deptford, 308.
Devonshire House, 38, 245.
Dirty Dick, house of, 5.
Docks, London, 277.
—— Shadwell, ib.
—— West India, 334.
Doctors' Commons, 93.
Dolly's Beef-steak House, 105.
Drury Lane Theatre, 179.
Duke's Place, 37.
Dulwich, 306.
- Eastcheap, little, 33 ; great, 49.
East India House, the, 6.
Edgware, 337.
Egyptian Museum, 243.
Eltham, 311.
Ely Place, 148 ; Chapel, 150.
Embankment, a new, 354.
Epsom, 315.
Erith, 311.
Eton College, 322.
Exchange Alley, 6.
Excise Office, the, 47.
Exeter Change, 182.

INDEX.

Field Lane, 144.
 Fire Offices, the, 5, 56.
 Fishmongers' Almshouses, 305.
 Fleet Market, 123.
 Fleet Prison, the, 124.
 Freemasons' Hall and Tavern, 259.
 French Protestants, Church of, 49.
 Friern Barnet, 325.
 Frost Fair described, 127.

Giltspur Street Compter, 118.
 Glutton, the, 119.
 Golden Lane, 267.
 Goodman's Fields, 13.
 Greenbith, 312.
 Greenwich, 309.
 Grey Friars, 106.
 Grove Hill, 306.
 Grub Street, Antiquities in, 87.
 Guildhall, 79.

Hackney, 334.

Hall, Bricklayers, 5; Ironmongers, 11; Hudson's Bay Company's, 12; Bakers', 27; Watermen's, ib.; Clothworkers', 85; Pewterers', ib.; Merchant-tailors', 46; Fishmongers', 50; Plumbers', 61; Tallow-chandlers', ib.; Salters', 52; Drapers', 62; Founder's, 68; Armourers and Brasiers, 64; Carpenters', 65; Grocers', 69; Cutlers', 71; Dyers', ib.; Innholders', ib.; Joiners', ib.; Skinners', ib.; Vintners', 72; Gerrard's, 73; Painter-stainers', 74; Guild, 79; Blackwell, 82; Weavers', ib.; Coopers', 83; Girdlers', ib.; Brewers', 84; Plasterers', 85; Parish Clerks', ib.; Barbers', ib.; Curriers', 86; Coach-makers', 89; Goldsmiths', ib.; Sadlers', 90; Embroiderers', ib.; Wax-chandlers', ib.; Haberdashers', ib.; Mercers', ib.; Cordwainers', 92; Apothecaries', 94; Stationers', 103; Commercial, 128; Inner Temple, 135; Middle Temple, 136; Surgeons' New, 170, 367.

Hammersmith, 340.
 Hampton Court, 338.
 Harrow on the Hill, 337.
 Hatton Garden, 145.
 Herald's College, the, 93.
 Holywell Mount, 45.
 ——— Street, 173.
 ——— Lane, 271.
 Horse Guards, the, 198.
 Horsemonger Lane Gaol, 290.
 Hospital, Old Bethlem, 46; Christ's, 107; St. Bartholomew's, 111; Bridewell, 129; the Scottish, 154; the Grey Coat, the Green Coat, Emanuel, 230; Middlesex, 252; the Foundling, 260; the French, 268; St. Luke's, 269; City Lying-in, ib.; Askes, 270; the London, 275; Raine's, 276; Guy's, 282; St. Thomas's, ib.; Magdalen, 293; Westminster Lying-in, 296; New Bethlem, ib.; Jew's, 331; Chelsea, 340; the Lock, 342; St. George's, ib.
 House of Commons, 205.
 ——— of Lords, ib.
 ——— of Correction for Middlesex, 260.
 Hungerford Market, 192.
 Hyde Park, 342.

Improvements, Review of, 348.
 Infirmary for the eye, 118.
 Inn, Serjeant's Fleet-Street, 140; Gray's, 146; Fnnrival's, 148; Thavies', 151; Clifford's, 156; Barnard's, ib.; Staple, ib.; Lincoln's, 157; Symond's, 160; Serjeant's, Chancery Lane, 161; Clement's, 166; New, 172; Lyon's, 173.
 Iron pavement, the, 353.
 Isle of Dogs, 345.
 Islington, 335.

Kew, 318.
 Kennington, 304.
 Kensington, 338.
 King's Bench Prison, 291.
 Kingland, 335.
 Kingston, 317.
 Knight's Hill, 307.

INDEX

Lambeth, 300.
 Lamb's Chapel Court, 86.
 Leadenhall Market, 3.
 Library, Dr. Williams's, 87.
 Leicester Fields, 235.
 ——— House, 237.
 Limehouse Beach, 344.
 Lloyd's Coffee-House, 4.
 Lombard-street, 48, 57.
 London, extent of, 1.
 ——— Tavern, the, 43.
 ——— Institution, 64, 68.
 ——— Wall, 67, 355.
 ——— Kurahy, 386.
 Long Reach, 347.
 Lyceum Theatre, 181.

 Mansion-House, the, 64.
 Marine Society House, 40.
 Marlborough-House, 232.
 Marshalsea Prison, 289.
 May Fair, 245.
 Melbourn-House, 198.
 Merchant Tailor's School, 50.
 Merton, 314.
 Metropolis, outline of the, 2.
 Middlesex-House, 115.
 Mint, the New, 14.
 Missionary Museum, 68.
 Mitcham, 314.
 Monument, the, 30, 364.

 Newgate, 119.
 ——— Market, 104.
 Newington Butts, 305.
 Norfolk-House, 241.
 Northumberland-House, 194.

 Ostlands, 317.
 Obelisk, the, 291.
 Old Houses, 860.
 Opera House, the, 238.
 Orphan School Dissenters, 355.

 Painted Chamber, the, 306.
 Palace Yard, Old, 203; New, 204.
 Pall Mall, 239.
 Pannier Alley, 105.
 Pantheon, the, 231.
 Paternoster Row, 104, 272.
 Paul Pindar, House of, 43.
 Penitentiary, Millbank, 207, 268.
 Philanthropic Society, 305.
 Philosophical Society, 154.

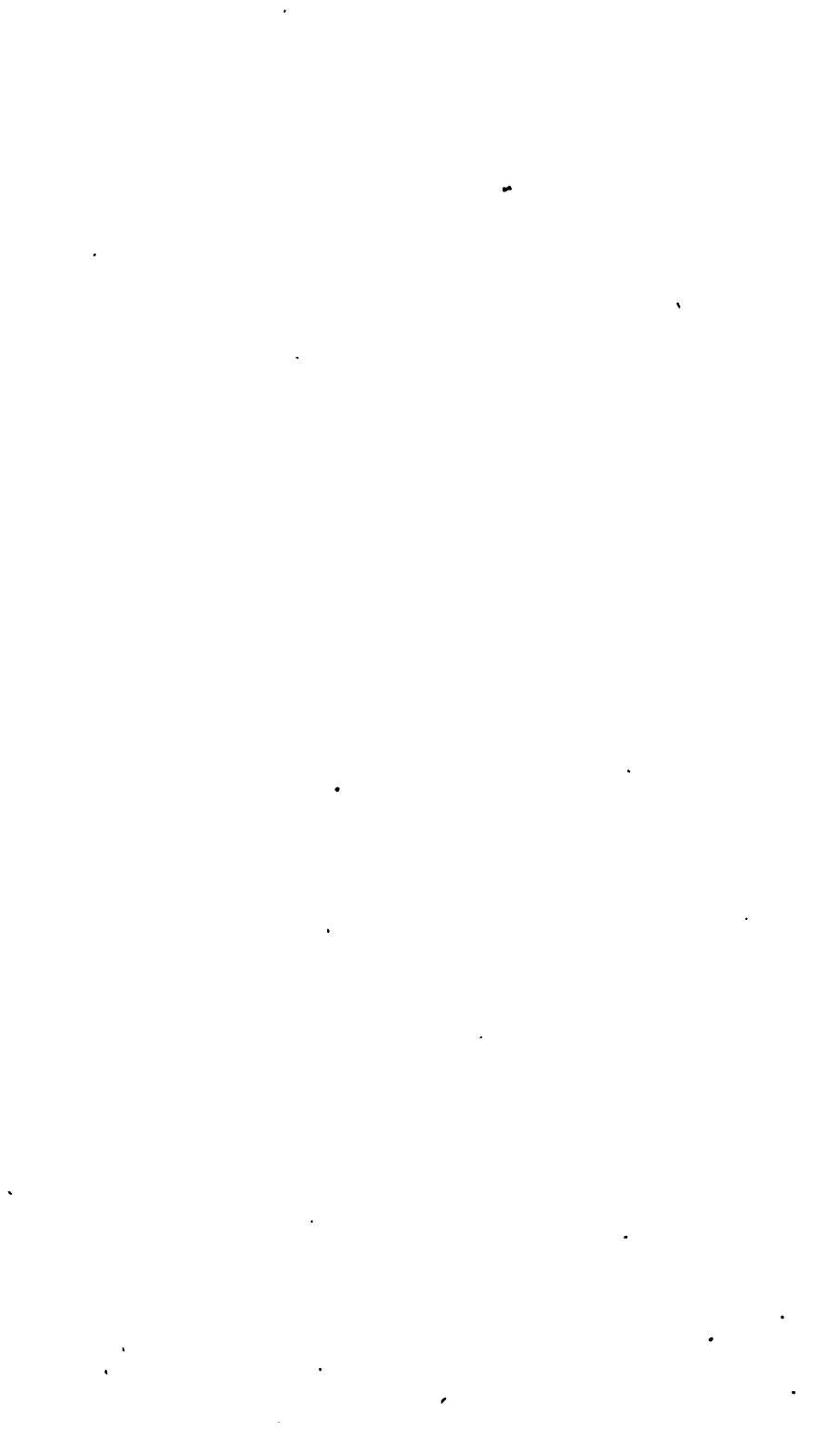
Piccadilly, 242.
 Picket-Street, 171.
 Prison, New, Whitecross-street, 87.
 Prisons, great number of, 267.
 Porter and Dwarf, the, 103.
 Portland Place, 349.
 Post Office, the General, 361.
 Poultry, the, 58.
 Pulteney Hotel, 348.
 Purley, 315.
 Putney, 320.

 Regency Theatre, the, 249.
 Regent's Park, the, 251.
 Richmond, 317.
 Rolls, Liberty of the, 160.
 Rosemary Lane, 13.
 Rotherhithe, 307.
 Royal Amphitheatre, 296.
 ——— Circus, 292.
 ——— Exchange, 3.
 ——— Institution, 244.
 ——— Military Asylum, 341.
 Royalty Theatre, 278.
 Runcynede, 316.
 Russell Institution, 268.

 Sadler's Wells, 282.
 Savoy, the, 182.
 Schomberg-House, 240.
 School for Indigent Blind, 305.
 Schools, number of new, 267.
 Scotland Yard, 197.
 Sculpture, by Cibber, 349.
 Sessions House, Old Bailey, 119.
 Sessions House, Clerkenwell, 264.
 Shooter's Hill, 310.
 Sion College, 84.
 Sion House, 339.
 Skinner-street, 127.
 Spa Fields, the, 261, 266.
 Spencer-House, 224.
 Square, Bedford, 268; Berkeley, 245; Bloomsbury, 258; Cavendish, 240; Charter-House, 117; Finsbury, 45; Fitteroy, 252; Grosvenor, 247; Hanover, 260; Manchester, 248; Portman, ib.; Queen's, 260; Red Lion, 262; Russel, 253, 258; Salisbury, 131; Soho,

INDEX.

- 252; St. James's, 241; St. John's, 266; Wellclose, 276.
 Soane, Mr. house of, 169.
 Society of Arts, Manufactures, &c. house of, 191.
 Somerset-House, 176.
 South Sea House, 46.
 Southwark Bridge, 358.
 Southwark, extent of, 279.
 St. Albans, 323.
 St. Bartholomew's Close, 114.
 St. Catharine's, 16.
 Stepney, 332.
 St. Faith in the Vault, 103.
 St. George's Fields, 291.
 St. James's Park, 223.
 ———— Palace, 232.
 St. John's Gate, 266.
 St. Margaret's Hill, 289.
 St. Michael, Chapel of, 10.
 Stock Exchange, the, 61.
 Stockwell, 304.
 St. Paul's Cathedral, 95.
 ———— School, 94.
 St. Stephen's Chapel, 204.
 Streatham, 313.
 Surgeon's Hall, the New, 170, 366.
 Surrey Chapel, 298.
 ———— Institution, the, 298.
 Sydenham, 308.
 Temple Bar, 161.
 ———— Gate, 139.
 ————, the, 132.
 ———— of the Muses, 45.
 Theatre, Covent Garden, 187;
 Drury-Lane, 179; the King's, 238; the Little, Haymarket, ib.; the Lyceum, 181; the Regency, 249; the Royalty, 278.
 Theobalds, 326.
 Tilbury Fort, 312.
 Tilbury, West, 330.
 Tothill Fields, 230.
 Tottenham, 336.
 Tower of London, 18, 19.
 ———— Royal, 70.
 Trinity House, 17.
 Twickenham, 338.
 Vauxhall, 302; Bridge, 303.
 Verulam, 323.
 Wallingford House, 197.
 Waltham Abbey, 327.
 Wanstead, 328.
 Ware, 322.
 Warwick Lane, 128.
 Waterloo Museum, 239.
 ———— Place, 352.
 West Ham, 328.
 Westminster Abbey, 210.
 ———— Hall, 202.
 ———— Infirmary, 230.
 ———— School, 219.
 West Smithfield, 113.
 White Friars, 140.
 Whitehall, 199.
 White Hart, the, Bishopsgate, 43.
 Windsor, 320.
 Winchester House, 67; 284, 292.
 Woolwich, 310, 345.
 Wren, Sir Christopher, 363.
 York Buildings, 191.





176

7

2



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